

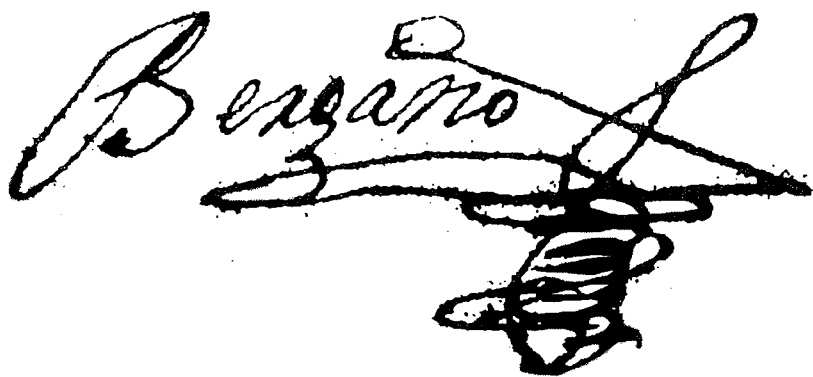
VOCABULARY OF THE
KAPAMPANGAN LANGUAGE
IN SPANISH
AND DICTIONARY OF THE
SPANISH LANGUAGE
IN KAPAMPANGAN



THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
THE KAPAMPANGAN-SPANISH DICTIONARY
WRITTEN BY FRAY DIEGO BERGAÑO OF THE ORDER
OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1732
AND REPRINTED IN 1860.
TRANSLATION DONE BY FR. VENANCIO Q. SAMSON
FOR THE JUAN D. NEPOMUCENO CENTER
FOR KAPAMPANGAN STUDIES
AND THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR CULTURE AND THE ARTS.

HOLY ANGEL UNIVERSITY PRESS

VOCABULARIO
DE PAMPANGO EN
ROMANCE,
Y DICCIONARIO
DE ROMANCE EN
PAMPANGO



TRANSLATION BY
FR. VENANCIO Q. SAMSON

PUBLISHED BY
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AND
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FOR CULTURE AND THE ARTS

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FOREWORD

After publishing the English translation of Fray Francisco Coronel's 1617 Kapampangan grammar, *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Pampanga*, which eventually won the 2005 National Book Award, the Center for Kapampangan Studies now makes available to the public these two very important translation works, both by Fray Diego Bergaño, OSA: the 1729 Kapampangan grammar, *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga*, and the 1732 Kapampangan dictionary, *Bocabulario de Pampango en Romance y Diccionario de Romance en Pampango* (later abbreviated to *Vocabulario en la Lengua Pampanga* in the 1860 reprint; the first edition's misspelling is due to the custom at the time to interchange *v* and *b*). The next translation project, Fray Alvaro de Benavente's *Arte y Diccionario Pampango* (1700), due later this year, completes the series. These four books represent the oldest extant studies on the Kapampangan language. Collectively, they give scholars and researchers a clearer view of the state of the language in the early colonial years—that point in history when the Spaniards had just supplanted the natives' prehistoric writing system with the Western orthography, and long before adulteration set in.

And of these four works, it is Bergaño's twin books that provide what is probably the most scholarly and comprehensive study of the Kapampangan language, or of any Philippine language for that matter. Kapampangans are lucky that they got one of the best (if not the very best) Augustinian lexicographers sent here from Spain.

Born in 1695 in Cervera, a town in Spain's Palencia province, Bergaño was only 15 when he entered the Augustinian convent of Santa Catalina in Badaya, where he became a celebrated reader. At 23, he joined the mission to Manila headed by Fray Miguel Rubio. After staying in the Augustinian convent in Intramuros for six years, Bergaño got his first parish assignment, the Santa Monica Parish in Mexico, Pampanga, in 1725. Mexico in the early eighteenth century was one of the three busiest towns in Pampanga; Fray Gaspar de San Agustin wrote that while Bacolor "*es la capital*," Mexico "*es la corte de Pampanga*" and Guagua "*es igualmente*." These three adjacent towns formed a corridor of Spanish colonial power in the province, i.e., the branches of government were distributed among them, until 1754 when the new town of San Fernando was carved out of Mexico and Bacolor. One year later, in 1755, Bacolor officially became the capital of Pampanga, after provincial government offices from Mexico and Guagua were centralized there.

It was during his stay in Mexico, from 1725 to 1731, that Bergaño wrote (or finished writing) the *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga* (which was printed by the Jesuits in 1729, as the Augustinians' own printing press in Lubao had long been sold). In 1731, he was transferred to Bacolor, but was immediately recalled to Intramuros to serve as *examinador sinodal* (member of the board that decided on promotions and assignments), and then *definidor* (a special elector at the triennium, during which the head of the Augustinian Province was elected, done after every three years), and finally *prior* (head of the Augustinian house in Manila). It

was about this time that Bergaño wrote (or finished writing) the *Bocabulario de Pampango en Romance y Diccionario de Romance en Pampango* (which was printed by the Franciscans in 1732). In both *Arte* and *Vocabulario*, Bergaño was helped by a Kapampangan from Mexico, whose name would have been lost forever had the friar not identified and thanked him in his Introduction: Don Juan Zuñiga.

In 1734, during the next triennium, Bergaño was elected head of the entire Augustinian Province in the colony; in the same year, he wrote a third major work, *Informes sobre Patronado y Jurisdiccion*. He stayed in Intramuros for 12 more years, but strangely, he did not write anything anymore during this time. In 1747, he was assigned back to Bacolor; records show he died on January 9, 1747, which means he had probably been sick in the 12-year period in Intramuros and had asked to be brought back to his beloved Pampanga barely days before his death.

Fray Diego Bergaño, no doubt, was a respected and popular missionary among the Augustinians in the eighteenth century. Aside from being *examinador*, *definidor*, *prior* and finally head of the Augustinian Province, he was most likely also a lector, whose task was to teach missionaries newly arrived from Spain, the language of their future assignments. He wrote his Kapampangan grammar and Kapampangan dictionary precisely for these neophyte missionaries. *Definidor* Vicente Ibarra, OSA in his approval letter for the dictionary wrote, "... in this work and the preceding one (*Arte*), they will find everything that they need, to be able to explain the Christian doctrines to the inhabitants of Pampanga.... We should warmly thank the author for it." Official censor Casimiro Diaz, OSA, on the other hand, wrote that the dictionary "came out so perfect that there is nothing else to ask for and there is nothing to modify."

Among the religious orders that had come to the colony to evangelize the natives, the Augustinians were the first to arrive, in 1565. They were followed by the Franciscans in 1578, the Jesuits in 1581, the Dominicans in 1585 and the Recollects in 1606. In 1594, after realizing that the Philippines had many regional languages, Spain cut up the colony and assigned ethno-linguistic regions to each of these religious orders. That was how the Augustinians came to Pampanga. And although the King had mandated the teaching of Spanish among the natives, the missionaries defied him by deciding that it was easier to study the native languages themselves than to teach Spanish to the natives. Thus, the Augustinians studied Kapampangan instead of teaching Spanish to Kapampangans, and thus, Bergaño wrote his grammar and dictionary as textbooks for these missionaries.

Bergaño was neither the first to write a Kapampangan grammar nor the first to write a Kapampangan dictionary. Fray Diego Ochoa de Salazar, OSA, wrote a Kapampangan *arte* and a Kapampangan *vocabulario* as early as 1578, barely seven years after the Spanish conquistadores sailed into Manila Bay and made first contact with Kapampangans. (No copy of Ochoa's works has been found yet.) In 1617, Fray Francisco Coronel, OSA wrote his *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Pampanga* and in 1700, Fray Alvaro de Benavente, OSA wrote his *Arte y Diccionario Pampango*. But as Bergaño's contemporary Fray Remigio

Hernandez, OSA pointed out in his review of Bergaño's work, "While the authors of other Kapampangan dictionaries explained things clearly and laudably, they did not touch many important modes and many other words, which are now presented with certainty and with ease by this author."

What Bergaño did that the others did not, was (a) he identified the very root of word entries and unified all derivatives under the root word; (b) he explained the interconnectedness of these words; and (c) he enriched his word meanings with cultural notes. As one tries to follow his labored definitions and labyrinthine analyses of syntax and conjugations, one realizes that this Spaniard took the Kapampangan language more seriously than any Kapampangan native ever has.

Previously, only Spanish-literate researchers and scholars could access Bergaño. With these translations, everyone will finally have the chance and the ability to peek into these linguistic and anthropological treasure troves. To say that these books will revolutionize Kapampangan studies would only be a slight exaggeration.

The Center for Kapampangan Studies is lucky to have acquired the services of two Kapampangan priests for the separate translations of Bergaño's *Arte* and Bergaño's *Vocabulario*. The confluence of events that led them to the Center is nothing short of serendipitous; I can say with certainty that Fr. Venancio Q. Samson, 73, with his knowledge of the dialects of the Kapampangan language (he has had multiple parish assignments across the province), is the best choice to translate Bergaño's dictionary, while Fr. Edilberto V. Santos, 70, with his sharp eye for linguistic nuances and his discipline as an experienced translator, is the best choice to translate Bergaño's grammar. Fr. Samson is more used to translating English works to Kapampangan; his magnum opus is *Ing Bayung Bibliang Capampangan* (2004), the Archdiocese's official translation of the Catholic Bible; it is the updated version of a translation which Fr. Samson also did, in 1975-1979. He is currently doing a comprehensive Kapampangan dictionary for the Center. On the other hand, Fr. Santos, a former Benedictine monk, is the author of several books, including another translation work, *Western Pangasinan, Earliest Beginnings 1572-1898*. He did the award-winning translation of Fray Francisco Coronel's *Arte y Reglas*, and is currently translating Fray Alvaro de Benavente's *Arte y Diccionario Pampango*. He did the translation of the introductory portions of Bergaño's *Vocabulario* as well, in an act of collegiality with Fr. Samson. Fr. Santos and Fr. Samson actually have different styles of translating, but I can say with confidence that their respective styles are exactly what the nature of their respective assignments demanded.

Our two septuagenarian priests are probably the only translators left in Pampanga (another excellent Kapampangan translator, the much younger Prof. Renan Prado, is based in Manila). As I said, we are lucky that our paths have crossed while there are still some good translating years left between them. Soon no one will help us decode the piles of Spanish archival documents on Pampanga lying idle in the National Archives, the Manila Archdiocesan Archives, the Augustinian libraries in Valladolid, Spain, and in our own library. I am sure this is also the predicament of other regions in the country; there are *artes* and *vocabularios* in

Tagalog, in Cebuano, in Ilocano, in Hiligaynon, etc. which are also still untranslated. I urge our counterpart studies centers in these regions, and their universities and local government units and private sectors, to undertake the translation of these priceless but so far still useless documents. Untranslated archival documents are like unwrapped gifts gathering dust in a corner. Our generation is not only insulting past generations who took pains in bequeathing these gifts to us, but also depriving future generations of the benefits due them, because we did not unwrap them when we had the chance to do so.

By the way, Bergaño distinguishes between a vocabulary and a dictionary, calling the first part *Vocabulario* and the second part *Diccionario*. He understood a *vocabulario* to mean a list of words and their corresponding definitions (which is what we call a dictionary today); on the other hand, he considered a *diccionario* as a mere glossary. Meanwhile, we at the Center have decided to let the *Diccionario* (glossary) part of this book remain untranslated; both Fr. Samson and Fr. Santos think that the numerous misprints in the Spanish column have rendered suspect their Kapampangan translations in the opposite column. But we have included it here anyway, since it contains many Kapampangan words that are not defined in the *Vocabulario*; Fr. Samson will be citing them in his next project, the comprehensive Kapampangan dictionary.

About the word *romancé* in the title; it does not refer to chivalrous tales, love stories or ballads. The 1940 Appleton's *Nuevo Diccionario Ingles-Español y Español-Ingles* defines *romancé* as "plain language." As you know, Spanish is one of the so-called Romance languages, or the languages descended from Vulgar Latin, the language of the soldiers and slaves of the Roman Empire, as differentiated from classical Latin, the language taught in schools. In those days, Europeans were classified as *romanicé loqui* ("speaking the Roman vernacular"), *latine loqui* ("speaking classical Latin") and *barbaricé loqui* ("speaking the non-Latin, or barbarian, languages of the invaders"). The English words romance and romantic, referring to love, came from this distinction, i.e., in medieval literature, serious writing was always in Latin, while popular tales, mostly love stories, were in the vernacular. (Its counterpart in Kapampangan literature is the *polosa*, a corruption of *prosa*, or prose, "the language of the common folk," as opposed to *poesya*, or poetry, "the exalted language.") Bergaño used the word *romancé* probably to emphasize the continental difference between his language and the language of his converts, which is the *alibata* (*baybayin*). Thus, *Vocabulario de Pampango en Romance* is translated as "Vocabulary of the Kapampangan Language in Spanish" (Spanish being a Romance language), since the *Vocabulario* lists the Kapampangan words and then defines them in Spanish; on the other hand, *Diccionario de Romance en Pampango* is translated as "Dictionary of the Spanish Language in Kapampangan" because the *Diccionario* (glossary) lists the Spanish words first and then gives the Kapampangan equivalent.

I would like to thank both the present President of Holy Angel University, Dr. Arlyn S. Villanueva, and the past President, Bernadette M. Nepomuceno, because this project spanned two school administrations but support for it never wavered a bit; the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) for partly funding the *Vocabulario* project; my staff and consultants at The Juan D. Nepomuceno Center for Kapampangan Studies; the academic

community of Holy Angel University; and the Augustinian fathers of the Convento de San Agustin at Intramuros, Manila, for sharing their manuscripts.

Robert P. Tantingco
Director,
The Juan D. Nepomuceno Center
for Kapampangan Studies

February 20, 2007
Holy Angel University
Angeles City, Philippines

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TRANSLATOR'S NOTES

I wish to point out some facts to help the reader in the use of this translation of Fray Bergaño's *Vocabulario de la Lengua Pampanga en Romance*:

First, the *Vocabulario* consists of 5, 177 Capampangan root words. Three hundred forty three of these are classified as diphthongs, i.e., words ending in *ai*, *ay*, or *ao*. In the early 18th century, these diphthongs may have been widely used in the areas covered by this compilation. But some one hundred years later most of these underwent some transformation. They were no longer pronounced as they used to be. (Cf. *Nuevo Vocabulario* by Don Eligio Fernandez, Binondo, Manila, 1876). Nevertheless, some traces of their having been diphthongs can still be found in their present constructions, e.g. *balayan*, from *bale* (*balay*); *palayan*, from *pale* (*palay*); *camalayan*, from *male* (*malay*).

In compiling this *Vocabulario*, Fray Bergaño acknowledges the assistance of one *Don Juan Zuniga*, a leading citizen of Mexico, Pampanga, *un principal... el mas inteligente y hábil*.

Second, the pronunciations, accents and stresses of Capampangan words in the 17th and 18th centuries are described in the *Arte* (Grammar) of Fray Alvaro de Benavente, O.S.A., (folios 126v -127v, numbers 14-19) and in the *Arte* of Fray Diego de Bergaño, O.S.A. (chap. 18, section 1, page 218). In the present work, Fray Bergaño reduces these accents/stresses to seven in number, and indicates them by the abbreviations or words in parentheses immediately after each entry, namely:

1. (a.), (ag.), (agudo), (Agudo) *Agudo* = acute, where the stress is on the last vowel or syllable, with a long sound, equivalent to the Tag. *mabilis*, e. g., *bitasá*;
2. (corr.), (corrid.) *Corridillo* = hurriedly said, but with a short sound, e.g. *atáp*;
3. (cort.), (cor.), (c.) *Cortadillo* = cut or clipped syllables, where the last consonant of the first syllable is taken up by the same consonant of the following or second syllable, e.g. *ab-biang*, *ab-blas*;
4. (gut.), (g.), *Gutural* = guttural or throaty, circumflex or glottal catch, equivalent to the Tag. *maragsá*, *pakupyâ*, e. g. *bulâ*, bubble, *cutâ*, fortress, where the stress may be on the last syllable or on the first syllable;
5. (pp.) *Penultima producta* or *producta pausal*, the most common stress

on Capampangan words, where the syllables are given the same value, e.g., *talum puc*, *paratac an*, but there is a slight stress on the penultimate or second-to-the-last syllable, and they are not marked by any diacritical symbol;

6. (pc.) *Penultima correpta* = "running away from the penultimate,"

where the last vowel in the word has a short sound, e.g., *atat*, *cunlauit*;

7. (dipt.), (d.), (diptongo) *Diptongo* = diphthong, where two vowels are pronounced glidingly into one syllable, e.g., *bitay*, *metay*, *palay*, *paratai*, *sabilai*, *gatao*, *gauay*, *cauay*. Diphthong words may be (pp.), (pc.), (a.) or (corid.) in accentuation.

Fray Bergaño's *Vocabulario* uses only one diacritical symbol (') to indicate the *agudo*, *corridillo*, *guttural*, and at times the (pp.).

Other abbreviations in the original are: *N.S.* - *nombre sustantivo*, meaning nouns in the nominative case; *N.V.* or *nv.* = neutral verb, denoting intransitive verbs, which are neither active nor passive, but express "becoming;" *P. 1.*, *P. 2.*, *P. 3.* which stand for First Passive, Second Passive, and Third Passive, respectively, implying the agent or instrument, or the motive, and the place, or the object; Bergaño discusses these further in his *Arte*; *ff.* = frequentative, repeated actions, diminutives, or plurality; *l.* denotes a choice, like the English / (slash), "or;" there is also the abbreviation *prot.* as in *Verbo activo y su prot.* It stands for *protho-compuesto*, literally, protocompound. Since it is in the singular, I took the liberty of translating it into 'infinitive.' But in the plural, *prothocompuestos*, may also mean the verb's other constructions or verbal forms. There is one particular abbreviation that perplexes me. It is the abbreviation '*R.m.*': '*R.*' I am sure stands for *raiz* (root), but '*m.*' posed a problem to me. Consulting other similar works like Benavente's, Coronel's and even Bergano's *Arte*, I could not find its exact equivalent. '*R.m.*' appears 76 times in the entries under Letter A, and in only 4 entries under Letter B. After *buad*, it is nowhere to be found among the rest of the entries up to the end. Judging from the examples given in the word entries bearing this abbreviation, I can only surmise that *m.* has something to do with the declensions or conjugations of the root, and may mean *mezclada*, *raiz mezclada*, mixed root, changeable or variable root, e. g. *aspat*, has *saspat*, *simpat*, *sumpat*; *aldam*, has *laldam*, *lindam*, *lundam*; *atnga*, has *tatnga*, *tingna*, *tungna*; *aclap*, has *canlap*, *quinlap*, *cunlap*.

Lastly, you may notice as you go through the word entries, that there are words, phrases, or sentences that are underlined. These are not Fray Bergaño's words, but my own. I supplied them as a way of clarifying what the Fray may have understood or implied, but did not find it necessary to state explicitly. Likewise, to indicate apparent typographical

errors in the printing, I used brackets [] or underlines, e. g., between *Lagari* (pp.) and *Lagas* (corrid.); there is the word *Tagas* (pp.), which I have changed into *Lagas* (pp.). *Aabsi*, its place being between *Absac* and *Absic*, the first [A] is clearly a typographical error. I tried to be as faithful as could be to Fray Bergaño's original work, even going too literal sometimes. But I could not help going dynamic from time to time. I transcribed verbatim his Capampangan examples as they are found in the original as token of my appreciation for the great efforts of missionaries like him to express themselves in a language that was quite strange and different from theirs in so many ways.

VENANCIO Q. SAMSON

September 30, 2006

Sta. Cruz, Porac, Pampanga

ABBREVIATIONS

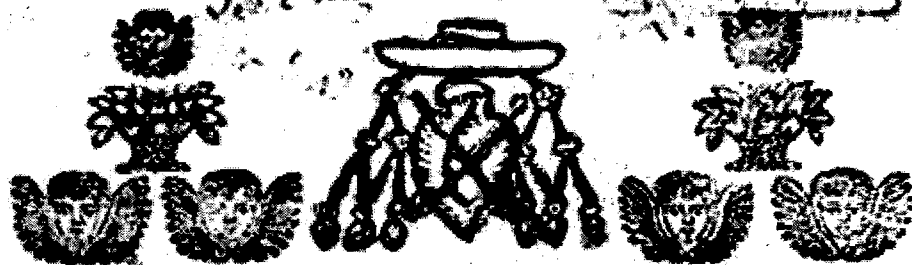
The pronunciation and the accents of Kapampangan words during the eighteenth century are described in the *Arte* of Alvaro de Benavente (folios 126v – 127v, number 14-19) and in the *Arte* of Diego Bergaño (Chapter 18, section 1, page 218).

There, as well as in Bergaño's *Vocabulario*, the term *acento* is taken to mean the label in parenthesis placed immediately after a given word to indicate where the stress of that word should be or how that word should be pronounced, or both. In describing these *acentos*, the two authors use the same diacritical marks as those used by present-day Filipino grammarians, but the former use them very differently from the way the latter use them.

Hereinunder are the *acentos*, preceded by their abbreviations which are more often used than the entire term.

<i>a or ag</i>	<i>agudo</i>	acute
<i>corr.</i>	<i>corridillo</i>	(from <i>corer</i> , "to run") hurriedly said
<i>cort.</i>	<i>cortadillo</i>	(from <i>cortar</i> , "to cut") clipped syllable
<i>gut.</i>	<i>gutural</i>	guttural or throaty
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>penultima correpta</i>	(also from <i>corer</i> , "to run") "running away from the penultimate"
<i>p.p.</i>	<i>penultima producta</i>	"producing the penultimate"

BOCABVLARIO
DE PAMPANGO EN
ROMANCE,
Y DICCIONARIO
DE ROMANCE EN
PAMPANGO.



Compuesto por el M. R. P. Lector
Fr. Diego Bergaño, de el Orden de los
Hermitaños de N. P. San Agustín,
Examinador Sinodal de este Arzobis-
pado, Diffinidor de esta Provincia del
Santísimo Nombre de Jesus,
y Prior del Convento de
S. Pablo de Manila.

Impreso en Manila: En el Convento de Nuestra Señora de los
Angeles. Año de 1737.

APPROVAL OF THE
VERY REVEREND FATHER PREACHER
FRIAR VICENTE IBARRA,

Definitor of this Province of the
Most Holy Name of Jesus, and Prior of the Town of Betis

To comply wholeheartedly with the instructions of our Very Reverend Father Provincial and Reader Friar Felix de Trillo, I have seen and read with indescribable joy the Dictionary of the Kapampangan Language composed by the Reverend Father Reader Friar Diego Bergaño, definitor of this Province and Prior of the Convent of Saint Paul in Manila, of the Order of Our Father Saint Augustine, author of the Grammar of this same language. The former and the latter are of the purest gold, and so it is but proper to apply to them what Virgil wrote: *After the first, there comes a second one, made of gold: a magic wand made of the same metal.* This book which deals with words will finally satisfy the great desire of the ministers of the Gospel to grasp the precise meanings and connotations of those words in order to be able to speak the language correctly: because in this work [the dictionary] and the preceding one [the grammar], they will find everything that they need to be able to explain the Christian doctrines to the inhabitants of Pampanga, as Pliny said in another context: *For there is nothing which you want to say (dicere) which he is not able to teach (docere).* [Probably, the original was *discere*, to learn, and not *dicere*, to say.]. The great value of this work can be seen from how the ministers of the gospel are very eagerly waiting for the opportunity to use it, so that their apostolic labors will bear abundant fruits, thanks to the extensive coverage and clear-cut definitions of terms which, for that purpose, this book provides; because, as Quintilian said: *We should use language the way we use money; they both have an appearance that people evaluate.* In communicating with others, we must employ words that sound well, are correctly arranged, appropriate and currently used, like money. Language and money get their value from the public stamp and their price from universal acceptance. And now, about the censorship, I say with Casiodorus: *There is no point censoring someone who, for so many reasons, deserves approval.* And so I say that this book is most worthy to be published for the use and benefit of so many souls, and that we should warmly thank the author for it. This is my opinion, with all due deference to those who have a better view. Manila, September 10, 1732.

Friar Vicente Ibarra

PERMISSION OF THE ORDER

The Reader Friar Felix de Trillo, Provincial of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, of the Order of the Hermits of our Father Saint Augustine of the Philippines, etc.

By the authority vested in us, we give permissions to Father Reader Friar Diego Bergaño, definitor of the above-mentioned Province, and Prior of our convent of Saint Paul in Manila, provided the other necessary permission are first obtained, to publish the Dictionary of the Kapampangan Language which he has composed, inasmuch as Father Preacher Friar Vicente Ibarra, prior of our Convent of Betis, and definitor of the said Province, has, upon our instruction, seen it and informed us that it can be published. Given in our Convent of Pasig, this first day of October, the year one thousand seven hundred thirty two. Stamped with the minor seal of our office and authenticated by our secretary.

Friar Felix de Trillo
Provincial

By Order of our Very
Reverend Father Provincial,
Friar Miguel Vivas
Secretary

APPROVAL OF THE
REVEREND FATHER PREACHER
FRIAR CASIMIRO DIAZ,

Official Censor of the Holy Office, former Definitor of this Holy Province
of the Most Holy Name of Jesus of the Philippines,
and Prior of the Convent of Lubao
Very Illustrious Lord

I have seen and read the Dictionary of the Kapampangan Language composed by the Very Reverend Father Reader Friar Diego Bergaño, definitor of this Province, and Prior of Saint Paul in the City of Manila, which Your Lordship has kindly sent me so that I could learn from it.

Any artist who wants to produce a good work of art must imitate nature, which arranged all things by number, weight and measure, *you have arranged all things by measures and number and weight* (Wisdom, 11:22) [Should be 11:20b]. But the one who should be more faithful in this imitation is the composer of a Dictionary, because if he assigns a greater weight or a lesser weight to the words; if, in counting them, he exceeds or comes short of their true number; if he does not measure them according to their nature he will be the cause of errors that will be committed by as many people as there are who will consult the work so that they can speak the language. The author of this Dictionary has taken full advantage of this creativeness and of his personal discipline to produce this work of art, and it therefore came out so perfect that there is nothing else to ask for and there is nothing to modify. And so, we can apply to this work what Pliny said about the work of Titus Aristo, *whatever data, whatever examples, whatever historical events he discusses: there is nothing which you want to learn which he is not able to teach* (7Plin. Lib. Ep.22). And so, it deserves to come to light in order to shed light on the obscurities of the Kapampangan words. And in order to carry out my word as a censor, I hereby declare that this book does not contain anything contrary to Faith or good morals. This is my opinion, with all due deference to those who have a better view. Lubao and September 18, 1732.

Friar Casimiro Diaz

PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Manila and October 11, 1732. Send the Dictionary of the Kapampangan Language to the Reverend Father Censor, preacher and Prior of the Convent of the town of Lubao in the Province of Pampanga, Friar Casimiro Diaz, for its censorship; and if there is no objection, permission is granted for the publication of the said book.

Allanequi

APPROVAL OF THE REVEREND FATHER READER FRIAR REMIGIO HERNANDEZ, PRIOR OF THE CONVENT OF CANDAVA

Through a decree dated the eleventh of this month, Your Lordship kindly asked me to go over the Dictionary of the Kapampangan Language composed by Father Reader Friar Diego Bergaño of the Order of Our Father Saint Augustine, synodal examiner of this archdiocese of Manila, definitor of this Province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, and prior of the Convent of Saint Paul of the above-mentioned city. In this regard, I was reminded of what Saint Jerome said on a similar occasion: *You measure us by your virtues. You are great and you extol the lowly ones, and you occupy the last seat in every banquet. Please, like the father of the family, lead us on.*

In spite of this; after I have seen the work, I do not have to ask where to find that wise teacher whom in another time the prophet was looking for; a teacher, namely, who would hand around the loves of doctrine with which the souls would be nourished. *Where is the teacher of the little ones?* (Isaiah 33) [Probably meant 30:20]; because, considering the subject matter of this work and its purpose, even though it is not itself the doctrine of the mysteries of our Holy Faith, it is no doubt the most appropriate dictionary for enabling [the missionaries] to distribute the loaves of religious doctrine lawfully and fruitfully to as many little ones as there are souls under our care. Since therefore the author is such an intelligent teacher, what can I censure in this Dictionary which expresses the mind of so great an author? It was well thought of. Yes, indeed. And it was most faithful to the logic of his brilliant mind. *Because a wise man does nothing*, said Saint Ambrose, *except that which is honest, except that which is sincere, with no deceit because he would appear guilty in his own eyes before appearing guilty in the eyes of others.* (Lib. 3 ad Offic., cap. 3). But I must now do my job of censor and so I must now make this declaration: This book is one Practical application of what the Poet said elsewhere (Geelius, lib 12): *Truth is the daughter of time.* This is because, while the authors of other Kapampangan dictionaries explained things clearly and laudably, they did not touch many important modes and many other words, which are now presented with certainty and with ease is this new Dictionary by its author. That having been said, I now conclude the approval of this Dictionary by quoting Saint Jerome's words of approval addressed to an author: *You are very talented and you have a command of languages; you speak fluently and correctly, and also prudently. Old men with healthy minds certainly tend to be physically fit.* And in as much as I am aware of more of what he has and what he can share in the form of such precious works as this one for the good of so many, I will say, repeatedly and earnestly: *Keep safely the riches which you are gathering everyday, and do not allow them to diminish as long as you have the vigor of youth, while your head has no white hair yet, before you become sickly and weak of old age, before you are slowed down by fatigue and incapacitated by malaise.*

This is my opinion, with all due deference to those who have a better view. Candava, October 31, this present year of 1732.

Friar Remigio Hernandez

PERMISSION OF THE ORDINARY

Manila, October 11, 1732. This is in reference to the Dictionary which has been submitted here. It should be sent for censorship to the Reverend Father Reader Friar Remigio Hernandez, of the Sacred Order of the Calced Hermits of the Lord Saint Augustine and prior of their Convent in the town of Candave. If he approves it, the publication should be allowed by this *Tribunal*. This is the instruction of the Lord Master Isidro de Arevalo, *chanter* of this Holy Cathedral, synodal examiner, judge of testaments, chaplaincies and *Obras Pias*, judge provisor, official and vicar general of this vacant archdiocese, censor and ordinary of the Holy Office, who signed it, and I attest to it.

Before me
Master Gallardo
Senior Notary

TO THE REVEREND FATHERS AND ZEALOUS MINISTERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA

My Fathers and Brothers

My act of dedicating this work to Your Reverences was not something that I chose as one option. It was rather a strict obligation, because if, strictly speaking, we owe the brilliance of the things we see to the person who brought the light out of darkness, the coming out of this Dictionary due to the big financial support of Your Reverences in its printing, how could I have thought otherwise? To dedicate it to somebody else, instead of dedicating it to Your Reverences, would be to announce my ingratitude on the first page itself. I really have to stretch my gratitude up to where my limitations allow. And so, I respectfully hand over this work to Your Reverences, hoping that you will gladly grant it a sanctuary, as it anxiously runs in search of your protections, the way geometric lines point to the center where they originate, like the waters of the sea, in whose depths they recognize their origin. *All streams run to the sea* (Ecclesiastes 1:7a).

The subject matter of this work is so close to the heart of Your Reverences that I am confident that you will promote it. After all, the purpose of this Dictionary is to give the precise meanings and accents of the words of this language, and this is a necessary as well as an effective means to nourish so many souls anxiously asking for the bread of the gospel truth.

Everybody knows how Your Reverences labor whole-heartedly, shouting without ceasing, *go on shouting, do not stop*, as you teach those many people all through these long years, cultivating their Faith and spiritual life, leading them to the heavenly Jerusalem. It is in this that Your Reverences find your greater glory, the fulfillment of your desires, your joy and your treasure. This is understandably so because you are the sons of Our Glorious who used to tell his flock: *what do I like? What do I desire? What do I want? Why do I sit here? Why do I speak? Why do I live? It is only for this purpose, namely, that all of us will ultimately live together for all eternity. This is my wish. This is my honor. This is my joy and my treasure.* (S. Thom. Villa, in Conc. S.P. Aug.). Here, the pen could fly and multiply the praises for Your Reverences, but the flight was cut, not because of the lack of well-deserved praises, but because of modesty. And no one should say anymore that the dedication page must use little space.

Your Reverences, please accept this homage with which I humbly express my gratitude for the nourishment, and even if I offer it in the form of words and pages, it will give hope, it will offer comfort, and it will bring refreshment to the happy house which was the first to distribute the nourishment. That is, if the words and pages are carried in the

beak. *And the dove came back to him in the evening, and there in its beak was a freshly plucked olive leaf* (Genesis 8:11a). All this I intend for the greater glory of the Divine Majesty and the good of souls.

October 15, 1732.

Devoted Brother of Your Reverences

Friar Diego Bergaño

PROLOGUE

A learned man used to compare the dedication page and the prologue of a book to a cloak and a hat. A most appropriate comparison, indeed! And this is because, in the dedication page and in the cloak, we are looking for protection; and, in the prologue and in the hat, we find courtesy. The dedication page and the cloak look at the protection, like looking at a white man [who protects]. The prologue and the hat look at their owner, like looking at a black man, who is obliged to render a thousand courtesies and flatteries to whomever he is expected to do so.

Works that are being sent to the printing press are well groomed, well dressed, so to speak. Now, if this work of mine is also well groomed and well dressed on its way to the printing press, it is mostly to follow the usual practice of being well groomed and well dressed, and not so much because it has to be so out of necessity. In as much as everyone has received the Grammar (*le Arte*) and received it very graciously or even just graciously, what reason do I have to fear that this Dictionary (*este Vocabulario*) will not be welcomed as graciously? Since they are brothers, you will not be able to relate well with one without relating well with the other. And they are so inseparable that if you split the brotherhood, you will feel, right then and there, that something is missing.

The most important reason why I undertook this work (and I am now prescinding from the other reasons) was my desire that, when we explain the Word of God, we avoid inappropriate language. This concern of mine is related to my doubt about the usefulness (to me, at least) of the dictionary I possess, which has changed considerably in the process of being copied piecemeal again and again. Well, just the same, it has helped me in no small way in composing this one, although it did not prevent me from going through the time-consuming and meticulous process of examining again all the roots one by one. I removed the freaks, and if I retained any, I call attention to it. I endeavored to clarify and update those which I thought needed more explanation. With the exception of the entries under E, I added some roots to the entries under all the letters. Some of the letters contain more than 25 roots each and, in all of them, what concerned me most was the genuine and original meaning. They have other meanings, of course, but if one gets the first one, it is easy to somehow get the other meanings. To lessen the possibility of my making mistakes, I availed myself of the assistance of a local leader in Mexico by the name of Don Juan Zuñiga, who is the most intelligent and best qualified person in Pampanga for this undertaking.

This dictionary must be read reflectively because it is so concise, so compressed, that by simply outstretching it, you will produce three other volumes the same size as this. I have included many of the compositions which admit *MA*. The most common ones are those of *MACA* or *MI* transitive, *MI* passive, *MI* neutral or *MA*. For the syntax of each one of them, consult the Table of Contents of the Grammar.

I will bypass the accents, because they have already been treated if in the Grammar. I will just point out that there is another one, which is not included, because it is neither

properly “pc” nor properly “pp” and so it is mistaken for these. Just observe well and you will see how it differs from them, because it is found in few roots. Finally, if you read [this dictionary] with the desire to profit from it, you will find it to be more than what it appears at first blush. And now I will give some addenda to the Grammar, the most useful of which is the last note.

Chapter 1, Section 2

[This was presumably not meant to be a heading for all that follows, but must have been meant to be for no. 1 only.]

1. The plural of the appellatives was forgotten here.
It is: nominative, *ding pusa*; genitive, *ding pusa*, 1, *caring* (suppletive) *pusa*.
2. Chapter 2, section 2, number 5. [There are no numbers here; just particles as headings, like *TA*]. *TA* also admits the remaining pronouns; for example, *Taco queni*, look at me here. *Taca catin* [should be *carin*], etc. Plural, *taque mañgan*, *taquee matudtud* [should be *mimum*], look at us eating, look at us drinking, or we are already eating, we are already drinking. *Taco*, 1, *taca*, 1, *taquee panayana*, that is *carin*; he is waiting for you there, he is waiting for thee there, or he is waiting for us there, etc.
3. Chapter 3, section 1. In all the examples here (and in the entire Grammar), when the nominative comes after the verb, the sentence is never about a definite thing; and they are put that way only in order to show how to construct the tenses and not because that active form corresponds to the passive; for example, *susulat co canini* is not the same as *ysusulat co ini*. The latter speaks of a definite thing; the former does not. See chapter 19, section 4 [The Grammar is only up to chapter 18. Probably he meant chapter 3.].
4. Chapter 3, section 1, number 9 [Probably meant section 2. There are no parts here labeled with “number ____.”]. When you hear a present indicative outside of its time, bear in mind that it does not refer to the present, but to the frequency or the repetition of the act, or something habitual, in the same way that the future, as explained there, is usually expressed by using the present. *Minum*, 1, *mimum ca pon alac*? *Mañgan*, 1, *mamañgan ca pon talunasan*? etc.
And so, if you hear *Bisacapong mibablas*? Bear in mind that this is not asking if the addressee wants to change clothes, which is *Bisacapong miblas*? It instead speaks of frequency or repetition of the act, offering him, for example, several dresses.
5. Chapter 3, section 2, number 12 [Probably meant sections 1 and 2, and without “number ____.”]. Also, you will rarely find a root with an acute accent which admits *um*. I refer to them by using the label “a” in the dictionary.
6. Chapter 9, section 1, *towards the end* [Probably meant section 2]. The particle *ma* is also joined to many preterits of the third passive, and it indicates that the subject has an

abundance of, or is well acquainted with, what the verb says. For example, *malecaran*, as a roque; *masibucan*, experienced, as an eighty-years-old. Look up *sala*, *saua*, *galao*, etc. in the Dictionary.

7. Chapter 10; number 13 [Probably meant chapter 10, section 3 and chapter 9, section 3]. When I wrote the Dictionary, the meaning of every single abstract term remained in the inkstand. There is no space for them here because there are so many roots and verbs and modes of signifying. Very well, let me put it briefly: Abstract terms, in the strict sense, are those roots which refer to a thing, *as independently standing alone*. For example, *santing*, beauty, is in reality never found alone, but inheres in something beautiful; and yet, when you say "beauty" you seem to be referring to something separate, alone. See chapter 9, section 1, number 2 [Probably meant chapter 10, section 3 and chapter 9, section 3]. There you will find the definition of "concrete" together with that of "abstract."
8. Abstract terms refer to a thing in its simplest concept, but if you attach the particle *ma* to them, they become adjectives, which are called CONCRETE, because they mean "beauty," for example, not as it stands alone and separated, but as joined to or glued to another thing; what I mean is *as a quality inherent in somebody or something*. For example, Pedro is handsome, *masanting ya y Pedro*. From this adjective, we construct what we call the "abstract of *ca* and *an*." See chapter 9, section 1 number 2 [Probably meant section 3]. For example, *casasantiñgan*, which is like the third passive of *ma* and *mi*. See chapter 9, section 6, number 6 [Chapter 9 has only 4 sections]. And this abstract is different from the past tense pattern in that it refers not only to beauty as does the latter, but also to the aspect under which or on account of which Pedro is called handsome; for example, due to his manly physique or to his eye-catching face.
9. I see the same difference in all the other terms whose root is abstract; for example, *tulid*, straightness, *as such*, the simplest concept, without saying in which it consists. *Catuliran* or the place where it is found, talking of something material, or the proofs, for example, in one's favor because they constitute or they logically result in the fact that someone has *catuliran*; *cabanalan*, either the virtue *as such* or that in which it consists, or in being patient. If you cannot yet get what it means, be governed by the *cabaldugan*, if you do not want to sweat it out many times just to understand it, because we do not have Spanish words for so many and so varied abstract terms which tend more to look like concrete.
10. Even though they come from active verbs, if you follow the rules, they have the same pattern; for example, *capanacauan*, that is which *manacao* consists. But these terms do not express the thing in its simplest concept. For example, *cabilugana ning bulan*, the moment when there is full moon, etc. To give the simplest concept of these, we use the verbal, active or passive, depending on the context. See chapter 10, number 18 [There are no numbered labels here.].
11. Chapter 11, section 8 [This chapter is only up to section 6.] There, I left behind another one which distinguishes that *maca* from the *maca* of chapter 3, section 1, number 5.

[There is no label “5” here, although *maca* is mentioned. *Maca* is discussed in chapter 11.]. Here I say: It is the same composition, and it is only *for the sake of clarity* that the difference was made in that the first one says more than what it expresses while the other does not. Example: *Meca barilya* only explains that he shot and says that he hit the mark. Another example: *Ing salantang parating mañyauad, macapañyauadyan dactal* does not say that the poor person who asks continuously asks insistently (which is what it expresses), but that he gets a lot of alms, which is a different thing. This peculiarity is also true of their passives, as you will see in chapter 3, section 1, number 7 [There is no label “5” here], except *asulatan*. In the *maca* of apprehension, you will find more examples. In short, whenever the *maca* says more than what it expresses, as the examples above, use the *maca* of chapter 11, section 8. [This chapter is only up to chapter 6.].

MACA ACTIVE

12. Is this the right label? Although in the Dictionary I called it *maca* of perfection, in the various parts of the Grammar, I found it to be difficult, and I hunted for the game, but it escaped me, because I failed to understand it well enough. In the *maca* potential, I erred, because even if the examples I gave there can be potentials, the meaning that they had was not of the *maca* potential, but the *maca* of this one, which transcends the potential and transcends the *maca* of intention, the *maca* of to be, etc. And so it is necessary to open one’s eyes well in order to distinguish it from the others and to understand the explanation, which is going to be short; this is where I have arrived after squeezing my brains dry.

And so, I will say: Just as this language admits the neutral verb and the *ma*-verb or the *mi*, so also it admits the active verb and the *maca*-verb (pc.). I will say further: the difference between the simple verb and the *maca*-verb is the same as the difference between the simple verb and the *ma*-verb or *mi*, and it is what is explained in the Grammar, chapter 9, section 6, number 2 [Chapter 9 is only up to section 4. See also other chapters.]. But bear in mind that this is active, while those are neuters; and so this *maca* admits the *pa* models, which are found in the Grammar, chapter 11. [Presumably meant chapter 12.]

13. The dictionary [the *Vocabulario*] is full of examples of active and passive, but because that is not our way of expressing things, I will give some instances, beginning with what we find in the “Memorial,” folio 171. To say that you will not be absolved until you do not [sic] pay completely, that is, until you do not [sic] pay actually, *manggan e ca macabayad*, Grammar, chapter 10, number 6 [Probably meant chapter 11. Though the primary meaning of *manggan* is “until,” in the above context, it means “as long as,” and apparently Bergaño did not see this]. *Caya queya quena [quena?] macayari ya*, you ask. *Nun maca inumya*, etc. And take note that they do not say *nun macayal munya*, and so there is no place for the objection raised by somebody. This composition has a future

habitual; for example, *maca inumcondanum ecoman sadyang macainum, non emo*, for example, *alac*.

14. Take note that *macamatay* does not belong to this composition; it only serves to make a neutral verb active. And so, if you hear *macamatea galang itang tauo?*, if the *maca* [*meca*] is pronounced short and fast, it asks if he killed. But if the *ca* is attached [to *mate?*], the particle *meca*, etc., asks if he has reached the “had died” stage or that he really died. This is most certain, even if you might not have read it. There is no doubt that this language has more than what we have heard, and we should be aware of this in other instances.
15. This principle is very true with the “pas” [probably meant “paras”, that is, the sentences where “para,” “stop,” is indicated]. And so, just as it is certain that if I read, I stop or end up reading, so also if I read something, that something stops or ends up being read by me; for example, if *babasanco in sinulat mo*, logically *ababasaco itang sinulat mo. Asusulatco itang guincas mo*. If I catch the thieves, I stop or end up catching them, because *araracapcola*. If you understand this, you will be guided by its principle.

Bear in mind that, just as this idea of ending up doing something is conceived as unintentional, because the one who does it does not intend to end up doing it but simply does it, and so, by chance, unintentionally, you will hear this composition, indicating sometimes that something was done unintentionally.

Take note, lastly, that you will hear it as reconstructed; for example, *macapabatbat, macapagpari, maca palsinta, maca pamalayan, maca paquibilang, maca paqui caluguran*. Don't be weak and coward and think that you will not understand it. Take courage, as the Kapampangans say: *Andaces fortuna iubat* [Latin, *luck helps the courageous*], *mayap ing mamatulus, uling bigla tang maca patulus*. In order not to leave the rest of this page blank, I will add the following roots:

CUTI (p.p.) N.S. mark of the nail or spike, as the one left in one part to place another in another part. See the active and its proto [protocompound?], to mark a certain thing this way. Passive, 1, with which; 2, that which, *MA*, neutral and *mañga*.

PUNTUC (pp.). Adverb it seems. *Puntucya pamagdala*, to carry something on one's head; passive 1, that which is carried; 2, that which is transported by being carried this way, ff. *Papuntucan muna cupa*. Help me to carry it. *Maca*, to be carried this way, like a *banga* of water.

BIC-CUAL (cort.) [?], adjective, something that is excised or destroyed slowly [Notice that *cosa*, something, is labeled as an adjective.]. Verb, active, preterite and future, *mic-cual*, and its prot [protocompound?], to lop off, to cut out, in order to pull out something,

like a nail or a plant. Passive, 1, that with which; 2, that which is cut around, for example; and also that which is pulled out. *MA*, neutral.

SACBIT (pp). This refers to that something, like a knot of *bericu*, into which the sword is inserted; and also the ribbons of books, not the long ones because these are called *tali*, but those that are held by buttons. Verb, neutral; something which is attached that way, even if only the end of a sock that is not completely worn. Passive 1, that which is attached, like a sword or a book. Passive, 3, that to which the knot [is attached], *pi* and *an*, the buttons of a book, for example. *MACA*, to hold the handle of a small boiler to carry it with other things. *Ygaua mensacbitan*, attach a cord to carry it, or like the ribbons of a book. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive.

UNGLAY (d) *Miunglay*, when the banana trunk inclines due to the wind, or to bow the head, or become drowsy. *Miungle ne buntuc queyang panga tungduna*. Passive, 1, that which.

SUGAPA. N.S. A species of the climbing plant which the blacks use to make themselves run berserk when they fight, because anyone who eats it, they say, will rather die than retreat. I think it is opium. They look at its effect and if they see someone running amok, even if he does so only because he is drunk, they say *Maqui sugapa ya*. *Sugapan*, and *Mi* with *an*.

In the Dictionary [the Spanish-Kapampangan dictionary in the appendix] I have added various other roots. You examine them yourself, and that would be better. I will not spend any more time in this. I prefer to see you discover some improper roots than deprive you of them. Also, I place in it various meanings aside from those I give in the *Vocabulario*. Your own initiative will make you add more.

VOCABULARY OF THE KAPAMPANGAN LANGUAGE EXPLAINED IN SPANISH

*A: Their accents, meanings and functions are thoroughly explained in the Grammar.
[Note: The chapters referred to are those of the first edition, and not of the second.]*

LETTER A

A. Its accents, meanings and usages are amply treated in the Grammar, *Bergaño*, Chaps.3, etc.; 11, etc. 16, etc. 19.

A Before B

ABÂ. (pp. g, and not a.). Noun, delay, prolongation of time. Active verb, *cumaba, mangaba*, to prolong, to lengthen. P.1. That which is delayed, like, time, wages, repentance. & Verb of *Mi*, to become delayed. *Miaban aldao*, delayed/ put off for many days. Active *Mi*, *Miyabayaba*, keep on delaying, *Pangayaba*, the delay. Also *Caba*, length. *Mi*, neutral *Cacaba, Quinaba, cumaba*, to lengthen, to grow long by itself. Verb of *Ma*, *mababa, meba, maba*, to become long. P.1. *Icacaba* &, that which grows long, or is made long. Verb: *Mangaba*. P.1. *Ipanğaba* & The action, *Pamanğaba*; If there is no case of transition, it is like *Pangacaba*, or, *Pangaba* &. The passive prolongation. Adjective, *Maba, macaba, mangaba, mangaba ya bitis*, He has the legs of a heron / His legs are long like those of a heron. *Manğa*, here, does not indicate

plurality, add this *Manğa* to art.1 of the chap. 9, no. 3, if not to art. 2.

ABAC. (pp.) The time of the day, from dawn till noon. *Bucas abac*, tomorrow morning; *bucas cayabacan*, early tomorrow; *bucas caya-yabacan*, (superlative of *Ca*), tomorrow at the earliest hour of the morning. Active verb: to eat lunch (which to the natives is 9 to 10 A.M.), to eat at such an hour is called *capamanabac*, *ca* indicates a fixed time in the morning. It admits several suppositions, as in *manabacayo*, to lunch together; it can connote literal relationships, *manabac ca careang caponmo*, you take lunch with your family/friends; *manabac-nabac*, to eat here, or eat there on the same morning; and also that which takes place throughout the mornings, like, buying or selling. P.1. and 3. what is eaten at such an hour. Also, with the same variations, it means to do something in the morning v.g. *Inabacancono ing pamanğaloco*, I began to work or have worked from the morning, / *Pepabacan moco*, & Note that *Manabac*, in this second sense, is to work v.g. only in the morning, and not through the afternoon.

ABACA. (pc.) Noun, hemp. Verb form: to gather / obtain this hemp.

A before B

ABAGAT. (pp.) Noun. Violent wind coming from the sea. *Abagatan*, the South, or winds coming from the south; by the suffix *an*, of Chap. 13.

ABAY. (dipht.) Adjective. *Yabay*, *cayabay*, *cayabayabay*, Companion, the last one speaks of continuity, or duration, Active verb, to accompany; *Mi*, with company, to be accompanied by two or more. *Maqui*, the one. Also, to say, v.g. that he is not alone, that he has company, it is said *Maqui abeya*, he has a companion. *Pangayabay*, Verb of *Mi*, transitive. Abstract. *Macayabay*, be in the company of; P.1 the one going to accompany. P.3. The accompanied one. Verb form: It is one who who goes with this person, then with another, Frequentative, *mamanabay*, one who accompanies Pedro, then accompanies Juan too, to go accompanying/ keep on accompanying.

ABAL. (ag.) Adj., woven. Active verb and its infinitive. To weave. P.1, *ing panabal*, *ing pamanabal*, the instrument, the loom or motive. P.2. *ing inabal o inabalan*, the clothing. P.3. *ing piabalan*, *Pi* and *an*, the place; the passives are expressed with a syncope, *panablan*, *inablan*, *piablan*, and without it.

ABALA. (pp.) Noun, disruption, impediment. Active verb, and its infinitive, to disturb or to impede. P.1. that with which; P.3 to whom, with a suffix *n*, it is not said, *inabalan*, but *inabalananan moco*, and thus, *Cabalananan*, not *cabalan* &. *Manğabala*, *mengabala*, one who is disturbed or impeded. P.1. the motive; 3. that in which, Verb of *Ma*, to become occupied with, or impeded by, its Passive of *ca*, the object of its occupation or impedance, and from this evolves, that *abala*, means, the dance, the occasion, function, or celebration, because all these imply being occupied with, or impeded by the attention given to the affair or the guests. *Mi*, *miabala*, *maquiabala*, with the company of celebrators. *Pamiabala*, the celebration, *Mi*, transitive, *miabala*, the one

A before B

celebrating; P.3 the honoree for the ball, the dinner, the fiesta or celebration. *Cayabalananan* or *Pangayabala*, abstract.

ABANG. (pp.) Adjective, lying in wait, expectant. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamabang*, to await, to expect, to be on guard, v.g. a beggar waiting at the roadside to beg for alms, a hunter stalking his target, a fisher waiting with his bait, or a person who expectantly waits for the ambulant peddler to pass by. *Mag-abang*, (see Chap. 17, no.5, Grammar, *ADLP-Bergaño*), to wait purposely, standing by the door, waiting for someone to come out, or waiting to be admitted in, or looking out the window, waiting for the wind to blow in. *Macayabang*, be there, waiting / awaiting; *Manabang*, the one who waits to solicit, as they say in Spanish, "*pegar gorra*", idiomatic expression about a prostitute offering her services to passersby. *Panabangan*, the little door where one waits for some kind of dole-out; it also means the place where one waits to ambush an enemy, see *Abong*; Verb of *Mi*, frequentative, *Miabang-abangya*, v.g. a servant or a child who gets lost after leaving the house, like one looking for a remedy, or waits to be found. *Piabang abangana nibpana, o ninguinuna*. This same frequentative is also the state of expectancy or place where one waits, and also those bags of the imprisoned that are extended out expecting somebody would put something in them. See *Abat*, *Abong*.

ABANG. (pc.) Noun, Trap or snare used in catching fish. Active verb, *mabang*, to set the trap, or to entrap. P.3. *Yayabanğan / yayabanğnan*, the place or end, which sees the action, like, the fish caught, brings the concept of waiting.

ABAO. (dipht.) Noun, the food left over, as from a banquet or dinner, or that which is left over from one meal for the next meal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manabao*, to leave some food over. Passive 1 and 3, and the same with its frequentative, the

A before B

leftover, the construction connotes the eating of what is leftover. *Mine cu queting menabao*. *Mica, micabao*, new leftovers. *Micabocabao*, the leftovers of today's food for tomorrow, or tomorrow's leftover for the other day, and from this, it may mean leaving any work for another day, Verb of *Ma*, *mababao*, or *mayabao*, *mehabao* or *meyabao*. Also, if you, v.g. have 9 for 10 and I have 5, it is said, with the same variations: *Abauan co yang siyamo*, I will help you now, you can keep your nine for some other time, etc.

ABAD. (pp.) Noun, a little bleeding, or a slight wound. Active verb and its infinitive, *manabad*, to cause a slight wound. P.1 the instrument; P.2. on whom. Past tense, *inabaran*; *panabad*, his knife. Also, idiomatically, *Ayabad co ita*, I can perceive/penetrate, can get the meaning though it may be difficult or obscure.

ABAD. (pp.) Defective root, *e miabad*, unceasing. Also, if I complain that your servant has not paid me back what I lent/loaned him, you will answer, *Abadmo ya casi?* You should not have trusted that person, he is too astute/cunning. Also, if you come in haste and I say: you are a ray of agility, the servant answers. *Abadmoco casing tubudtuburan?* There is no one you could send on an errand other than myself, only a fool could be treated this way.

ABÁS. (a. and not g.) Adj. similar. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabas*, to make similar, like, to a gown, sculpture, or to handicrafts. *Cabas nang cabas*, it looks exactly the same, I don't see any difference. *Miabas*, the two look the same; *miyabasabasla*, they are similar to one another; and if it is a word, same tone, a couplet, you will say: they sound the same or they have same cadence, or they stand on the same ground. Also, *micayabas*; can be about novelty. *Piabas-abasan*, like *pilupanlupan*. Simply put: P.1. that which is similar. P. 3. to whom / to which it is similar.

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ABAT. (pp.) Adj., accosted, like, at the river, or on the street. Neutral verb, to spring up suddenly (obstacle), *Mamabat*, (if it is a living thing/person), and *mag-abat*. P. 1. that which; P.3. the place. *Macayabat*, become obstructive, be it a living thing/person or not, *Abat*, *abang*, *abong*. They are all adjectives, lurking, lying in wait for. *Servatis servandis*.

ABIAC. (pc.) Noun, very young pig, a suckling pig, a newlyborn pig.

AB-BIAY. (cor.) Root, m. Active verb, *Bab-biay*, *min-niay*, *um-miay* / *mun-niay*, to give. P.1. *Ibab-biay*, *ib-biay*, *bin-niay*, that which is given. P.3. *Dianan* / *dirianan*, to whom it is given. Verb form, or infinitive, *Mam-miay*, *mim-miay*, to give many things, *manab-biay*, given. *Mi*, ad invicem, to one another, *Miab-biayan*, *cab-biayan*, *quib-biayan*, the companion, or the co-recipient. *Mi*, neutral, to cause to be given. P. 2. *Pab-biay*, request to give.

AB-BIANG. (cort.) Noun, the inner cortex of some trees, like, the "palma brava", the *luyos* and the *yoro*. &. And any of those thread-like part of such a cortex is called *ab-biang*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manabbiang*, to take out the cortex of such a tree. P.1. the instrument by which it is taken out. P. 3. the tree, one, and the other, are also neutral, and they mean the *laman* that encloses the cortex is beginning to rot, and leaving only the *ab-biang*. And from this, idiomatically, *Anti catan dutung a minab-biang*. We are like wood rotten to the core. Likewise, because the thread-like parts are useless, it is said metaphorically, *E cu picab-biang ing amanu mo*. I do not give any value to what you say. It does not affect me at all, literally, your bill does not peck me or I do not give a hoot to your word (to what you say).

ABIAS. (pp.) Noun, milled rice, unhulled rice. Active verb and its more frequently used infinitive, *manabias*, to remove the hull or clean the rice, to turn the palay into *abias*. P.3. past, *Inabiasan*, palay milled or ground / pounded into *abias*.

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AB-BIUNG (cor.) Panting of a beast, or of one agonizing in pain, or crying out in horror. Active verb and its infinitive, to breathe heavily or snort. P. 3. against whom.

ABIT. (pp.) Noun, strong pull, as, in pulling the ears. Active verb and its infinitive, *manabit*, to stretch, as, in stretching clothes, a cord or any other thing, like, in rowing a boat. P. 2. past, *Inabitan*, that which is stretched / pulled. *Mi, miabitan*, with a companion. *Abit-abitan*, to pull or stretch lightly. See Chap. 17 (Grammar, *Bergaño*).

ABLAD. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *Manğablad*, to fear strongly. See *Quilabut*. P. 3. the one dreaded of.

ABLANG. (pp.) Noun, a fissure, or crack in the ground due to extreme dryness. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Manğablang*, to become cracked / fissured thus. See *Abtac*, in a more general sense.

AB-BLAS. (cor.) Noun, reward, to reward, *Mamab-blas*, *mab-blas*; const., *Manab-blas*, the act of rewarding, *pamanab-blas*. Also, *Bablas*, or *mamlas*, *minlas*, *umlas*. P.1. *Ibablas*, or, *Iyayablas*, present; *Binlas*, or *inab-blas*, past; *Ib-blas*, or *Iyab-blas*, future, that with which. 3. to whom, *pamamlas*, the act. Verb of *Mi*, intransitive, to divest oneself of soiled clothes in exchange for a new one, (to change clothes). Present and past, *Mibab'-blas*, *mi'bab-blas*; *mib-blas*, future; *pamib-blas*, or *pamibab-blas*, the act of changing clothes. P. 3. *Pibab-blasan*, the soiled clothes, *pipian munapa itang pibab-blasan*, or *pib-blasan*. *Mi*, adinvicem. *Capib-blasan*, the clean one, one change. By *Ca*, specifying individually.

ABLI. (pp.) Noun, payment received for a thing sold / bought. Active verb, *Babli*, or *Mamabli*, with its infinitive, to pay. P.1. that with which, like, money. P.2. past, *inablian*, the thing sold/bought; P.3. past, *Inablianan*, to whom. *Mi* with *an*, *Miablian*, be paid for. *Piablian*, the price

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paid, or cost, v.g. *Palay ing inablina canaco caretang asan*, P. *Palay ing piablián co caretang asan*, or *Palay, o salapi ing piablián co caretang asan*. He received *palay* from me in payment for the fish; I received *palay* in payment for the fish. Or, I will receive *palay* or money in payment for the fish.

ABLOC. (pp.) Noun, persuasion. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabloc*, *manabloc*, to persuade. Passive 1. with something, like, promises, or reasons. P.2. past, *Inablocan*, the object of the persuading / *Payablóc*, to be persuaded. *Mabloc*, I persuade; *Pàyablóc*, the persuaded one.

ABLUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mablus*, and *Maquiblus*, to relieve another by taking up the burden he carries. P. 1. the burden. P.3. the one relieved of his burden, v. g. You are carrying the guitar, I take it to carry it for you, I am *manablus*, and *maquiblus*, the guitar is *Iyayablus*, you, the *inablusan*, because *inablusandaca*. *Mi*, with company, *Mibablus*, *miblus*, the two of us, we *pibablusan*, *piblusan* the guitar; and as the action expresses, or the one being relieved is *paquiablusan*, and one of us two being in the nominative case, and the other in the genitive, it is also *paquiablusan*, as it is said of *Maqui*, in art. 4. From this they say, in asking for a head covering, *Maquiblus con bongbong*, and *paquiblus con bongbong*, in behalf of whom. P. 2. *Pequiablusan que ining bongbong*. P. 3. *Pequiablusan que y Maria quening bongbong*, and even though it may not be a *bongbong*, but *abias*, or *imalan*. & See *Quimbus*.

ABNO. (pp.) Root m. *Mi*, with company, to meet or encounter, including in a war; its Passive, *Pibabnuan*, *pibabno*, those brought to encounter each other. P. 1. of movement, *ipaquibno*, those carried to or carried along, like, weapons/arms. P. 3. the place, *pibabnoan*, if it is frequentative, *pibnuan*. *Maquibno*, with another, including meeting for a fight/quarrel.

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Micabno, imminent, recent, *Cabno*, *quibno*, coincidental or pre-arranged.

ABŪ. (a.) Noun, ash. Neutral verb, to turn into ashes, like, a thing which is burned.

AB-BUA. (pp.) Noun, the steam caused by the fire/heat, by the thing itself, like, honey, *Nasi*. Neutral verb, to produce such a steam. *Mi*, neutral, the thing boiling by itself, and so, it is said of one who boils or seethes in anger; *macayabua*, the cause.

AB-BUAL. (cor.) Adj., uprooted and anything that is upturned. Active verb, *mabbual*, *Mamab-bual*, &. / *Bab-bual*. Verb infinitive, *Manab-bual*, indicating either the plurality of the person, who does it, or that of the object, all is to overturn, like, a tree, wood, a rock & P.1. can be the instrument, like a crowbar, or the thing, and this is also expressed by the P. 2. past, *inab-bualan*, Verb of *Ma*, *mab-bual* / *mayayab-bual* & to become uprooted / overturned, like, *mibab-bual*, *mib-bual*, *cabab-bualan*, *quib-bualan*, the place where neutrally, *maquib-bual*, whether among other things, it is uprooted from the street along which it grows, or like uprooting a banana whose leaves fall across the street. See *Abut*.

AB-BUANG. (cor.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabbuang*, to drive away the beasts, to scare away the birds. P. 3. the beast driven away, or the bird scared away. Verb of *Ma*, *Mabab-buang* / *mayayab-buang*, *meyab-buang*, *mib-buang*.

ABUBUT. (pp.) Noun, A kind of pouch or case, or small box with a covering made of bamboo/reeds much in use.

ABULUD. (pp.) The ridge of a thing, like, a sword with three edges, the middle one is the *abulud*. *Mi* with *an*, *Miabuluran*. P. 2. past, *Inabuluran*, that which is made with a ridge.

ABUNG. (pp.) Adjective, like, one who is spying or who lies in wait. *Abongco*, I lie in wait, like *Abangco*. See *Abang*, its synonym with all its variations. And note all the while *Abangco caretang macamatay*, instead of *Mamabong* or

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macayabang. And the same in *Abang*, *abat*.

ABUD.(pp.) Adjective. Rotten, as in rotten wood / log. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, *mayabud*, become rotten / full of rot. See *Atbud*, synonym.

ABUT. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabut*, to uproot, or pull out, not like *ab-bual*, which calls for greater effort / violence, like disturbing the place from where it is uprooted, but like one pulling out grass, that can be easily flung or easily thrown thither. P. 1. that with which, like, the hand. P. 2. what is pulled up. P.3. what is left at the place after the pulling (grass, the place, etc.). Also, it means to come up to, to reach / obtain, physically /morally, v.g. *Abutan /abutanan mo con libro*, reach me / hand me a book. P. 3. *Iyabut*, on behalf of whom, *Iyabut moco*, reach / get that book for me, or, *Noya carin itang librong inabutmo canaco*, where is that book that you handed to me / indicating movement, *Iyabut*. Also, it is either the ability to reach up for what is on high or difficult to understand, or the ability to root or pull up. *Ayabutan* is P. 3. v.g. one arrives late, he could not reach, or catch up, like, with the celebration / fiesta etc. *Eco ayabutan*, *ayabutanan*. 3. Also you ask me to hand you some object, and I say: *Eraca ayabutanan*, I cannot hand it over to you; likewise, if there is something short, *Ipabutmunea*. *Eque pabut*, *e pabut*, make it reach. I could not, it is too short...*Pabut ya*, let it suffice, like in *Macapabut*, it is already enough, and also *Mipabut ya*, *e co mipabut*, as in, I cannot go on foot, I shall get wet, *ecomacapabut*, *eco acapabutan ita* etc. I cannot reach that, or I am in no position to reach that etc.

ABPA. (pp.) Root m. Verb *Dabpa*, *dimpa*, *dumpa* has three meanings, and if you carefully observe, they overlap in meaning: 1. The bird is on a perch, it spreads its wings, *dabpa ya*, forms a cross; 2. in spreading its wings / in perching, *dimpa*

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ya, forms a cross; 3. looking at its wide spread wings, *dumpa ya*, thus forming a cross. P.1 that which is spread so, 3. the usual and also *Darabpan*, *Dibpan*, *Dabpan*, the place; *Cabpa*, an arm's length; idiomatically, *Ing saquit a dimpacaco & Dipanacaning alti*. The illness that befell (spread its wings over/perched on) me & May lightning strike (spread its wings / perch on) you.

ABPANG. (pp.) Noun, a measure or a small stick to measure the nipa when it is being thatched or strung up on the roof. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabpang*, to arrange or string up the nipa thus; P. 3. the nipa; idiomatically, *Cabpanġan* or *cayabpanġan*, it is a rule of conduct, or custom. *Mi*, with company, to be of the same style or manner.

ABSAC. (pp.) It is an instrument / tool to dig earth with, like a small iron bar. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabsac*, to work/dig with such a bar. P. 1. the tool; 2. the earth that is dug up by using the bar.

[A]* **ABSI.** (pp.) Verb, *Mababsi* / *Masabsi*, *mibsi* or *Cacabsi*, *Quinabsi*, *cumabsi*, to satiate oneself. *Cabsi*, *Pangabsi*, satiation, also *Pacabsi*, etc. (Note: [A]* could be a misprint, vqs.)

ABSIC. (pp.) Noun, the hardness of a fruit despite its ripeness, or those blotches, black spots or patches in potatoes or sweet potatoes. Neutral verb, to be in that condition; *Ma*, *mayabsic*, abundance of such black spots.

ABTAC. (pp.) Noun, crack or fissure in the earth, reed or log. Neutral verb, *Imangabtac*, to become cracked, to split up. *Mabtac nacasa donġos queang ala cang bibilang*, a malediction, May your stomach split up /burst out, since you do not control yourself / you are a glutton, / you eat anything / everything you come upon.

ABTONG. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *mabton*, and *Manġabtong*, to eat to satiation, engorge oneself with food. *Pangabtong*, indigestion, the state of surfeitness.

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ACAY. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *macay*, *manacay*, to take someone along, persuading him to make *Maglolo*, (go acourting). P. 1. the one induced to back him up., *Piaqueyacay*, *Mi*, active.

ACAY. (pp.) Noun, a tree, and its fruits, like figs, are medicinal, *Cumoca quetang Malacbay*. &.

ACAYÁN. (pp.) Noun, ability, power. Defective verb, *Emoàcayán*, you are not able / you cannot cope with it. *Mayàcayan*, powerful, influential.

ACAL. (pp.) Noun, A herb, or that which I know to be very, very bitter. *Meguín acal*, like gall/bile.

ACALA. (Tagalog word.) transitive verb, to reckon or consider closely, to have an opinion about something. See *Timtim*, *durul*.

ACANACAN. Everytime that...all the while... See *Mulad*.

ACBÁG. (pc.) Noun, A bird with sparse feathers. *Cabulbulcan acbag*, you have thin hair, v.g. you are *calvo*, bald.

ACBÁG. (pp.) Noun, din, deafening noise of a house that crashes down. Active verb and its infinitive, *macbag*, *mamacbag*, to cause such a noise, by falling, also, to cause to fall thus. *Pangacbag*, deafening fall.

ACBÓNG. (pp.) Noun, thunderclap, report or sound of a firearm. Active verb, *macbong*, *mamacbong*, to sound thus. P. 3. the source of such a sound; *Micacbong*, ongoing, continuous, and by way of accommodation, used to describe one who causes a thunderous sound at every stumbling / slip.

ACDÁL. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb, *macdal*, *cumacdal*, to sound like an echo, a very distant sound.

ACDUG. (pp.) Noun, fright, surprise, sudden fear. Neutral verb and also, *Cacdug* and *micacdug*, to be frightened, *acdug co salo*. See *Carug*.

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ACDUT. (pp.) Noun, pinch, small piece or small bit, the act of pinching; it is used to describe a thing/person that lacks a small piece. Active verb and its infinitive, *candut*, *macdut*, likewise, *Cacdut*, to pilfer, to pinch, even if he does not obtain a slice. P. 2. that which is pinched. See *Candut cacdut*, a pinch of something, a very small pinch of a candied fruit.

AC-CLA. (cor.) Noun, a species of kind of prawn / shrimp, that gives a cracking sound with its shells, and from this the active verb is derived, *Cac-cla*, *Quinla*, *cunla*, to shout / cry out loudly. P. 1. commonly the motive; abstract, *Pangayac-cla* / *Pangac-cla*.

ACLÁP. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *canlap*, *cunlap*, to spread the light, throughout the world.

3. that which is covered thus, or comprehended. More widely known is *actang*.

ACLAT. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb, *cunlat*, to spill out, to become spread abroad, a liquid, like, oil. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, active, *Miyaclát aclát*, *emupiaclát aclát*, do not go about spreading ... Idiomatically, *Maclát nacapin queyan*, Push that thing aside, or rise up from there, you lazybone / slothful one.

ACLI. (pp.) Noun, a tree well known in Pampanga.

AC-CLIS. (cor.) Noun, a cry, not so loud as *Ac-cla*. Verb, *Cac-clis*. *Quinlis*, *cunlis*, to cry out. P. 1. Commonly the motive. P. 3. *Iyayaclisan*, or *Cac-clisan*. Past, *Inaclisan*, future, *Iyac-clisan*, to whom, and it is also said of beasts, which roar. *Pamanac-clis*, the act of shouting/crying out.

ACLU. (pc.) Root m. *Caclug*, rumbling sounds of intestinal movements. *Caclug cu bitoca*, My intestines are rumbling. See *Calugcug*.

ACO. (pp.) Pronoun I, 1st person, singular; accusative case, *Canacu*. From this may be derived: *Cacanacuan*, *Quenacoan*,

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Canacoan, what I appropriate for myself, licitly or not.

ACÔ. (pp. g.) Adjective, owning some act; taken as one's responsibility, v.g., *Aco co ing bandining ari*, so say the Town heads (*Cabezas*), I am responsible for the king's property. Active verb, *macu*, to take upon oneself the responsibility. P. 2. Past, *Inacoan*, what is taken as responsibility. P. 1. is one who takes to heart /interior decision to take up, to suffer, or accept something. *Iyacomonasa quing lubmo iyang casaquitan*, accept that suffering with complete resignation. *Miacô*, one who is resigned to suffer. *Piacoan*, *piaco*, what is accepted with resignation. *Mi*, with company. *Miyaco*, to suffer the faults of a spouse, *Mi, ad invicem*, to suffer with one another. *Miyayacoan*, if suffered by two persons. Also, *manğaco*, *mengaco*, to promise. *Ipangğacô*, that which is promised; *panğacoan*, to whom. Also, *Manğacô*, *mengaco*, to promise for another, to stand in security, like on debts. *Panğacuan*, *penğacuan*, the debts or the obligation., and also the person being stood for. The written bond, *pinpanğacuan* and it can be mutual for two, *Mipangaco cata*, let us promise one another.

ACPÂ. (pp. g.) Verb, *Cacpâ*, *Quimpâ*, *cumpâ*, subsiding of a swelling, or subsidence of the ground, and when something denied is found out /discovered, they say, *Quimpayang labuad*, (the ground on which he stands sinks), Verb of *Ma*, to become so, *Mayayacpâ*. *Macacpâ*, causal.

ACPAC. (pp.) Root m. Verb *Mamayacpac* / *payacpac*, the bird flapping its wings, like, when flying, or as a cock flapping its wings before crowing. See *Pacpac*, *yagpag*.

ACPAL. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *Cacpal*, *Quimpal*, *cumpal*, to make a handful of bundles when reaping. Also, *Cacpal*, *Quimpal*, one who pushes his way in among the crowd, where there is no more room, like, in viewing a stage play, *Quimpalca casi iñapin mascop*; *Micumpal cumpal*, crowded like sardines

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in a wicker basket. *Quimpal*, a bundle / a handful.

ACPAS. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *Cacpas*, *Quimpas*, *Cumpas*, to shrink, like a wound whose swelling has shrunk, and when you have grown leaner, *Quimpasca lupa / catauan*.

ACQUIÓ. (pc.) Noun, a moving away from harm, ducking to avoid a blow, the swayings of a ship. *Aquió aquió*, some overnice / sophisticated swaying of the shoulders. Active verb, *macquio*, to move the body away from harm. P. 1. *Yayacquio*, *inaquio* the body *acquio* *Mi*, frequentative.

ACSING. (pp.) Noun, the sound of clashing swords, of lightning when it strikes, also of falling coins. Neutral verb, / *Cacacsing*, *Comacsing*, / *Mamacsing*, *Memacsing*, to sound thus. *Micacsing*, (ongoing, recentness, nearness).

ACTANG. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *mactang*, to fill up, to bathe, like the light of the sun filling up / encompassing the world. See *Sacup*, *salacup*, *aclap* and the use of *Maca*, becoming so, and its Passive.

ACTING. (pp.) Neutral verb, becoming unequal, like, posts that are thinner in the middle than in the upper or lower part: Infinitive: *Manġacting*, being shaped thus.

ACTOG. (*sic*). (pp.) Noun, the sound of a blow on the head, or of the clock when it strikes the hour, or when one strikes a blow. Verb, *Mamactong / minactong*, to sound thus.

ACTONG. (pp.) Verb, *Minactong*. *Matuang minactong*, dirty old man, and from this, *Minactongnaca*, *mialong camo*, said of a grown-up man who plays with children / you have reverted to the age of children.

ACUA. (pc.) Irregular word having 3 meanings, to bring, to take, to get. Active verb, *Cacua*, *Quiningua*, *Cuma*. Infinitive: *Manġua*, *Mingua*. P. 1. *Icacua*, *Inacua*, *icua*, Const. *Manacua / manicua*. P. 2. *Cacuan*, *Cuan / Cun*, *Quingua*. P. 3. *Cac-cuanan*, *Quinguanan*, *cuanan*, *Pi* and *an*, like, the basket, in which, or, *Piyayacuanan*, *Piyacuanan*, from where. Verb of *Ma*, *mayayacua*, *meyac-cua*, /,

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macacua, *macua*, *micua*, *micuana* ing *saquitco*. *Eta macua*, we are not moved from where we stand, we are not manipulated. Also, *Mayayacuananya ing Pari*, when the priest loses silver coins repeatedly or the collection is sparse. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, *Miyayacuanan*. *Panġac-cua*, or *panġayacua*, abstract; *Macacua*, /, *macayacua*, could get, potential, *Ayacua*, its Passive. And also, past. *Icua*, is also adjectival noun, the object taken / obtained. *Atin icuamo? Pilanlang icuamo? Dacalca icua*. And even its past tense, *Macananu metang icua*? How were you able to get it? The usage will tell you more.

ACUT. (pp.) Root m. To haul by carrying in a cart or any other means. Active verb and its infinitive, *macut*. P. 1. Movement ad extra. P. 2. Past, *Inacutan*, conveyance. P. 3. the place, *Pi* and *an*, *piacutan*, as on a cart, or the place from where it was hauled off.

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ADDIA. (cor.) Noun, preparation. Active verb and its infinitive, *miaddia*, to provide, to prepare. P.1. that which is prepared, foreseen, like food, or a banquet and for whom / what, a feast, for guests. *Mi*, intransitive. *Miad-dia*, you prepare; *Mi*, transitive, *Piad-dian mo*, (it is P.3.) ing *pamaquinabang mo / ing pareng datang*, be prepared for your communion / for the arrival of the priest, etc. *Mi*, active *Miad-dia yadia*, & *Pangayad-dia*, abstract. See *Sad-dia*.

ADLAY. (pp.) Adjective, sampled from, patterned / modeled after. P. 1. that which is made similar to it. P. 3. the imitated one. *Maquiadleca*, or, *maquiadlayanca quea*, imitate him, like, *maquirungdungān*.

ADTA. (pp.) Noun, sap, like that of a papaya, banana, antipolo, etc. Verb, *Dadta*, *dinta*, *dunta*, to stick one thing to something (including mud) *Macadta*, become stuck to. See *Padta*.

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AD-DUA. (cor.) Two, See the Grammar, (ADLP-Bergaño). *Mayayaddua*, *meyaddua* / *miradua*, *miyayad-dua*, *miad-dua lub*, become perplexed, *Pamiad-dua lub* / *panğayad-dua lub*, this perplexity. *Mi*, active, *Miad-dua ad-dua*, *piad-dua yad-duacoya*, v.g. you ask me to get the inkwell, and I purposely shall say, this one?, taking the sandbox. Also, I am saying that this fellow is a rascal, he accuses me and I answer back, speaking through Pedro, & *Mica*, speaking anew, talking nonsense, ranting, *micacad-duania*, he is ranting anew/again. Also, *Micad-duan*, *mecatloan*, & in this sense, *Micad-duan capaman*, *e ra ca tatacutan*, even there were two like you, I will not be afraid of you. If there were two, *Micapatan co pa man*, even if there were four of you, I will not be afraid of you.

AD-DUANG. (cor.) Root m. Active verb, / *Dad-duang*, *din-nuang*, *dun-nuang*, to extend the hand to give or receive something. P.1. Regular, / *irad-duang*, *din-nuang*, *id-duang*. That which is given by one who extends his hand to the hand of another. P. 2. As usual, / *Dad-duangan*, *din-nuangan*, *dun-nuangan*, one who receives from the hand of another, by extending his. P. 3. As usual, / *Dad-duangnan*, *din-nuangnan*, *dun-nuangnan*. The place or the person to whom... Infinitive: *Manad-duang*, like one who goes giving alms. *Pirad-duangnan*, one who goes hand in hand, *Mi*, adinvicem, *Mi*, with company. *Mirad-duang*; companion, *cad-duang*; *maquid-duang*, to ask from the hand of another; *Pepaquid-duang*, what is requested in asking thus. Also, to one who does not help in the work, they say, *Ecamaquiduangman*. *Ebisang maquiduang sabi caco*. He does not like us to speak (to one another). *Paquid-duangnanan* *sabi*, etc, he engages me in conversation.

A before G

AGA. (pp.) Adjective, friendly, tranquil, like one who humbles himself or asks for pardon. Neutral verb, to become friendly. *Mi*, with company, *miaga*, friendly, open to one another. To be at ease, or place oneself at peace. With its Passive 2. those set at ease by another. *Maqui*, to be at ease with another, and it is not necessary that they were enemies before, because the two, v.g. are relatives, and are not aware of it, when they realize it, they are said, *Miagala*, they become close to one another / they become intimate, *Pamiaga*, the peace / the peaceful relation. See *Alam*, *Paum*.

AGAD. (pp.) Adverb, immediately. *Mamagad*, *minagad*, *magad*, to act thus. P. 1. one who with brevity moves out. P. 2. *Agaran*, *inagad*, that which is done with brevity / immediately. *Agaran mong depatan*, you did it in a short time; *inagad nang metay*, he died shortly; *miagadca*, which means Tomorrow you will go to confession, shortly after confession you shall receive Communion. *Pamiagad*, the action. Etc.

AGAD. (pp.) Noun, smarting, painful irritation of the armpit, caused by minute particles or a sore. & Neutral verb, to feel the stinging pain. *Pamanagad* / *panğayagad*, the suffering of such pain.

AGAG. (g. long.) *Agagan*, a sifter with fine holes, or fine mesh. Active verb, *managag*, *magag*, to sift. P.2. that which is sifted, like, *abias*. 1. Passive, that with which. *Piagagan*, what remains in the sifter, or what is sifted.

AGAP. (pp.) Root m. *Mi*, transitive, is more often used, *Migagap*, *miagap*, *magap*, to fancy, to desire; *Manialigap*, with intense desire or cupidity, ardent desire. P. 1. the motive *Pigagap*, *piagap*. 3. *Yayagapan*, & *Piagapan*.

AG-GUIAT. (cor.) Adjective, allied. Active verb, *Gag-guiat*, *guin-yat*, *gun-yat*, *magguiat*, one who calls allies together and also, one who is helped from beyond, or

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provides help from beyond. P. 3. *Ag-guiatan, inag-guiatan*, the one given assistance / help. *Ag-guiatan, inag-guiat*, those called together, the allies. *Mi*, with company, those who gather together to give help to another, *Miag-guiat ag-guiat*, if the call to help comes from two.

AG-GUIO. (clipped, guttural) Defective verb, *Ag-guio, inag-guio*, to suffice, be enough, v. g. *Ag-guiocona*, it is enough for me, I can do it alone; *Ing ag-guiomo*, what you can afford, what is enough for you, *yag-guio, inag-guio*. P. 1. That which is at hand, which is enough, v.g. if you have to spend four *reales* in two days, and you do not have more than three for those two days, *Yag-guiomo deang atlo, ipamag-guio*, let the three suffice / do. Passive construction is more often used. It is simply accommodating one's needs with what he has. *Cag-guioan, quig-guioan*, that which, for whom one is enough, v.g. I am charged to carry four measures of liquid, and they want me to carry more, I will say, I could not more than four, *Iyan cag-guioanco, macag-guio na*, it is all I can carry, that is enough; *mipag-guio*, that which can be put into a container, like, basket; *mipapag-guio*, could be contained fully. Idiomatically, the construction supplies what is lacking, and is accommodated with the service rendered as such. *Panag-guio*, 1. Passive, is supplied. *Maqui*, to let that suffice, *maquiag-guio co queta, paquiag-guioancoyta*, I will endeavor to let it be enough for me.

AGUIT. (pc.) Adj. Surpassing, exceeding; verb, *miguit, maniguit*, to surpass. P. 3. *Panaguitan, penaguitan*, the exceeded one. *Mi*, of competence. *Miyayaguit, miaguit*, to compete over who exceeds or is more. *Aguitcoya*, I surpass him, he is exceeded by me, in wisdom, or strength / powers.

AGUD. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *magud*, to consume, like, the ants consuming the sugar, and also, to squander the estate, like a bad steward. P. 2. the thing squandered /

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consumed. 3. *Inaguran*, the owner / landlord.

AGUM. (pp.) R. m. Active verb and its infinitive, *magum, managum*, to mix, to compound, like, wine with oil. P.1. that which is mixed in as ingredient. 3. the recipient, *miagum*, the two elements mixed together. *Maqui*, with another, *Maca*, become mixed; *Cagum, cayagum*, the component, like the body to the soul, and the soul to the body.

AGAPAY. (pp.) (diphthong, vqs) Active verb and its infinitive, *magapay*. To pair with. P. 1. what is paired with another; P. 3. to which it is paired. *Mi*, with company, to become positioned side by side with two or more, like, running a race. *Cagapay*, the companion, *Maqui*, with another, *Macayagapay*, be side by side, like, *macalimpi*.

AGAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *magas, managas*, the flow of water eroding the soil / river bank. P. 2. the soil that is eroded. Verb of *Ma*, become eroded, its passive, *Cagasan, quegasan*, the place, neutrally. By this Passive, they say, *Ing babay a cayayagasandaya*, the woman who is hemorrhaging, (from whom the blood flows), which forbodes a miscarriage. *Mayagas, meagas*, the fetus aborted, or the miscarried fetus. // *Payagasan*, the soil.

AGCAS. (pp.) Noun, it is that great speed by which something is discharged, and from this, the high and the mighty are called, *Magcas*. Active verb, *gagcas, guincas, guncas*, to say, to speak, to utter. Passive, *Igagcas, guincas, igcas*, what is said. 3. *Gagcasanan, inagcasan, agcasan*, to whom. Infinitive: *Managcas*. Also, *iyayagcas, inagcas, igcas*, The released arrow, and also the words that are "released," (which is a mode of speaking in Spanish). *Mi*, neutral, *Miagcas, migcas*, what is uttered or said. *Mi*, transitive, *Miyayagcas*, transitive. *Miyagcas, miagcas, minagcas*, one who shoots / releases an arrow.

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AGCAT. (pc.) Adj. Invited to any occasion, v. g. I am going to a house, or to a fiesta, or to a dinner /celebration, and I say to you, if you want to go with me, **you** are my *agcat*. I am, (Active verb), the *mamagcat*; *minagcat*, *magcat*. P.1. the one who is taken along is called *agcat*, and also by the P. 2 the one invited thus, or asked to tag along, may come along or not *yagcat* / *agcatanmo ya*. Verb const.: *Managcat*.

AGLAO. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *Gaglaol*, *guinlao*, *gunlao*, and its infinitive, *maniglao*, to wonder at. P. 1. *Igaglaol*, *iniglao*, *iglao*, the motive. *Igaglaolan*, *iniglaoan*, *iglaoan*, another infinitive, *Paniglaoan*, the object wondered at. *Migaglaol*, *miglao*, to come to the rescue, as, in helping to put out or extinguish a fire, or defend a friend; *Maquiglao*, with another, or joing others. *Pigaglaolan*, *piglao*, the fire, friend, or an incident, to which or at which help is extended. Adjectival noun, *Piglaolan*, the incident / the happening / event; also, *Caglaol*, adjectival noun, a loving (sweet) remembrance. P. 3. *Caglaolan*, *quigloan*, missing an object, noticing its absence.

AGLAJI. (Tagalog word). See *Tucsu*, to tempt, to provoke.

AGLAS. (pp.) Noun, merriment, exhilaration, *gaglas guinlas*, *gunlas*, to rejoice. *Caglasan*, *quiglasan*, a nursing mother who feels the surge of milk in her breasts.

AGLI. (pp.) Root m. Noun, *Cagli*, the fetus. Verb, *magagli*, *migli*, *cumagli*, the female conceiving; *cagli*, *quigli*, the fetus conceived. Also, the object of a woman's fancy during conception. If you ask why or how an infant boy is so hairy, one will answer: *Nanuta quing quigli queng usa*. Meaning, while the child was being conceived, the mother had a strong desire for venison. *Caglian*, the time from the moment of conception at through the early weeks of development, there occur the desires or fancies of the mother for certain foods or objects, and these are called. *Magli*, *panğagli*, *ipamanğagli*, the

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conception is in the active, among these mentioned, there is no passive.

AGLIT. (pp.) Noun, a carving or a work done with a small knife, or another tool, done not with heavy strokes, but with the hand in a to-and-fro motion. Active verb, *gunlit*, to make, a small stick, or a bamboo pin, or other things, like, a figurine, on the table; or cut thus with a *campit*. P. 1. that with which; 2. the object, See *Aglut*.

AGMUS. (pp.) Verb, *Acmus*, active verb, *magmus*, to pull out or draw out from among others or several: a paper from a pad, a sword from its scabbard, a ring from the finger, a small stick from among others. P. 2. that which is drawn out from others. 3. from where. *Mi*, *adinvicem*, *Magmusan*, to draw lots. *Piagmusan*, that which is picked out by chance / by lot, like, *super vestem meam*, *miserunt sortem*, "they cast lots over my tunic". *Maquiagmusan*, *cayagmusan*, one participant in the drawing of lots.

AGNAN. (pp.) Root m. *Mi*, with company, *miagnan*; if many, *miagnan agnan*, at one time. *Maqui*, with another; *Cayagnan*, or, *Cagnan*, companion; *Piagnan*, what is done by both at the same time; simultaneously.

AGPAG. (pp.) See *Acpac*, *Pacpac*.

AGPANG. See *Abpang*.

AGUI. (guttural and not acute). Soot or Cobweb. Noun, Neutral verb, to produce it. P. 1. the cause, *Mi* with *an*, *Miyaguian*. *Aguian*, like, *Gumian*.

AGUIAG. (pp.) Noun, the shaking of a strainer. Active verb, *maguiag*, to sift, to strain. P. 1. that with which. 2. what is strained. See *Agag*.

AG-GUIAMAN. (cor.) Adverb, *Quamvis*, although, even though. See the Guideline (*ADLP-Bergano*).

AGUIAP. (pp.) Noun, blister or cracked skin at the corner of the mouth. Active verb and its infinitive, *managuiap*, to break open with such blisters. *Aguiapan*, one who has such blisters, by the particle, *an*, like *Gumian*.

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- AGUP.** (a.) Adjective, mixed or mingled: and it is understood, a lesser quantity with a greater one, like, a little *lacatan* mixed with much *carayom*, (other variety of rice); a moor among many Christians. Synonym of *Agum*, and from here, it is understood as meaning a companion, *Cagup*, etc.
- AGUS.** (pp.) Noun, the current, the flow. Intransitive verb, the flowing of water (current); *mayagus*, flowing abundantly.
- AGUSU.** (pp.) A medicinal tree.
- AGTÂ.** (g.) A negrito of the mountain.
- AGTAL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to pluck or break off with the hand, like, fruits, or flowers, leaves, etc. / *Gagtal*, *guintal*, *guntal*. P. 1. regular, *Igagtal*, *guintal*, *igtal*, that with which, or for whom. 2. regular, *Gagtalan*, *guintalan*, *agtalan*, that which; 3. regular, *Gagtalan*, *guintalan*, *agtalan*, the place or those that are left / remainders. Neutral verb, *Ma*, become plucked. Its P. 3. *Cayagtalan*, *Queyagtalan*, the remainders. *Maqui*, it can be one who plucks in passing, like berries along the road, that come, one after the others.
- AGTAS.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive / *Gagtas*, *guintas*, *Guntas*, to clear the ground to open a road, or a canal / ditch. P. 1. regular, *Igagtas*, *Guintas*, *Igtas*, that with which, or motive. P. 2. regular, / *Gagtas*, *Inagtas*, *Agtas*, the ground cleared. Verb of *Ma*.

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- AI.** (pp.) (*4y*) Interjectory call, as in *Ai*, *mecari queni*, hey, come here! / or substituting *tauoy*, hey, man, listen! Or, *Ai*, *tauo queca!* Oh, boy! / Oh, man!
- AIA.** (pp.) Noun, a spiny herb.
- AIA.** (pp.) Root m. verb, *Manğaya*, *menğaya*, to boast. P. 1. *Ipanğaya*, *Penğaya*, the motive of such boasting. P. 3 the purpose or object. Frequentative, *Maniningaya*, going about boasting about oneself. It could also be said of a tree, after appearing as having shriveled or losing its leaves,

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- recovers and begins to grow new leaves or becomes verdant again, *maniningaya ya ing dutung*.
- AIABO.** (pp.) Interjection (of exasperation, regret?) of one who has just rebuked or reprimanded a friend, *Aiabomaninda queca*, *manialaco pala sana...*
- AIAGAIAG.** (pc.) Root m. *Maiagaiag*, clear and obvious / manifest.
- AIAI.** (pc.) Noun, a line of thin rattan or thin ropes to drive away the sparrows from the rice plants. Verb, *manaijai*, to put such a line in place. P. 1. the line of rattan or thin rope; P.3. the rice growing in the field.
- AIAI.** (pp.) Noun, cicada, chatterer
- AIAT.** (pp.) See *Yayat*.
- AYAMA.** (pp.) Noun, crabs. See *Ema*.
- AYAN.** (pp.) *Cayan*, material levity, lightness. Verb of *Ma*, / *cacayan*, *quinayan*, *cumayan*, to become light. *Macamayan*, or *macayan*, or *Icayan*, causes of lightness. *Manğayan*, *menğayan*, those things that are light. *Mayanâdila*, prone to speak, glib talker, like, one who sucks his own tongue, and morally, one who repeats everything he hears, or who has a loose tongue, one unable to keep a secret.
- AYAN.** (pp.) Defective root, *Ayan*, Past, *Ine*, is 3. the place, or such a place of destination. *Mangqueayan*, Verb, *umay*, to go traveling to any part.
- AYAO.** (pp.) Root m. active verb and its infinitive, *manayao*, to grab and snatch things from one another. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. that which is snatched thus. *Mi*, of competence, endeavoring to be the first, like when there are many wishing to go to confession. *Cayayao*, the competitor. P. 2. *Piyayauan*, *Piyayao*. Also, *Manğayao*, *menğayao*, to go out to kill, like, the negroes. Also, *Manğayao a calmang daratang*. Fate coming stealthily.
- AYAP.** (pp.) *Cayap*, abstract, physical and moral goodness: Verb of *Ma*, / *cacayap*, become good. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. that which is made good. Infinitive transitive, *manğayap*: *Cayapana* like

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casampatna. See the particle *Ca*. Plural, *Manḡayap*.

AYLI. (pp.) Laughter. *Mayli*, *Meyli*, one who laughs. *Caylian*, *queylian*, the one laughed at.

AIN. (pp.) Noun, an offering. Active verb and its infinitive, *main*, *manain*, to offer, including offering the cheek to be slapped. P. 1. what is offered. P. 3. to whom.

AYO. (pp.) Adverb. And so? See the Grammar.

AYO. (g.) Sour herb, from which they make *guley*, which in turn produces the vinegar.

AYQUID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyiquid*, to turn or roll the *evos* into reels, P.2. Past, *Inayquiran*, made into a roll.

AYUBU. (pp.) Adjective, hemmed, as in the edge of a sleeve, or pants / shorts. Also, the edge of a thin rope. P. 1. the silk or the lining. P. 2. Past, *Inayubuan*, placed a hem on a garment.

AYUL. (pp.) Adjective, tested, assayed, a work hammered to shape no less: to indicate how to bring forth the proper shape of the work. P. 1. a work at its initial stage, and also, the tested one.

AYUMA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manayuma*, to mend nets. P. 1. the thread. P.2. the net.

AYUN. (a.) Earthquake. Neutral verb, to shake, to tremble. *Ayonayon*, trembling, shaking due to weakness / leanness, like, in one who is convalescing.

AYOP. (pp.) Bird, Verb: to hunt them. Also it extends to the brutes, like, the cow, carabao, and also to reptiles and insects.

AYUNGIN. (pp.) Noun, a known small fish.

AYUT. (pp.) Coitus, copulation. Act. Verb and its infinitive, *mayut*, to copulate. P.

2. past, A

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ALA. (g.) Adverb of negation, there is nothing; *Cayalan*, lack, emptiness, absence of; verb of *Ma*, to go without anything, lacking, or to say there is nothing.

ALAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malab*, to divide / cut into slices / pieces,

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like, watermelons, melons etc. P. 1. that with which or for whom. P. 2. the object cut or sliced. P. 3. from which, like from a bigger piece. *Cayalab*, a single slice.

ALABAB. (pp.) *Mamalabab la*, said of the noise or sound made by the crocodiles when they fight. And from this, it also means, to snore. Likewise, *Manalababyang aldao*, or, *bulan*, when the light of the sun or moon breaks out on the horizon, or when, it is already above the horizon, whether it is visible or not, *Alababya*. And from this, anything that is, visible or not, in the water, like, a log.

ALAC. (pp.) Liquor, drawn out, distilled, like, coco wine, Water from flowers, *alac sampaga*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalac*, to distill, to extract from. P. 2. past, *Inalacan*, that which is distilled, like, flowers. *Pipanalacan*, the still, or place. *Pialacan*, residue. Grape wine is commonly called, *alac*.

ALAC. (a. and g.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *malac*, to exaggerate, overvalue v.g. a husband says to his wife that in a short time you have spent so much, how can that be? *Non eca manugsay*, unless you have been spending recklessly on trifles. This is its first concept, and from this, they say, *Non emealacan yang anac mo queang daraptana, masira ya bucas, macadua*. If you do not control / check your son in his actuations, sooner or later he will come to naught. *Alan balucong yalaco*, says the mother, emotionally reacting, I do not know of anything to check upon, (taking her son for a Saint). Also to the one who extols / exaggerates thus, the P. 3. can be applied. Also, *Cayalacalac sabian*, or, *macayalac alac*, or, *mialac alaco*, is as we say in our idiom, there is still honey on the lips.

ALACAC. (pp.) Snoring, sound made by one in sleep. *Mamalacac*, to snore, and *manalacac*; the act of snoring, *pamanalacac*. Also, *Alacac*, a tree by that name.

ALACDAN. (pp.) Noun, *Alacran*, scorpion, a venomous insect.

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ALAG. (pp.) Defective root, used with negation, and means just what the examples shall say, v. g. to one for whom nothing is enough, it is enough to say, you are avaricious, *Ing tauong ena alag ing macag-guiona, e na nacasi casaclauan?* It happens that what would not be enough suffices. V.g. *Bisa capangmialong ngening benġi, e mopa alag ing pepatingapon*, you still want to play tonight, was not the whole day enough for you? Another: *e mopa alag ing melambat a panaon a pigmulang mo?* *Bisa capang micasala, mangga ngening matua na ca?* Is the long time you have acted foolishly not enough? You still want to continue sinning notwithstanding the fact that you have now come to old age?

ALAGA. (pp.) Noun, the value of a thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *malaga, manalaga*, to put a price. P. 1. the price, v. g. *apulung pesos ing iyaialagaco queting cabayo*. Ten pesos is what I am pricing for this horse/ The price I would pay for that horse is ten pesos. P. 3. the thing priced, v. g. *Inalagan queng apulung pesos* – I pegged its price at ten pesos. *Mayalaga*, of great value. *Maquialaga*, it is valuable. Verb of *Mi*, neutral, to raise the price, like the merchandise at the night *Parian* (market) the following day, to direct the raise, like, to the understanding buyer.

ALAGAD. (pp.) Adjective, apprentice / disciple: tradesman in the sugar business. Active verb, *manalagad*, to train a disciple. P. 3. from whom one learns, like, a teacher.

ALAGAS. (pp.) Split bamboos used in making candles or scaffoldings. See *Batabat*.

ALAYA. (pp.) Noun, the dawn. *Paralaya* or *nanġan king alaya*, on the eastern side.

ALAYAN. (pp.) Adjective, Plate in which there are various foods (in the manner of serving the lords / elderly). Active verb and its infinitive, *manalayan*, to put different foodstuffs in one plate, which is *Caálayan*.

ALAL. (pp.) Chosen for a certain office / duty. Adjectival noun and active verb and its

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infinitive, is one who chooses, and also is one who assumes his duty, v. g. one who takes upon himself the duty to give provisions or take charge of some work: clearer, God has destined (*alal*) us to administer and we embrace the task: the word means one or the other. P. 1. the one so chosen, *Ican inalal ning Dios quecami*, it is you whom God has appointed over us, says a native to his minister. Verb of *Mi*, neutral and transitive, to be chosen or to chose, to assign/to appoint; *macayalal*, to become appointed to a duty/office, like, us. At times, from this, the day / duration of appointment is meant.

ALALA. (pp.) Noun, attention, regard. Active verb and its infinitive, *malala, manalala*, to give attention or show deference, like one who does not like to take a seat before one greater than him takes his; if it is to a superior, that is laudable, for it betrays his sense of courtesy, otherwise he will be regarded as less urbane / polite. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. to whom deference is shown. *Mayalala*, very attentive and very thoughtful of his task.

ALALAYI. (pc. like *Pulayi*.) Adjective, a false fence or false enclosure, lacking firmness, put up only because animals could not distinguish it from a true one, and so they would not enter, even if they could. Active verb, *manalalayi, iyalalayi*, to put up / erect hastily such a fence.

ALAM. (pp.) Noun, *Calam*, generosity, liberality. *Malam*, generous, liberal. *Melam*, one who was not generous before, has now become generous. Verb, *magcalam, migcalam*, become generous / extend generosity. P. 1. that which is given in generosity. P. 3, one who was given generously / the recipient of such generosity. The passive of *Ma, calaman, quelaman*, object. *Mi*, with company to make peace with each other.

ALAMAG. Noun, mold / mouldiness due to humidity. Verb, to become moldy, like, fruit preserves. *Mi* with *an, mialamagan*, has become moldy.

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ALANG. (pp) Opposition or contradiction, material and formal v.g. one who complies with a command without any objection, he obeys you *alang alangna*. The dull-witted who does what you want *alangalangna*. Active verb, *malang*, to oppose. P. 1. what is opposed or objected to. P. 3. *alangán, inalangan* (note the accent in the first), to whom. *Mi*, with company, the opposed cases, like the husband and wife. *Nanuman casing yutusmo, tin casing malang queca*, whatever you would command, could there be anyone to oppose?

ALANGAY. (pc.) Root m. Active verb, *iyalangay, malangay*, to remove the firewood from the fire, if it is already much; to throw it in, if the fire is little. *Alangayan me yiang sumbu*, trim the lamp well, i.e. don't let the wick get short nor too long, although the indio never perceives what is the medium.

ALANGAN. (pp.) Adjective, that which does not serve / fit well the purpose / need, like, firewood, that will not serve, either for a post or for a window frame, v. g. it would not serve the purpose I intended in looking for it, *alangán ya*. Also, *Alangan ing danum*, there are two tides, one not high enough, the other not low enough. Also, *Miyalangán* or *meyalangán*, one who arrived late, not reaching his destination at the time he estimated.

ALANGALANG. (pp.) Adverb, See the Grammar. *Alangalang quing biasa ca caco*, says the teacher to the pupil and the pupil can say it in the same tone. *Alangalang biasa co queca*. *Alangalang mapiaca caco*, says a father to his son, & vice versa. You don't suppose you are wiser than me, do you? / Don't say you are better than I am. This has no exact equivalent in the Spanish language.

ALANGILANG. (pp.) Noun, a tree with its fragrant flowers

ALAP. (pp.) *Alapanmo ing matudtud ca*, You try to sleep / See to it that you get some

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sleep: they extend only this now from the many, which have this root.

ALAPAAP. (pp.) The space that is between the sky and the earth.

ALAS. (pp.) Adjective, equal, like the pages of a well bound book. Active verb and its infinitive. To make equal. P.1. That which is made or placed equal with another. P. 3. with whom. Also, *Mialas cayo*, you stand side by side to see who is taller: *mialasla*, they are equal in height, it is with a companion: *calasalasna*, not a hair of difference in their equalness. P. 3. *Alasanán, inalasanán*, is that one which is measured to make another thing equal to it.

ALAS. (acute.) Noun, Scratchy pimples made itchy by the water of the marshes when hunting in them. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalas*, to bring forth pimples or to hunt with a *banquilla* (trap), not for fish, but for wild pigs or deer. P. 1. the trap (*banquilla*). P. 2. past, *Inalasan*, the hunt/hunted.

ALASAS. (pp.) A small tree and its leaves good for scrubbing. P. 1. the leaf. P. 2. *Inalasanán*, that which is scrubbed with it. *Variation of Paquiling.*

ALAT. (pp.) Noun, *Calat*, saltiness. Neutral verb, *malalat, melat, cumalat cacalat, quinalat, malát*, to become salty: *màlat*, salted. *Dayat malat*, the sea: *mialatan*, land intruded by sea water / salty water; *calatan, quelatan, quelatanco*, like, tasting salt, as in, *quepaitan*, tasting the bitterness.

ALÁT. (a.) Adjective, intermixed, as in a flag of various colors. Active verb and its infinitive, *malát*, to make thus, to intermix, and is also intransitive, v. g. *Malatca*, you intermix, like a Moor intermixing among Christians, or among women, if you are a man. P. 1. one who is intermixed P. 2. mingled to what or among whom one is mingled, *Mi, mialat* with companion, its passive, *Pialatan, pialat*.

ALAU. (pp.) A small hand-basket used to draw out fish from a *salambao*, or from a fish pen. See *Batal*.

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ALAULI. (pp.) Whirlpool, spinning movement in the water, which appears now and then at the bend of a river. *Malauli*, to whirl, spin around.

ALBAG. (pp.) Noun, *Calbag*, a swelling. Verb, *malalbag*, *milbag*, *manğalbag* / *lalbag*, *limbag*, *lumbag* / *cacalbag*, *quinalbag*, *cumalbag*, to swell / become swollen, like, the body or a seed soaked in water, or a distended / bloated belly; *malbag*, adjective; *palbagan*, one causing another to bloat; idiomatically, said of a man, *palbag*; *palbagan*, the woman who gets pregnant.

ALBAY. (pp.) (diphth?) Active verb and its infinitive, *malbay*, and used more often, *Lalbay*, *limbay*, *lumbay*, to see or watch a stage play (comedia). P. 1. the motive, and also the one brought to watch a play, like, a child brought along to see the play, *Iyalbay*, *inalbay*, *ilbay*. P. 2. *Lalbayan*, *inalbayan*, *albayan*, the play seen or watched: *maca*, presently watching / seeing the play.

ALBANG. (pp.) *Malbang*, adjective, low land or depressed land: *calbangān*, the low land, the hollow ground; *albang albang*, uneven land, high here and low there, like in a bad road pock-marked with holes, deep here, shallow there.

ALBAT. (pp.) Root m. *Lalbat*, *limbat*, *lumbat*, relapse or recurring discomfort of a cured / healed injury, like, on a limb, bone, finger, or rib.

ALBUG. (pp.) *Lalbug*, *limbug*, *lumbug*, to inundate, to become submerged or covered. P. 1. that which, *iyalbug*, *inalbug*, *yalbug*, *ilbug*. *Macalbug*, being inundated or submerged even though on dry land, like among straw or grass, vines or covered by overgrowth, *Langis*. *Limbugyan aldao*, the sun is already covered or has already set; *Albugan*, the west. *Calbugan*, *quilbugan*, like, *caslagan*, *Quilbugan con danum carin Minalin*, it is not I was submerged in the water, but I was caught up by the flash flood in Minalin.

ALBUS. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalbus*, to cook the whole,

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and by whole, means all the *abias*, the entire fish, and in fact, the chicken, legs and all, *yalbus*, all that is put in for cooking.

ALBUT. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *malbut*, to choose or pick out from among very many. P. 1. the motive. P.2. that which is sorted out. P. 3, the remainders, the hard green ones or the rotten ones. Verb of *Ma*, bcome segregated thus.

ALCAS. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *lungcas*, *Lalcas*, *lincas*, to show on the face what is in the heart / feelings, *Lalcas quing lupamo ing lungcotmo*, your sorrow shows up on your face; *lungcas ing muamo*, your anger shall show/swell. *Ing dayanang lalcas quing dapatna*, his works betray who he is; *lingcas ing quepugutana*, or *quecapiana quing dapat na*, his origin was betrayed by his demeanor / deeds, or his good breeding was manifested in his deeds.

ALDA. (pp.) Noun, *Calda*, crowd / multitude, *malda*, very many. Verb, *cumalda*, *malalda*, *milda* or *cacalda*, *quinalda*, there being many crowding, and many keep on coming to see or watch the stage play or any other happening: *micacalda*, *micalda*, a crowd coming together for a common cause. P. 3. *Picaldan*, *picaldān*, the purpose for congregating; *picaldan deng lebanan*, all as one resisted him; *maquicalda*, like a community joining other communities, like, in the celebration of a fiesta, or a Religious acting in union with his congregation / community; *quecaldan*, the multitude, congregation.

ALDAM. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *Laldam*, *limdam*, *lamdam*, to submerge not as much as *albug*, not used often. This one is, *Lamdamne' ing aldao*, the sun is already setting / is about to sink: idiomatically, *mabnuyang lamdam dinay*, he wished he could sink under the ground, because of shame.

ALDAO. (pp.) Noun, the sun, the day. *Aldaoaldao*, daily, each day. Active verb, to sun; *calaldao*, the sunny season, dry

season, the warm / hot season. *Payaldao*, active and neutral, to expose something to the sun, to place under the sun, to become exposed to the sun. *Payaldauan*, the slave given his free days, i.e., he works for one week, he does not work the following week; *miyayaldao*, two taking their turns on the same day; *mamaldao*, *minaldao*, *maldao*, one of them, v. g. *ican maldao ngeni acon maldao bucas*, it is your turn today, tomorrow it will be mine; or for a slave, it is his day to work, because tomorrow he will rest. *Mialdao*, the woman nearing her day to give birth; *mialdauan*, the one on whom sunlight falls, *micaldauan*, scorched by the sunlight, *patingaldao*, sunbathing; *macayaldao*, it is his turn to work, to be on the day of his turn / rotation.

ALDUC. (pp.) *Calduc*, one gulp. Active verb and its infinitive, *malduc*, to swallow or gulp something liquid, P. 1 and P. 2. that which is swallowed / who swallows, also said of a pot or a whirlpool that swallows. Also, *ing e mu ayalduc emupayalduc quing paramong tauo*. *Quod tibi non vis...* don't make a fellowman swallow what you yourself would not swallow. / Do not do unto others what you would not want to be done unto you.

ALI. (pc.) Adverb of negation, no, not. Verb, *Payali*, to deny, and also, that which is denied, *payalian*. P. 1. that which is hidden, *Magpatingaliya ing pengari co*, my parent says that he/she is not in the house; *patingalian*, to whom it is denied, v.g., the bill collector,

ALIAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maliad*, *manaliad*, the animal rubbing itself against the wall, or post to relieve itself of itching (also a person wishing to speak in secret). P. 3, the place, like a chair or a post (*pialiaran*).

ALIBASBAS. (pp.) Adjective, whoozing sound of a slingshot releasing a missile / stone, or a bird swooping by / flying swiftly. Active verb, *malibasbas*, to make such sound, like a slingshot being released.

(There is also a bird of prey, called *alibasbas*, vqs, transl.)

ALIBUB. (pp.) Noun, burning feeling. *Malibub*, *minalibub*, the person that has such feeling of extreme heat; *pamanalibub*, the feeling of such heat; *mialibuban*, one who gets burned by the vapour of boiling water, or affected by the hot vapours emitted by the soil or ground. *Payalibubmo king api iyang cay*, warm that thing by / near the fire.

ALIBUNGBUNG. (pp.) Adjective, resounding loudly, as from a bell or a drum. *Malibungbung*, *minali-bungbung*, to sound loudly. P. 3. the thing that has resounded loudly.

ALICABU. (acute.) Noun, dust. *Malicabu*, *minalicabu*, dust swirling / flying. Synonym of *Alipugpug*.

ALIG. (pp.) Root m. active verb and its infinitive, *malig*, *manalig*, to lean on, rub against, to rest upon, physically / morally. P. 1. the one leaning on... P.3. on whom, or the person whom one hopes on, rests upon. Also, to trust, to wait.

ALIGAPGAP. (pp.) *Aligapgapan*, worried or solicitous about many things, troubled by many cares.

ALILI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to change, to take the place of another person. P. 1. one who places himself thus. P. 3. the one whose is taken by another, *alinlan*, *inalinlan*. *Mi*, with company; and from this, they call the priest, *calili ning Dios*, because he is put in his place.

ALIMANGAUAN. Synonym of *Alimpungatan*. See the word.

ALIMASAG. (pp.) Sea crabs.

ALIMBAUA. (pc.) Adjective, comparison, example, simile, model. Active verb, *malimbaua*, and *maqui*, to model, to follow the example of another, to become like him. P. 1. the one following the example of another; P. 3, to that, or to the person whose example is imitated, and this is also called, *alimbauan*. Adjective, imitable. *Mi*, with company, to take as an example, like, to prove, or to be

understood. P. 1. *Panalimbaua*, is either the one taken as an example, or the listener, v.g. *panalimbauacu queca y San Nicolas*, is the same as: *panalimbaua ra ca can San Nicolas*. I cite San Nicolas as an example for you, or I give you San Nicolas as an example. *Panalimbauan*, the things that are imitable; *miyayalimbauaca*, frequentative, you go on citing examples, or stories like *manalimbaua*.

ALIMBUAG. (pp.) *Malimbuagco salo*, My heart is agitated: *alimbuagan*, of natural ardor, or hurt feelings. See *Ambuangān*.

ALIMBUANG. (pp.) A sharp cry; *malimbuang*, one who cries sharply, like, because of robbers; *alimbuangan*, one to whom he is crying sharply, asking for help.

ALIMBUBU. (pp.) An outcry with monstrosities and gestures; *malimbubu*, one who frightens; *alimbubuan*, the one who is frightened thus.

ALIMBUCAY. (pp.) Verb, *malimbucay*, *minalimbucay*, to stir from bottom to top, like, meat that is boiling, or water that falls precipitously over the bank or dike; *malibucay asalo*, the chest is astir, stirred up by anger or heavy grief. P. 1. that with which it is stirred up, like, a ladle or big spoon; P. 2. that which is stirred up. See *Alucay*.

ALIMBUYU. (pp.) Noun, fright, terror. Verb, *malimbuyu*, *minalimbuyu*, one who is frightened or terrorized / disquieted, like by the approaching / imminent coming of enemies. Verb, transitive, to frighten / scare with threats. See *Alisuas*.

ALIMIT. (pp.) Adjective, a thing done or said in secret, or aside, or quietly. P. 1. that which; P. 3. to whom.

ALIMOM. (pp.) Noun, sultry weather; *Malimum*, *minalimum*, the vapor exuding from the ground after a sudden shower during dry season, it penetrates / seeps into enclosed places. *Mi* with *an*, *mialimuman*, one affected by such sultriness of the weather, one who inhaled such vapor.

ALIMPUYU. (pp.) Noun, mole. *Alimpuyuan*, one who has a mole/moles, or marked with

moles. *Mi* with *an*, *mialimpuyuan*, one on whom the moles appear.

ALIMPUYUT. (pp.) Noun, swirling of swift waters, like, at the rudder, when the *bancā*, or boat is moving fast. *Malimpuyut*, *minalimpuyut*, to swirl, and it is said of flames ablazing, or of people crowding.

ALIMPUNGATAN. (pp.) Adjective, one who has just arisen from bed, and walks still half asleep / dazed.

ALING. (pp.) Root m. *Malaling*, *meling*, *maling*, to behave like crazy, due to deep troubles. *Calingān*, *quelingān*, the cause, v.g. the death of a parent, who appears to the memory, and from this: *miyayaling*, *miyaling*, one who recalls something; *piyalingān*, the scenario, rarely used. But if you say: *Iyayaling na nindo tang Santa Iglesia banuabanua ing pangā matena ning Guinutang Jesucristo*, it is well understood. Our Holy Mother the Church recalls / commemorates every year the death of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

ALINGGATUNG. (pp.) Emotional disturbance. See *Ling-gaso*.

ALINGUING. (pp.) Adjective, one who bites his lips, while being whipped or while in pain. *Malinguing*, *minalinguing*, to moan, or grumble in such circumstances. P. 1. the cause. 3. the object.

ALINGIT. (pp.) Adjective, one who asks for something, whispering quietly, in order not to be heard by his father who is present, and from this: *malinģit*, *minalinģit*, one who mumbles unintelligible words while sleeping. P. 1. what he says, is said softly; P. 3, *inalinģitan*, to whom spoken / whispered.

ALINLANGAN. (pp.) *Malinlanģan*, embarrassed, disturbed, harassed, agitated. Verb of *Ma*, become or to behave thus. P. 3. with *Ca*, *calinlanģanan*, or *panalinlanģanan*, the one embarrassed, agitated, disturbed.

ALINGONGAO. (pc.) or *Aligogo*. An echo, or distant sound, v.g. of a bell or shouts of a crowd. Verb, *malingongāo*, to make such a sound or echo.

ALINGONGONG. (pp.) Murmur, whisper. *Minalingongong*, to produce that sound.

ALINTUANG. (pp.) noise / sound of quarreling, *malintuang* and its infinitive, to make a noise while quarreling.

ALIPAN. (pp.) Noun, A slave. Verb, *malipan*, *Mayayalipan*, *mealipan*, to become a slave; another infinitive: *mangalipan*, *manalipan*, to enslave; *alipnan*, *inalipnan*, one who enslaves; *payalipan*, to consent being enslaved, to let one enslave; *cayalipan*, *quealipan*, is from *Ica*, *calipnan*, *quelipnan*. Passive of *Ma*, like: *catuan*, *quetuan*. See the Grammar, (ADLP-Bergaño), *pangayalipan*, abstract, the state of being a slave, slavery.

ALIPIS. (pp.) Root, m. *Cayalipis*, a fritter, or a slice, like, of bread, Active verb and its infinitive, *malipis*, *manalipis*, to cut up, to slice. P. 1. that with which, or for whom. P. 2. that which is sliced. P.3. *pialipisan*, the piece from which it is sliced.

ALIPIT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalipit*, to afflict or to torture, in order to make one admit or declare. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. the one afflicted, or tortured. P. 3. *Pialipitan*, the place, or the rack. See *Lipit*.

ALIPUGPUG. (pp.) Noun, dust, Synonym of *Alicabu*.

ALIPSUSU. (pp.) Adjective, means/ contrivances/scheming of the poor. Verb, *malipsusu*, *minalipsusu*, to contrive, scheme thus, v. g. Here he is under pressure to pay a debt, there he pawns his hat to buy a shirt; to cover a hole here, and open another there, which for the poor is all to be contrived. *Mayayalipsusu*, one who is going through all these situations: *Piyayalipsusuan*, the things that are bartered in this manner. P. 1. *Iyalipsusu*, that thing which is given in kind for payment. P. 2. to whom, he makes an *alipsusu*.

ALIPUP. (pp.) Noun, hot vapor exhaled by the body, *Malipup*, *minalipup*, to exhale such vapor.

ALIS. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb, to be moved to another place. || Active verb, infinitive, *malis*, to change place. P. 1. that which is changed. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, neutral, to become changed, like, in the face, or habits. *Pangayalis*, the change done; *Mi*, active, keep on changing.

ALISUAG. (pc.) See *Balisuag*.

ALISUAS. (pc.) *Malisuas a lub*, one burning with internal warmth / restless emotionally.

ALISUS. (pc.) Noun, whirlwind, *Malisus*, (*mamalisus*), *minalisus*, to have a whirlwind; *malisusya inaua*, said of one who breathes rapidly that there is hardly a respite or interval between one breath and another, like, one so fatigued / weary.

ALIT. (pp.) Cunning scheme to deceive, like that of the devil, *Pialitan*, *pialit*, the deceived one; *Pamialit*, *pemialit*, the schemes, like, temptations. P. 3. *Pamialitan* or *pamilaitnan*, the deceiver. *Mi*, active, keep on being deceived. P. 1. *Iyalalit*, *inalit*, *yalit*, that with which. *Cayalitan*, abstract. *Pangayalit*, like, *panga pialit*, the manner of deceiving. Neutral verb of *Ma*, or *mapialit*, *mepialit*, become deceived, suffer temptation.

ALITUNGUNG. (pp.) Root m. *Malitungung*, *minalitungung*, to smell something scorching, like, rice burned by overcooking.

ALITUT. (pp.) Noun, the breathing of one sleeping quietly: *Malitut*, *minalitut*, *malitut yang matudtud*.

ALIUA. (pc.) Adjective, other, different. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become different, like one who used to be bad, but now has become good, as we say, he has become different; and thus the Neutral verb of *Ma*, *miyaliuanaca pala n"eni*, you have become a different person now. *Mi*, with company with its passive, *Macayaliua ya canita*, he is different from that one, he was different before. P. 1. the one who has become different. *Ampon ing aliuapa*, and also the other / and others, same as "et cetera".

ALMON. (pp.) *Almonan* / *almonan*, esophagus. Active verb and its infinitive,

malmon, to swallow food, not to drink, like, *Alduc*. (*mamalmon*, *minalmon*, *malmon*, *vgs.*). P. 1 and 2, that which is swallowed. *Mi*, neutral.

ALO. (pp.) Pestle, companion to the *asung*, mortar.

ALÔ. (g.) *Micalô*, *milô*. To be helped /aided today by me, tomorrow, by you, as those of *Mi*, help each other. *Maquilô*, one who asks for help; *calô*, the partner.

ALPA. (g.) Boiled food. *Malalpa*, said of cooked rice that is very soft, because it was cooked with much water, contrary to *Gagto*, cooked with not enough water. Also, of any food that is cooked soft like rice, it is said, *Malpaya*. P. 1. *Iyayalpa*, *inalpa*, *yalpa*, the boiled food / pottage, like squash, radish, etc. P. 3. *Alpanan*, *inalpanan*, (note, the n), the place in which it is thrown in, like the pot.

ALPAC. (pp.) *Mamalpac*, *memalpac*, to cause a crashing sound / noise, like a book that falls / drops on the floor, or rushing of water. At time, that which causes the noise is not something solid as stone. *Micalpac a lura*, is one who spits a lot / many times, because of an upset stomach.

ALPIT. (pp.) Noun, *Calpit*, sound of a hard slap, or a rap with knuckles: *Mamalpit*, *memalpit*, to sound thus, like the strike of a door latch, or the trigger of a shotgun.

ALPUC. (pp.) Sound of the water, like during the rowing with an oar, or when fish make a leap on the water's surface, flapping their tails, without lifting their bodies out of the water. *Lalpuc*, *limpuc*, *lumpuc*, the oar, or the tail, etc.

ALPUT. (pp.) *Lalput*, *limput*, *lumput*, to slide thru, to slip through among other things, like a small stick from a bundle, and also from between the hands. P. 3. *Alputan*, *inalputan*, from where it slipped.

ALSIC. (pp.) Root, m. Neutral verb, *malsic*, to break out, or jump out, like, fine earthenware from the fire of the kiln, or boiling water flowing over. Also, to sizzle, like a wick, or snuff of a candle. See *lisic*, *talansic*.

ALSUT. (pp.) *Lalsut*, *linsut*, *lunsut*, similar to *alput*, to pierce thru, to slip through a narrow way, like a cat's hole, to pierce to the other side, like a thorn or spike that is driven in and pierces to the other side. Also, *Non eca macoquean*, *non atombanandaca lunsut na ca n"eta quean dingding*, if you do not stay out of the way, if I would kick you you might end up piercing through that *dingding*, (light partition or siding, panel made of bamboo slats). P. 3. *Alsutan*, *inalsutan*, the place, the place from where it slips or pierces through: infinitive, *Mangalsut*, *mengalsut*, many slipping or piercing through.

ALTAO. (pp.) *Laltao*, *lintao*, *luntao*, to float, to come out, what was contained inside, like, measles, small pox, pregnancy / gestation. P. 1. that which is made to come out, P. 3, the place, or from it comes out, v.g. *Iyang inaltauana ning dapo*, there/ yonder or it is that, v.g. the hole from which the alligator has come out. But, *Yian ing altao altauana*, there it is, where no one was thinking it would be See the Passives of *Maca*, unexpectedly what is caused to come out. Also *Pepaltonan dili ing caburiana*, he proferred most his own wish above those of others. Also to say, bring out the case, they use: *Papalto nang piamanuan*, that is, ask that they come out to the open, because the other party is hiding something, *Ipalto na ning camanu na*, let the other party give them or bring them out. *Ma*, of abundance, *Mayalto yan dili pangaburi*, *pamalsinta*, his choice, his being in love is most obvious / stands out foremost.

ALTI. (pp.) Noun, thunderbolt, lightning. *Malti*, let the lightning strike. In *Abpa*, I forgot, there is the P. 3. *Darapan*, *dapan*, *dipan*, Now, *Dipaning alti*, a malediction: May lightning strike you, or, How I wish that the lightning had struck you.

ALTOC. (pp.) *Mamaltoc*, *memaltoc*, *maltoc*, sound of cracking knuckles. *Paltocanmo ding talirimo*. See *Paltoc*.

A before L

AL-LUA. (clipped, guttural.) Noun, sandbar, or mouth of the river. Regular verb, to come out or to enter the mouth of the river. *Ilalua, or Iyayalua, inalual, il-lua*, that which enters or comes out, or expelled from the mouth of a person. *Inal-luanening dambuala*. The monster spewed him out / vomited him out. *Mi*, neutral, *Macal-lua*, be at the mouth. *Maca*, be chewing in, or be spewing out.

ALUAL. (pp.) Root m. Active verb, *manalual*, to clean the mouth with the tongue, like when some food remains between the molars. P. 1. the tongue, P. 2. the mouth.

ALUB. (pp.) Adjective, embellished in the forge. Active verb and its infinitive, *malub, manalub*, to embellish at the forge. P. 1. the tool; P. 2. that which is embellished at the forge.

ALUBEBAY. (pp.) Noun, a small fish, like small sardines. Verb, to catch, to fish for them. Active verb, *malubebay*, to navigate the ship near land / along the shore. P. 1. the boat P. 3. the place, *pialubebayan*.

ALUC. (a.) Noun, grapplehook of the anchor. Active verb and its infinitive, *maluc*, to hook the anchor. P. 1 and P. 2. that which is hooked. Also, with the same variations, to turn back the boat. See *Luc*.

ALUC. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maluc, manaluc*, to persuade by counseling. Note the difference from *Abloc*: it is to persuade with the view of obliging determinately; *Aloc*, to persuade by counsel, with indifference, that he may accept / agree. *Alocanme bayan mabisa / Alocanme pan mabisaya*. This is its essential distinction. P. 1. that with which P. 2. past, *inalocan*, who persuades, and from this: *Alocan meng malsaquiti, magbaliuas, magbanal* etc.

ALUCAY. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malucay*, to turn up and down, to stir while mixing, like, stirring soup with a spoon. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. that which.

ALUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malug*, to wade across shallow water, causing some disturbance on the water. P.

A before L

3. *pialugan, inalugan*, the water being waded through.

ALÚG. (agudo.) Used with a negation. *Alapan alug nag (nang) sunlag ning aldao queti naco*. Long before the crack of dawn, I was already here., or while the sun had not yet shed a trace of coming up/rising I was already here. *Ala pan alug nan datang, ó, macao*, no sign/hint yet of his coming, or, going; when repeated or doubled, it gives a nuance of overstatement/exaggeration, *Alan alug alug*. See *lago, Viag, or Oyag*. (Fray Bergano nowhere gives an entry on *Viag*. The closest that could be found is *Oyag*. vqs.)

ALUYUN. (pp.) The wake, or track on the water left by a ship or by anyone that had passed through it. Verb, *maluyun*, to leave such a track. P. 3. *pialuyunan, inaluyunan*, the place.

ALULUD. (pp.) Gutter, made of bamboo, or wood. Active verb, *manalulud*, to channel or collect the water on its way down. P. 3. the place from where it flows down.

ALULUNG. (pp.) Noun, the howling / barking of a dog. Active verb and its infinitive, *malulung*, to howl or bark. P. 3. the one barked or howled at by the dog.

ALUMALUM. (pp.) Noun, a ball / ball game played by boys.

ALUMEMAY. (pc.) And *Calumemayan*, noun, Slowness. *Malumemay*, phlegmatic, *manğalumemay* or *manğangalumemay*, to walk with great gravity, like, maids prized much by their mistresses.

ALON. (a.) Waves. Active verb and its infinitive, *malon*, the water coming in waves. *Mialonan*, one caught / reached by the waves. *Mayalon*, having much waves. P. 3. to whom the waves come upon freely, like those from one banca to another. Also, *alon alon*, wavy, a surface that is not well leveled.

ALONG. (pp.) *Mi*, with another, amusing themselves, romping together; *Pialongnan*, or, *pialongnan, pialong*, play. or toy with, like, playing cards or other things, including the private parts, and

A before M

here, it may mean playful touches. *Alungalungan*, that with which one frequently plays or entertains oneself.

ALUNGĒŦAY. (pc.) Noun, a distant echo, weaker than *Alingonġao*. *Malunġenġay*, said of a bed-ridden person who is no longer conscious of what he is saying.

ALUNTIAG. (pp.) Adjective, green in texture / fabric.

ALUS. (pp.) Adjective, leveled or skimmed, like, a bushel, *Calus*. Noun, *Pangalus*, leveler. Active verb and its infinitive, *manġalus*, to skim, to level. P. 1. the leveler. P. 2. what is leveled, past, *inalusan*. *Pialusan*, the remainders, the excess. Also, *cacalus*, *quinalus*, *cumalus*, it is also to skim, or make level, and is more commonly used. P. 2. *Quinalus*, what is skimmed or made level. *Manalus*, to pass over, trespass, this infinitive is no longer used.

ALUTACTAC. (pp.) Noun, the docket or stand for a lance, crozier, or cane.

A before M

AMAC. (a.) Root m. Neutral verb, *Miyayamac*, *miyamac*, to be discarded, cast away, like grass or very seedy rice stalks (hay). *Maca*, be in such condition.

AMAD. (pp.) Noun, the thin film under the skin. *Amaran*, one who has *amad*, (all of us have it.) P. 3. *Amaran*, *inamaran*, the flesh / meat from which it is removed.

AMALANG. (pp.) Adjective, forgotten. Neutral verb, *Mayayamalang*, *meyamalang*, to become forgotten, neglected. P. 3. the thing that is forgotten, neglected. *Camalangan*, abstract, or *Camalangnan*.

AMANAN. (pp.) Defective root. *Amananco mayapya*, it seems to me it is good. It may happen to signify the feeling, the judgment or opinion I have of it, him, her, etc. with a passive regimen.

AMANAN. (pp.) See *Yaman*.

A before M

AMANU. (pp.) Noun, word. Verb, *Manġamanu*, to speak, *Manamanu*, to speak loud reprimandingly. P. 1. that which is spoken. P. 3. the one spoken to if *panamanuan*, the one reprimanded. Also, *Payamanu*. He is incorrigible, *Epayamanu*, *payamanu me cang ibpa na panmamamintuya*, let his father reprimand him that he may obey, *ipayamanu*, one who is requested to speak. *Eracu payamanuan*, They would not listen to me and let me speak. Also, *Mi*, *miamanu*, to each other, to quarrel, to argue in a dispute.

AMAS. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *manamas*, to knead. P. 1. that with which or what is put into the dough, like mixing. P. 2. that which is kneaded. *Mi*, *miamas*, with company, like, rice flour with wheat flour, *Piamasan*, *piama*; *Mi*, transitive, that which is thrown in or mixed in; *Macayamas*, what is mixed in the dough.

AMÁS. (a.) Adjective, It is that part which is given to the mother-in-law, mother of the bride to be, and it has to be third part of the amount of the dowry, v.g. if the dowry is 200 pesos, another 100 pesos has to be given to the mother of the bride, if 100 pesos, 50 has to be given, and always in the form of silver money. *Panamás*, what is given thus, *Manamas*, the one giving it. Also it is said, for the P. 1, *Iyayamas*, *Amasan*, or, *panamasan* for the P. 3. The bride is the motive for the mother in taking the *panamas*.

AMASAMAS. (pp.) Root m. *Miamasamas*, well arranged, done in good order. P. 2. what is put in good order.

AMBAG. (pp.) Adjective, contributed. Active verb and its infinitive, *mambag*, to contribute. P. 1. that with which. *Ambagan*, the result of *ambag*, when put together or given by a group. P. 3. to whom it is contributed as help for a work. *Mi*, with other contributors. P. 2. *Piamba-ambagan*, *Piambag*, the work or event for which they contributed. *Maqui*. P. 3. *Pequiambagan*. The co-contributors of the *ambag*, or the work. *Pa*, to ask for *ambag*.

AMBAY or **ANGBAY**. (pp.) Adjective, equal, similar. Active verb and its infinitive, *manangbay*, to place together or go in pairs. *Mi, miabe*, with company. P. 1. that which is placed thus. P. 3. with whom, *inabayan, inabayanan*. *Mi, Maqui*. See *Agapay*.

AMBAL. (pp.) Noun, Obstacle, also, impediment. Active verb and its infinitive, *mambal*, to place an obstacle, to obstruct, impede, like one who says, You cannot go to Mexico, the road is bad, and the bridges are destroyed. P. 1. that which impedes. P. 3. to whom.

AMBANGAN. (pp.) Impediment, same in all aspects as *Ambal*, its synonym.

AMBI. (pp.) Noun, the wing or extension of the house. Active verb with its infinitive, *mambi, manambi*, to make it / put it up. And one or the other, to stay under it, while the house is being repaired / or while looking for a house to stay in permanently. P. 3. the house to which the *ambi* is attached / added.

AMBOC. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *manamboc*, a pig using its snout (*pamboc*) to dig in the ground. P. 2. the ground, or soil dug in this manner.

AMBUANGAN. (pp.) See *Buangis*.

AMBUGAO. (pp.) tumult of the people, uproar. *Miyayambugaoco dongos*, my stomach is in uproar. *Nanu tang piyambugaosan yo quean?* What is this affair, or what tumult is that or this, that brings you together, like in a fiesta.

AMBUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mambul, manambul*, to jostle, as in a great crowd. P. 1. the jostled ones, those crowding together, and also P. 2.

AMBULA. (pp.) Adjective, soup, or something mixed with the broth. *Miambulaca*, pour the soup on your rice. Neutral verb, go among. or mingle with the others. P. 1. what goes among, or mingles with others. P. 3. the broth. *Mi*, neutral, to get involved, become mingled with others. *Mi*, with company, and *Maqui*.

AMBON. (pp.) Noun, Dew in the morning / morning dew. Neutral verb, *mambon*, the falling of dew. *Miambunan*, one on whom / on which the dew falls / fell.

AMIÁ. (g.) Punishment, which is imposed on one who fails to keep an agreement, it is not a physical punishment, but it is being regarded as an unreliable person, reduced to the level of a disdainful person. Active verb and its infinitive, *manamia*, to penalize thus; P. I. The motive, the failure. P. 3. on whom the punishment is imposed. Idiomatically, they say, It is good to take along provisions (*bacál*), because *etamayap manamiá uari*, it is not good to suffer destitution if we are placed in an unfavorable situation.

AMIAN. (pp.) Noun, the north wind, *Amianan*, the north, or, the northern part.

AMIG. See *Amog*.

AMIL. (pp.) Said of one who swallows food immediately, without masticating with the teeth. *Amilmo*, Active verb, *manamil*, to masticate with the tongue only. P. 2. that which is masticated or swallowed thus. Used also of the stammerer and of the old people who do not have teeth anymore, and of all who when eating, only the tongue does the mastication.

AMIN. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb, *Mamamin, Mimin, Mamin*, or *Cacamin, Quinamin, Cumamin*, consumed up, done with, finished, exhausted. P. 2. *Caminan, Quiminan*, the thing that is all consumed, eaten up, has run out, like food or drink. *Pangamin*, consumption / consummation.

AMIUS. (pc.) Snorting sound of beasts. *Mamius*, to snort. *Amiusan, inamiusan*, at whom; *Amius amius*, frequentative, snorting repeatedly, go on snorting.

AMLIT. (pp.) Adjective, thing done in secret. Active verb, *mamlit*, greatly displeased in anger, which shows up on the face, though infuriated, it does not break out in a shout, that is the P. 1., that which is said in secret, or as an aside, or whispered to the ear. Etc.

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A before M

AMLUG. (pp.) or *Abloc*, which is preferred in use. See *Abloc*.

AMO. (pp.) *Camo*, meekness. *Mamo*, meek / gentle, lamb-like. Verb of *Ma*: *Mamamo*, *memo* or *Cacamo*, *Quinamo*, *Cumamo*, to become tame, as in an irrational or wild beast. P. 2. *Icacamo*, *Quinamo*, *Icamo*, the motive. Active verb and its infinitive, *manamo*, to tame. P. 2. *Iyayamuan*, *Amuan*, *Inamo*, the tamed one. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mayayamo*, *mayamo*, *meyamo*, to become appeased, like, one who is angry (not irrational); *Cayamo*, *queyamo*, Passive of *Ica*, the cause of the appeasement: and if it is a beast, *Icamo*, *quemo*; *Pangayamo*, said of both beast and man, of rational anger or not.

AMOG. (a. and g.) Noun, dampness on stone or wood. Adjective, *Mamog*, humid as during rainy season. *Mamog amog*, somewhat moist, humid, damp; *Amigan*, *inamigan*, what is made moist/moistened purposely, like, in sprinkling something with a little water to soften it / that it may soften, nothing else.

AMPA. (pp.) Defective root, *Ampa yampa*, *Miyayampa*, to become perplexed, or hesitant. Idiomatically, a bird with its wings flapping in the air stationarily, neither moving forward nor backward, *macayampa ya*, being in such position.

AMPANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mampang*, (it follows the actives of *Mi*, transitive). See the Grammar – *Bergaño*. to invite some one to eat. P. 1. the food with which; P. 2. to whom, in its strict sense, it means to offer a toast to someone at table.

AMPAT. (pp.) Adverb, for, since. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manampat*, *mampat*, to stanch the bleeding; To appease, to control, to contain. P. 2. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to intercept, cut short, keep on appeasing; *Ica*, the cause.

AMPIL. (pp.) Transitive verb, to clear, remove people from the way, to clear the table after a meal; active infinitive: *manampil*, to get

rid of trash, left overs on the table. P. 1. and 2. the things rid of. *Mayayampil naca quean*, said of one who is retired. *Mi*, neutral, *Miyampil ya pamo ngeni*, *bucas macadua*, *lagueneman*, he is set aside for today, tomorrow or the next (sooner or later) he comes out again, or he is retired presently, but sooner or later, he shall become active again. *Mipacayampil*, confer the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

AMPIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mampit*, to stop over in a place, a house, while traveling. P. 1. the motive, or the boat that is brought to shore for a stop over. P. 3. the place, *inampitan*, *piampitan*.

AMPO. (g.) Verb, *Payampo*, *Papayampo*, to speak submissively. P. 3. to whom; *miyampo yampo*, humbling oneself.

AMPOG. (pc.) or *Apog*. (pp.) Adverb, not being who. See the Grammar - *Bergaño*.

AMPULAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manampulas*, to smear with pitch. P. 1 the pitch. P. 2. the object that is smeared, past, *Inampulasan*.

AMPON. (pp.) Conjunction, And. Also, Active verb and its infinitive, *mampon*, *manampon*, to protect, to support, to take under one's care. P. 2. past, *inampunan*, the one protected, protegee etc.

AMSIC. (pp.) Oral sound signifying displeasure. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamsic*, to make that sound. P.3. *inamsican*, to whom it is directed.

AMUYAM. (pp.) Noun, Sponge.

AMUYUT. (pp.) *Manamuyut*, *menamuyut*, to attract / to charm, as in attracting a woman etc. P. 2. The one attracted. Neutral verb of *Ma*, attracted and shows condescension. *Icayamuyut*, the cause of attraction or the thing that attracts.

AMUT. (pp.) *Maquiamut*, to seek to spare, v.g. You cut me a habit and I want to have some spare for a hood. I tell him, cut here and cut there, because *Maquiamut cung talucbung*. Passive, *Ing talucbung a paquiamutco*, the hood I want a spare for.

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ANAC. (pc.) Noun, A son or daughter, an infant or a small boy. *Manġanac*, *menġanac*, to have a child, to give birth, to engender, to beget; *Panġanac*, the begotten, the one born. *Panġanacan*, *penġanacan*, the place. *Mipanġanac*, the couple having a child; *Pipanġanacan*, the placenta / the umbilical discards, the place where the child was born. *Maquipanġanac*, one of the two living in concubinage, *Capanganac*. Also, *Anacan*, *inanacan*. P. 2. the adopted child, child already born / adopted. *Inanac*, godchild; *cayanacan*, childhood; *panġayanac*, filiation. *Ing panga Ibpata quing G. t. Dios*, adopting fatherhood of our Lord God; *Panġunacan*, nephew; *palanacan*, the uterus, where the child is conceived. *Anac sulip*, illegitimate child.

ANAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyanad*, *manġnad*, to teach, to train, like, to train/practice a dog for hunting. P. 1. the dog; *Pianaran*, the place. Also, idiomatically, to plant for transplanting P. 1. one who plants. P. 3. the place.

ANAY. Diphthong (pc.) Noun, white ants. Neutral verb, *Inanay*, the wood, timber or soil infested by them. *Anayan*, or *Mianayan*, the same.

ANAM. (pp.) Six. *Canam*, the sixth. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *mananam*, to disseminate, to scatter. P. 1 that which is scattered. P. 2. the place. *Mi*, neutral, that which becomes spread / disseminated, be it the word, or news. *Mi*, active, *Mianamanam*, *Pianamanam*, the thing squandered / scattered this way or that way (here and there), like: *Panamanam*, frequentative. Verb of *Ma*, See the Grammar - *Bergaño*. Also, *Mayanam*, of abundance. *Mayanamlangtoto quing yato ding judios*: The Jews are wellspread / dispersed throughout the world: *Macayanam*, become spread / scattered.

ANAO. (pc.) Noun, a forest palm tree.

ANÁS. (a.) Long and slender reeds.

ANAS. (pc.) Noun, device, aspect, manner, custom, habit. & Neutral verb, and *Maquianas*, to become similar / be made similar. P. 1. that which; P. 3. to whom, *Cayanas anas*, like *Cayabas abas*.

ANAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manat*, to handle / treat with great care, like, one which is about to fall, v. g. a section of the wall that is under repair, for if it is shaken or not handled with care, it may fall altogether. P. 2. the thing handled / treated thus. Idiomatically, this is said of all animals, or men, to hold them with care, that it may not escape, v. g. a horse, or that one may not be agitated further, v. g. an angry man. Also, *Manat anat*, to feel unwell / to suffer muscular aches, symptom of a recurring fever.

ANCAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, become motionless, to stiffen, like a glued object. *Mamancadca*, a malediction, would / I wish you become stiff / motionless; also, how I wish you had become... *memancad capug*.

ANDING. (pc.) Interjection, of affirmation, also pronounced, *Nanding* or *Naring*, v. g. *Nanding emobalo*, that is, *optime nosti*, you should have known, you should know better. See the Grammar, *Nandingpa*, affirmed a while ago, or already a while ago.

ANDŌ. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyando*, *manando*, to make the gesture of casting a cock against another which is on the loose in order to catch it. P. 1. the cock which is cast; P. 3. the cock you want to get hold of, or to catch. *Mi*, with company, two persons each holding a cock, agitating / testing them to fight; *Piandoan*, *piando*, the cocks being tested.

ANIANI. (pc.) Verb of *Ma*, *Maniani*, one who defers to / one who reverences, like to his superior / prelate; *Canianian*, *quenianian*, the object of reverence, the prelate; *caniani*, this reverential fear or respect, opposite of *mabàsa*, at ease with: it is better to understand this further, because this respect of a subject to his superior

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could be applicable to the superior towards his subject, because even a superior is *Maniani* (defers / is reserved) before his subjects, if they are very reserved persons, that is, he is not *mabasa* towards them.

ANIB-BIONG. (cor.) A tree, good for a post; there is a *lalaki* and *babay* variety.

ANIBONG. (pp.) A wild palm, from which they extract *yoro*, a kind of starch.

ANIG-GUAN. (cor.) A species of bee. *Pulut aniguan*, its honey.

ANINAG. (pp.) Root m. *Maninag*, diaphanous, translucent, like glass. Also, *Alacan maninag*, you have an obscure understanding, you have no clear understanding, *Alacan balo*, *aninagan*; the thing perceived / hardly lucid from a distance, *maninag*, *minaninag* active, one who perceives at a distance. But *manġaninag*, *menġaninag*, to shine through, like the sun or moon shining through the clouds; *manġanġaninag*, that which hardly shines thru or is hardly perceived, like colored cloth, covered by a white sheet, v. g. the color is hardly perceived, or when we press down a hand while working, the blood is *manġanġaninag*. P. 1. Commonly, that which is put against the light, like a fabric, or an egg, to see if it is new or fresh. P. 3. *inaninagan*, that which is seen thus, like the *laman* (contents) of the egg, or the recognized threads of the fabric. Also, *Payaninag*, v. g. *Salesayan co ininan panlamang apayaninagco quecao*, *ib-biena ning Dios ayandinagmo*. I will relate this to you, perchance I could make it lucid to you, may God grant that you perceive it.

ANINAO. (dipht.) Shadow, also the figure, or image reflected in the mirror, or when one looks at his reflection in the water, *manġaninao*, *menġaninao*. Frequentative, *manġanġaninao*, to look at the mirror, or on the water. *Panġaniuan*, *panġaninauan*, the place at which, or on which one looks, like a mirror, or the water and also what is seen there, like, the face. P.1. Simply, what

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is placed against the light, to See *aninauan*, *inaninauan*, what is perceived in the manner of *aninag*, but with greater clarity.

ANID. (pp.) Suspicion. Active verb and its infinitive, *manġanid*, to suspect, to conjecture, to mistrust. P. 1. the indications, or signs, or the thing stolen, v. g. P. 3. the one being suspected.

ANITO. (pp.) Soul of an ancestor, *nono*. Verb, *Maganito* and *manġanito*, to make offerings to these souls. P. 3. the soul. *Capanġanitan*, this aberration or practice of ancestor worship, which, thanks to God, has already diminished. See *Bantala* and *Mantala*.

ANLOAGUI. (pp.) Adjective, carpenter. Verb, *Maganloagui*, to practice this craft of carpentry. *Mananloagui*, to do some carpentering at will, where the owner leaves to the carpenter's hand to shape or fashion whatever he desires him to make. P. 3. *Anluaguinan*, *manluaguinan*. (Note the n.) That which is done by the expertise of the carpenter, but done according to the specifications of the client, is *paganluaguian*, *piganluaguian*.

ANON. (a.) A tree called by this name.

ANONAS. (pp.) A tree and its fruit commonly known.

ANONDA! See the Grammar, on interjections, Oh, what a pity! Alas! Woe!

ANTA. (pp.) Rancidness, strong unpleasant smell, like, butter, or salted meat. Adjective, *maanta*, what smells rancid, or in the state of acidity, past, *meyanta*.

ANTAC. (pp.) Verb, *Maantac*, to feel a piercing pain: *Panġantac*, the pain, or manner, or how, of anguished love.

ANTAC. (a.) Noun, the female organ referred to in a very very obscene manner. *Antac nindomo*, an obscene / insulting word, commonly used.

ANTALA. (pp.) Transitive verb, to distract, to divert, to delay, to put off, to disturb, to interrupt. See *Limbatao*.

ANTI. (pp.) See the Grammar by *Bergaño* on comparatives. Neutral verb of *Ma*, one is taken to be like, or passes for another thing;

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panğayanti, being passed for another thing. P. 1. what is taken for another thing, v. g. *yantimu queting siya*, make it like this chair; *emuco yanti queia*, *uling aliuaco queia*, do not treat me like him, because I am different from him, & *cayanti*, *queyanti*, of *Ica*, *anticarin*, *antiqueti*, similar to it, like it, like yesterday, like now / today.

ANTIPA. (pp.) Living things like tortoises, turtles and the bigger shells and stronger ones.

ANTIPALO. or, *Campapalo*. (pp.) insects that glow in the night, but they do not fly, like the glowworms.

ANTIPOLO. (pp.) A tree whose timber is good for making bancas.

ANTON. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *manton*, to stop along the way, to seek shelter / rest in some house, like a traveler breaking his journey. P. 1. the burden / cargo he unloads at the house in order to rest; *antonan*, *inantonan*, the house is usually the place, and also the owner of the house, or it maybe at the foot of a shady tree; *Maca*, be in a shelter, *macayanton*; *mananton*, to move from one house to another, one month here, another month there, like between Pangasinan and Pampanga.

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ANĠAB. (pp.) Be with the mouth open, like, a birdling being fed by the parent bird, or an infant waiting to suck its mother's breast; *mianġab anġab*, to remain with the mouth open like a birdling that was not given a peck of food, or a baby who was not given a suck from the breast. And similarly, those waiting for the arrival of food they had been looking forward to eat, are said to be *macanġab*.

ANĠAY. (pc.) Yellow root, similar to saffron, used to color food.; *anġayan*, *inanġayan*, the food in which it is used.

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ANĠAO. (pc. Dipht). Noun, Fish pens made of branches or twigs placed in rivers.

ANĠAO. (pp.) Noise / bustle of celebration; *mianġao*, those bustling in a celebration; *piangauan*, *piangao*, that which is celebrated with such bustle, like a Baptism etc. See *Abala*.

ANĠAP. (pp.) Anxious / eager to eat, drink.

ANĠAT. (pp.) or *Manġat*. See the interjections. *Anġat sa*, better clear the way! Better out!

ANĠIN. (pp.) The wind. Active verb, *manġin*, *minanġin*, *mamanġin*, to blow (the wind); *mayanġin*, windy. *Anġinan*, *inanġinan*, P. 3. the one blown by the wind; *mianġinan*, caught by a good wind, or a bad wind. *Payanġin*, or, *patinganġin*, to expose to the wind; *payanġinanmo ya*, give him some wind, like with a hat, or fan; *macapayanġin*, left exposed to the wind; *macayanġin*: causing the wind to blow, to blow some wind.

ANĠIT. (pp. a.) A mixture of *lacatan* and sugar. Active verb, to cook such mixture, *maginanġit*, *maninanġit*. P. 2. *inanġit*, the cooked mixture.

ANĠO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mango*, to draw / take out something kept or contained, like, in a *bawl*. etc. P.1. that with which it is drawn out, like, a rope to draw out water from the well, or the motive. P. 2. that which is drawn out. P. 3. *Pianguan*, the place or the remainder, like money in the chest / purse. & Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its passive of *Ca*, v. g. *detang atlo*, *queangoananlan metung*, the three were diminished by one, or one was drawn out from among the three.

ANĠUS. (pp.) *Anġusanġus*, like *sunġasunġa*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manġus*, to eat by biting and chewing, like sugar cane. P. 2. what is eaten in such manner.

ANĠUT. (pp.) Lazy. *Anġutanġut*, walking leisurely, pausing at every step, like *manġutanġut*. Active verb, to walk leisurely smelling at something.

ANĠBAY. or, *Ambay*.

ANĠCAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mancac*, to expectorate phlegm, or saliva

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and retch to vomit it out. P. 1. the phlegm, or saliva spat out thus.

ANGCAT. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, mangcat, to take merchandise by credit to sell it. P. 1. *Yangcatmocon imalan*, give me clothing materials on credit. P. 2. the merchandise taken on credit, consignment.

ANGCUP. (pp.) Noun, pincer, or clamp for holding firm a thing in order to work on it. Active verb and its infinitive, mangcup, to hold firmly thus. P. 2. What is held firmly with a clamp. Also, *Mamangcup*. *Memangcup*, *memangcupya*, one who puts himself in a situation from which he could not extricate himself, or be in a tight situation where he could not back out. See *Ascop*.

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ANG-GA. (pp.) Adverb, *usque*, up to, until, as far as. Also, noun, the limit, the end, the boundary. Verb, *mamang-ga*, *minang-ga*, *mang-ga*, tell your story as far as you could go, or reach as far as you can. P. 1. what is done up to. P. 3. what has been brought as far as, or taken up to the given end or limit. *Cayang-ganan*, abstract, ending; *miyayang-ganan*, *miyangganan*, mutual setting of limit, or end, you until here / hither, I until there / thither; *piang-ganan*, the passive, *eme yayang-ganan ing paramong tauo*, *uling ing Dios iyan sucat makibalo queya*. Don't set a limit or a measure on your fellowman, because only God knows his potentials / abilities; this may be the answer of the native to one scolding him thus: *ang-ganaca quean e na sucat miragdag alanacan catatasan*, it is only up to here / in this state that you shall remain, you cannot go farther in your life, never can you extricate yourself where you are now etc.

ANG-GALANG. (pp.) Contradiction, greater than *alang*, lesser than *sang-galang*. Active verb and its infinitive, mang-

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galang, to contradict, to oppose. P. 1. that which opposes, is opposed. P. 3. against whom. *Mayang-galang*, one who contradicts much / shows much opposition.

ANG-GAP. See *Mang-gap*.

ANG-GUÍ. (g.) Noun, rain driven by the wind, like through a window. Neutral verb, mang-gui, the rain coming in/through; *miang-guian*, the object which catches / is caught by or blown upon by rain in such manner.

ANG-GUD. (pp.) Noun, clinging thistles.

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ANGLA. Active verb, mangla, to make a clucking sound with the tongue when displeased with what is heard.

ANGLAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manglab, to eat meat or fish without rice, but drinking wine. *Mi*, with company, *pianglaban*, those who eat this way, simply that.

ANGLABAN. *Inanglab*, and by one, and on purpose. See *Anyan*.

ANGLAO. Verb and its infinitive, manglao, to crane the neck to see better, *anglauan*, *inanglauan*, the object, like a stage play being viewed above another, v. g. one taller than you is in front of you, you have to *anglao*, crane your neck in order to get a better view of the stage during the play.

ANGLAP. (pp.) Noun, *Canglap*, suspicion, wariness, foreboding or fear: *manglap*, *minglap*, one who fears, or is afraid, and also, *cacanglap*, *quinanglap*, *cumanglap*, is wary, was wary, will be wary. Passive, *icacanglap*, *quinglap*, the motive P. 3. the object; *micanglap*, to whom fears come; passive, *picanglap*, what is feared of.

ANGLI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, ibangli, mangli, to toast, like palay to unhull it, or cacao. P. 2. Past, *inanglian*, the toasted grain; *piyanglian*, the *carajay* (bronze pan) in which it is toasted.

ANGLIT. (pp.) Active verb and its constructions, mananglit, to execute,

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strangle. P. 1. that with which, or motive. P. 3. past, *inanglitan*, on whom / it is ordered by.

ANGLON. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to become curled / warped, like, string that is tightly reeled, also, the hide, or skin when it dries. *Anglonanglon*, go on curling, or warping.

ANGLOP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malop*, *manglop*, to sip or suck / sup, like eggs, gruel, soup, anything liquid except wine, which is *alduc*, gulped. P. 2. the liquid supped; *cayanglupan*, a single sip / sup.

ANGLUT. (pp.) Active verb (*sic*) and its infinitive, *manglut*, to become irritated or angry, with a gesture of threat, be it a man or a beast; *mianglutanglut*, frequentative, not frequently used.

ANGPAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyangpad*, *mangpad*, to spread over, rarely used; but yes, *macayangpad*, to be open for all, like, be powerful, charitable to all, *macayangpadya caring sabla*. *Dicitur etiam de meretrice*, (it is also said of a prostitute).

ANGQUIN. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangquin*, to give shelter or asylum, like, in one's town, Barangay, or be received in the house. P. 2. the one received or sheltered: also, *payangquin*, to ask to be received in such places, or one who takes refuge or seeks admission in the Church. See *Santong*.

ANGQUINI. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangquini*, to admit someone to his town or house, or Barangay. P. 2. past, *inangquinian*, one who is admitted thus, or spoken to in order to come: from this, *paingquinianmoya*, telling him, v. g. sir, would you please come, or go up.

ANGSAD. (pp.) Noun, body odor / the smell of the underarm. Neutral verb, *masangsad*, *mingsad*, or, *cacangsad*, *quinangsad*, *cumangsad*, one who exhudes, or emits from himself such an odor; *mangsadya*, like, *mabauya*. P. 1. *icacangsad*, *quingsad*, *icangsad*, the cause, motive, like, a sickness / ailment.

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ANGSAL. (pp.) Noun, wedge. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangsal*, to chink with a wedge, or to wedge in order to tighten. P. 1. the wedge; P. 3. *inangsalan*, the thing tightened with the wedge.

ANGSÎ. (guttural.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangsî*, to threaten. P. 1. that with which, like, with a knife. P. 3. the one threatened. See *Anyo*.

ANGSUL. (pp.) Noun, *Cangsul*, disgust, or vexation. Neutral verb, *masangsul*, *mingsul*, *mangsul*, or, *cacangsul*, *quinangsul*, *cumangsul*, become disgusted. Passive, *iyayangsul*, *ingsul*, *iyangsul*, or, *icacangsul*, *quingsul*, *icangsul*, the motive; P. 3. *cacangsulan*, *quingsulan*, *cangsulan*, the object.

ANGTABAY. (pc.) Active verb, *mamangtabay*, *minapangtabay*, or, *mingtabay*, , and its infinitive, *mangtabay*, to accompany, by working with, or helping the accompanied one. P.3 *inangtabayanan*, one who is accompanied thus. *Mi*, with company, *miantabe*; *Mi*, *ad invicem*, *Mipanantabay*.

A before Ñy

AÑYAYA. (pp.) Root m. *Manğanyaya*, *menganyaya*, to betray. P. 1. *Ipanğanyaya*, *penganyaya*, the betrayed (exception to the rule because it could be a passive 2.) *mipanğaniaya*, neutral; *Capanğanyayan*, abstract, (betrayal).

AÑYAYA. (pp.) Active verb, Regular, or *manğanyaya* (?), (*mag anyaya*), *mig anyaya*, to invite, *anyahan*, *inanyahan*, (tagalized), to whom, the invited.

AÑYAN. (pp.) Verb, *Mañyan*, *miñyan*, to eat viands without rice, even if there is rice, because he does not like it; *anglab*, purposely, in order to be able to drink more; they take it from the Tagalogs, who, to engage longer in a drinking bout, eat without rice, in this way excite more their appetite. P. 2. *Añyanan*, *inañyanan*, or *iniayan*, the viands eaten in this manner.

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AÑYO. (pp.) Noun, aspect or figure, shape, appearance, character; *cañyuan*, the same. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyu*, to figure, to make a figure, and from this, to make a gesture. P. 1. one who shapes, or shows how. P. 3. it is only the purpose of such figure, or gesture, the one, v. g. who raises a pole that is to be staked, he gestures how, at the same time he speaks, this is *mamañyo*, *minañyo*: the P. 1. the pole that is raised, *inanyo*; the P. 3 is against whom, to whom he gestures, *inañyoan*, *inañyuanan*: and if, v.g. he takes hold of a boy, holding a rod, or whip and raises it, but does not proceed to whip him, is P. 1. *Inañyo neng bitbat*, the whip does not fall. 3. But if he threatened him with the rod, the P.1., the boy. P.3. is when he puts him prone, *yayanyuan neng batbatan*. Also, if they ask me to draw a face, they will say, *yañomo*, show it like one taking a quill, and to draw the figure, it is an active verb. Also, one who goes out, v. g. to dance, and after the first step he leaves, the verb is active, and what he showed is P. 1. *Inañyonamo*. Also, one who threatens that he intends to cut, or kill, and does not proceed with it, this is expressed by the construction: *manañyoyamo*; *mapañanyo*, sparing lives.

AÑYUD. (pp.). Root m. Neutral Verb, *Mamañyud*, *miñyud*, *mañyud*, and its infinitive, *mangañyud*, to be carried along by the current. *Cañyuran*, *quiñyuran*, the place through which neutrally it is carried is Passive 3. Of *Ca*, *añyud* *añyud*, like *quiapo patinñanyud*, to follow the current like one riding a banca down the river. Also, *pañyud*, that which is made to follow the current: *ipañyudmo itang-gala* (let the dead leaves be carried along by the current) etc.

AÑYUS. (pp.) Affectation, like saying something with a little twist of the mouth, *mapañyaria camopu magañyus*, *migañyus*, to make these affectations, but only with one they know, and have trust in. P. 3. to whom.

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APA. (pp.) Noun, the hull of *palay*, or the chaff. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manapa*, the grains of palay do not mature, that is, they are only hull without any *laman* (only hull devoid of contents); *pamanapa*, suffering (act) this emptiness.

APÂ. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mapâ*, *manapa*, to go over / to visit to see any thing, like what is its present condition or situation. P. 1. the object of the going over to see and from this, to go over and see if something has fallen into the trap. *Manğapa*, *mengapa*, go ahunting like *alas*: distinguishing which trap has caught a boar or a deer; in pursuing the chase, *manğapâ* is only to look over closely, if it has entered the trap or is already there in the trap; *manapâ*, *menapâ*, to swarm in, like, flies, locusts etc; *ding putiocan a menapâ*, the bees that have swarmed over.

APAG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing placed on, like, food on the table. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapag*, *manapag*, to place or set a thing thus. P. 1. the food; P. 3. to whom *miapag*, transitive, to place it, *macayapag*, or, *macapag*, is in place; and it is said of a prostitute who is available to any comer, its nuance is offering herself for whoring. Also from this, this word means any object that is there for everybody to See like, a book available to everybody to read.

APAD. (pp.) Root m. *Capad*, what suits well to the likes of a person, physically or morally. V.g. *Capad mu iting labuad*, this land suits your likes, *eco capad ing alac*, I have no liking for wine; *capad como ing gatas*, *eco capad ing danum*, it can mean, I do not feel any liking for water, only for milk or simply, it does not suit me, or I do not feel like drinking; Another construction: *mangapad*, *mengapad*, to look for something that suits well, like climate, or as when an ailing person going out to open country to breath fresh air. Also, when one is not satisfied with the

healing ability of a quack, you say as an excuse, *equeyata capad ing ica sang mulu*; It seems your ability to heal does not suit him, I would give a try on another healer for him. *Ipangapad, pengapad*, the ailing person brought to another healer that may suit him. P. 3. the place or the person that is given a try, *capad, mapad*, adjective: *mapad cang binangpapanic quetangbalay*, you are fond of going up to that house, you have gone there so many times. Also, *mapad susulat, mapad mag arado*, so inclined to write, so inclined to plow, inclined to such things that suits the taste, feels well with them.

APAY. Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapay*, to spread out, like a tree, or *talaib*. P. 1. that which is spread, like grass. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, become spread out thus, like by the wind.

APALYA. (pp.) Noun, a bitter gourd, balsam-apple; verb, to pluck or gather it.

APALIT. (pp.) A tree known for its hard timber.

APÁN. (a.) A bait for fishing or for hunting. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapán, manapán*, to bait, to place a bait. P. 1. the bait. P. 3. *inapanán*, the hook or the fish caught.

APAP. (pp.) Noun, a white sea-bass.

APAS. (pp.) Active verb, *mapas, manapas*, to cut down a thing that is growing. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. with *an*, in the past tense, *inapasan*, and without *an*, the verb with *Ma*, neutral, *mayayapas, meyapas, mayapas*, or *mapas, mepas*: *mapasca quing tubo*, or, *mapasyanda*, maledictions. And by transference, it can be said of a runaway child, or a small hole.

APAT. (pp.) Four. See the Grammar, by *Bergaño*, on numerals.

APDA. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb, *Mapapda, mipda, mapda*, and its infinitive, *mangapda*, like, light or fire; to erase, like a misprinted letter. Active verb, *papda, mecapda, macapda*. P. 1. *Iyayapda, inapda, yapda*, the motive, or, *Icayapda, queyapda*. P. 2. *Papdan, pindan*, the thing blown out, erased. See *Panda*.

API. (g. and a.) Noun, Fire. Verb, *miapi*, to light the fire; *magapi*, to light a fire under the house while a woman is giving birth. Verb, *mamapi, minapi, manapi*, to cast fire, or cause sparks, like, with a flint stone, with the stroke of a hammer, or horseshoes clashing against the cobble stones; *maquiapi*, to ask for light to light a cigar, *maquicayapi* from *Micayapi*.

API. (g. not a.) Noun, lime. Active verb and its infinitive, *manapi*, to place or apply lime on a betel leaf, or to give the *buyo*. P. 1. to whom it is given. P. 3. *inapian*, the betel leaf on which lime is applied. Also, *manapi*, those who bring *buyo* to a person whom they condole with; *palyapian*, the container of the lime; *dulucapi*, to produce lime. Also, *manapi*, said of palay whose content (*laman*) is rotten, and the extract coming from the grain, being white, is like *api* (lime)

AP-PIA. (cor.) Root m. *Cap-pia*, Nobility, richness; *map-pia*, noble, rich; *mangapia*, the nobles, the rich people, or chiefs. Verb, *map-papia, mip-pia, or, cacap-pia, quinap-pia, cumap-pia*, to become rich, and from this, to become noble (like if not including oneself), *macap-pia* is adjective and causative, like, *macacap-pia. Macap-piaca galang, at pamisalimo ing emo bandi, macapiacagalan at bauasananmo deang salapico or siranmo ing depatco*. See the Grammar. P. 3. *Ap-pianan, inap-pianan, iyayap-pianan*, it is that which is according to pleasure, or taste: *micap-pia*, is one who has done what he was afraid to do; *picaspian, picap-pia*, what is done with such daring/audacity.

APIA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyapia, manapia*, to squeeze or press in order to draw out the juice or moisture of a thing. P. 2. that which is pressed thus: *miyapiayapia*, like the sand that one presses / steps on with his shoe. *Ma*, neutral, become pressed: *apia apia*, the juice that comes out.

APIAC. (g. and a.) Defective root. All passive, *papiac, pinñiac, ipiac, inapiac, yapiac*, in all of these, the nominatives are the

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eyes: the passive to whom they are closed because of aversion: *apiacan, inapiacan, papiacan, pinyacan* is seldom used. *Mi*, neutral, *mipapiac, mipiac*, one who remains with his eyes closed, like, the dead: *quening mipiacne mata ing matuayo, carinyapapug aquit ing casaqitan*. Now that your parent has closed his eyes, you shall experience (see) hardships (in making a living). Also, *Lumacadtana samantang mipapiac yang aldao*, let us now go our way while the sun is hidden, or shut up (covered) by the cloud.

APIAP. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyapiap, mapiap*, to toss, or shake the rice up and down in a *bilao*. P. 1. the rice. See *Tatap*.

APIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mapis, manapis*, touch by gliding the palm of the hand lightly over a piece of cloth or over the body (skin). P. 2. the cloth, or the body. Also, with all its compositions it is said of one who has not touched or received any part of an inheritance & *Alacan ayapis nanuman*, you have not received anything, much less got to touch even a thing.

APIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mapit, manapit*, to press something, v. g., to extract the oil from sesame/garlic. P. 1. the presser used, or the motive. P. 2. that which was pressed, *piapitan*, the residue. *Dusugca quean, at meapitnaco*. Move a little over there, I am already pressed. Neutral verb of *Ma*.

APIUS. (pc.) *Miapiusapius, piapiusapius*. *Mi*, active, one who cannot make a thing out of what they teach him, or does not pay attention / is perplexed with the instruction given him. And the passive is the one who is perplexed.

APLAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manaplac*, to appease an angry person, or to control a great fire. P. 2. the appeased one; *Mi*, transitive, one who appeases; the two who are appeased. Also, *Cacaclap, quinaplac, cumaplac, or maplac, miplac*, or, *mayayaplac, meaplac, mayaplac*, to

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become appeased, like, the wind, the sun darkened by the clouds, which appeases the heat; the neutral verb of *Ma*, the choleric, or angry becoming appeased.

APLAS. (pp.) Noun, *Caplas*, grief, stinging pain. *Maplas*, smarting or sore. Verb, *cacaplas, quinaplas, cumaplas*, or, *mapaplas, miplas*, and its infinitive, *manğaplas*, it is painful, it pains. Also, morally, v. g., hurting words / sharp reprimands.

APLIT. (a.) *Caplit*, hardness of heart, *maplit alub*, v. g. the avaricious, the miser. Verb, *mamaplit, miplit*, to become hard-hearted. Also, active verb, *manaplit*, to carry a whip in order to discipline someone: *aplititan, inaplititan*, the one thus coerced, or whipped 2. P. 1. the whip, or whip made of leather tongs.

APLUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manapulus, maplus, iyapulus*, to rub lightly with the palm of the hand. Synonym of *Apis* in that manner.

APNO. (pp.) *Mapapno, mipno, cacapno, quinapno, cumapno*, to fill up, or become filled up, like, a glass of water. Etc. *Macapno, mecapno*; to fill up causatively, *icapno, quipno, icacapno*. P. 1. that with which, like liquor, *capnoan, quipnoan*: 3. the place, like, the glass, *manğapno, menğapno*, many becoming filled and also transitive, but with plural numbers in the passive, v. g. *acon manğapno caretang tapayan, pangapnoan cola*. See *Atmo*.

APO. (pp.) Word of respect and tenderness in addressing a father, or a mother, or grandparent: and from this, when the priest is passing by, they would say to a child that he may not be afraid, *Apo apo*, (meaning, the priest is regarded like a parent or grandparent).

APO. (pc.) Noun, grandchild: *manğapo, menğapo*, to have grandchildren. Note: *apon sepoanon*, the son of my son, grandchild; *apontod*, the son of my grandson; great grandson; *apon talampacan*, son of my great grandson, great great grandson; *apon coco*, the son

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of my great great grand son, these apply to both male and female grandchildren.

APO. (pc.) Noun, binding, fastening. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapo*, to bind or fasten, v. g. on a *dingding*, or, to thatch nipa, on the roof. P. 1. with the *lacmit*, or the rattan fastenings. P. 2. that which is fastened, nipa shingles; *piapuan*, the place, the *dingding*, or the roof.

APOG. Or Ampog. Adverb of fear, v. g. *apug mabaldugca*; *ampog indan mebalatungca*, lest you fall, lest everytime you are mistaken / would that you shall not fall, be mistaken.

APULU. (pp.) Ten; *Capulo*, the tenth; *sicapulo*, the tenth part or one-tenth, the tithe. See the Grammar, by *Bergaño*, on numerals.

APON. (pp.) Root m. *Yapon*, the supper. Neutral verb, to roost, like the fowls, hens. Active verb, *mapon*, *manapon*, to sup or eat supper at roosting time. P. 1. and 2. what is eaten at supper. Verb of *Mi*, neutral, one who eats supper, or be given supper, also, *manapon*, one who sees to it that the hens are in their roost. P. 1 *panapon*, the chickens: *aponan*, the roosting place, or the place where they roost.

APSA. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *mapapsa*, *mipsa*, *mapsa*, the breaking of the eggshell as the chick comes out, to hatch, or the breaking of a cask or of other things made of glass or porcelain. Also, Active verb, regular, and its infinitive, *mapsa*, *manapsa*, to spit out anything that is bitter, P. 1. the same, or, *papsa*, *ipsa*, that which is spat out, and with these same variations, spit out by itself, like the presser when it discharges out what has been pressed or squeezed.

APSAY. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its regular infinitive, *mapsay*, *papsay*, *minsay* (sic), to stretch / extend what has been contracted, like, the legs, or what is bent, like, a bent nail. P. 1. the same, or, *ipapsay*, *pinsay*, *ipsay*, that which is stretched. P. 3. the same, or *papsayan*, *pinsayan*, the place where the leg is stretched over;

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macapsay, stretched on *miyayapsay*, *miapsay*, *mipsay*, is neutral; *piapsayan*, the place.

APSAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mapsal*, *manapsal*, to squeeze, v. g., a boil, or an abscess &. P. 2. past, *inapsalan*, that which is squeezed. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to handle in that manner, and also, that internal hardness, that stays in the part that is hurt, or pressed too hard, v. g. the arm, the leg. *Capsalan*, *quipsalan*, its passive, v. g. *quipsalanya tacday*. But *quipsalanya*, without adding more, it remains numb, without any feeling like, in *meteya*, comes to be explained, that it remains insensitive / dead to the touch, like in the Tagalog, *capisanan*.

APSANG. (pp.) Noun, tiny lice on chickens and other tiny insects similar to them. Neutral verb, *Mapapsang*, to breed in, like in the chicken coop; *miapsangan*, one who enters the coop and become affected, or infested with them, or the fowl that has them.

APSAO. (pc.) *Cacapsauan*, *quipsauan*; *capsauan*, a sick person whose fever seems to subside to a tertian ague. V.g. *ni nacu cacapsauan*. I am now getting relieved of the fever; *cacapsauancopa*, *inauandit quipsauanaco*, I feel the fever subsiding, a little more time, (by and by) I would be relieved already; *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause of relief.

APSI. (pp.) Root m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapsi*, *manapsi*, to lop off, like, the branches of a tree, or a part of the bunch, like that of the luyos, but not of the bananas. P. 1. that with which, or for whom P. 2. that which is lopped off, P. 3. from where.

APTAS. (pp.) Noun, a bundle. Active verb and its regular infinitive, *manaptas*, *muntas*, *paptas*, *mintas*, to bundle, to tie in bundles. P. 1. regular, *ipaptas*, *pintas*, *iptas*, that with which, like, a garter, a string / cord. P. 2. regular, or, *paptasan*, *pintas*, that which is tied in bundles. P. 3. regular, or *paptasanan*, *pintasanan*, the place where to. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *miyaptas*, not more

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than be tied in such a bundle: *captas a dutung*, a bundle of firewood. & the neutral verb of *Mi*, v. g. *miaptas*, that with which; *tayo miaptas itang dutung*.

APUAP. (pp.) *Miyapuap*, *miapuap*, to fill something to its capacity, like, a chest; *lulanca anggan miapuap*, fill it up as long as there is room; *e na miyapuap*, cannot be contained, there is not enough room, that is, it cannot contain more, it is filled up to the brim / to overflowing.

APUAS. (pc.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, regular, *mapapuas*, *mipuas*, *mapuas*, and its variation, *mangapuas*, to crumble, v. g. the soil, or a heap, stack of palay. Passive of *Ma*, *capuasan*, *quipuasan*, that which crumbles / becomes crumbled, *quipuasan ya itang tumpuc*, or, *bundoc* etc. See *Tibag*.

APULID. (pp.) Noun, root of a grass which is edible, verb, *manapulid*, to dig them out.

APUS. (pp.) R. m. Active verb and its infinitive, *mapus*, and *maqui*, to imitate, (*mamapus*, *minapus*, *mapus*). P. 1. or *paquiapus*, v. g. *iyayapusmo inicanita*, make this similar to that one. P. 3. the imitated one, like a Saint or his works, or the original one, v. g. that which one has to make a picture or imitation of. *Mi*, neutral, *miyapusya queta*, this one is made like that one: *mipaquiapus la*, they mimic each other, like, the monkeys.

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AQUIT. (pp). Very irregular. Passive verb, P. 1 *Acaquit*, *iquit*, *aqut*, the thing seen. P. 3. *Yayaquitanan*, *iquitanan*, *aquitanan*, the place where, or the person on whom something is seen, or found, as the examples shall show: v. g. *ninun iquitananmo quetang libro*. On whom, or from whom did you find that book. The answer: *Y Pedro iyan iquitanan co*, it was Pedro on whom I have seen it. But if you say, *iquitanan que y Pedro*, it will be wrong, because it is only of the book that he is inquiring, and such an answer

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indicates to have seen one where the other is; so the proper answer should be, *iquit que can Pedro*, I saw the book in the possession of Pedro, note what is said here is in the Passive 3. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the same for what is seen and what is found: its passive, *cayaqiitanan*, *queaquitanan*, the place wherein is neutral v. g. *y Pedro iyan queaquitanan quetang mebating*; *Mi*, with company, *micaquit*, *miquit*. Also, *miquiquit*, *miquit*, is said of plants which are planted with a little distance in between, and in spreading out their branches, the branches would begin to touch one another, any of these is *maquiquit*, *mequiquit*, "seeing" or "visiting" one another; *paquiquitan*, *pequiquitan*, one seen or visited on, or brought near each other, so to speak; Verbal, *Pamiquit*, or, *pamaquiquit*, *pamanğaquit*; *macaquit*, *mecaquit*, is the ability to See find what was lost; *eco acaquit*, I could not see. Also, *mangăaquitan*, *mengăaquitan*, to seek some gain for livelihood, like one who has found some convenient means for gain; passive, *pangăaquitan*, *pengăaquitan*, the thing found to his advantage, like merchandise that would produce some convenience / gain for one. *Nanung pipangăaquitan dan biay ding castila?* What means of livelihood do the Spaniards have here? *Anac a pengăaquitan*, illegitimate son, *Y Juan anac nen pengăaquitan Pedro*, Juan is an illegitimate son of Pedro. *Maguinaquit*, see the word in its own place.

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ARA. (g.) Verb, *manğarâ*, *mengărâ*, to rely / to put trust in something, like in something the priest, the town chief, the alcalde has. *Non ecusa manğarâquing lub mung mayap ecusa pepatad surat queca*. If I were not trusting / relying on your good will, I would not have asked you to carry my letter. Another: *Non esa manğarâ uli ning ica*, *enasa depat ita*, / *non enacasa*

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pañgarâ enacasa.. If he did not trust that it is you, he would not have done that, if he was not relying upon you, he would not have... P. 1. that which he puts his trust / confidence in. *Pamangarâ*, the act of trusting someone.

ARÁ. (a.) *Cara*, disrespect, lack of esteem; *mará*, *merá*, *mará*, one who does not esteem, v. g. if a native offers the priest a gift, and the priest does not accept it, they would say, *maráyang pare*, disrespectful priest! Another: you give a favor to someone, and you know he will not accept it, showing no appreciation, you will say, *mará yang tauo*; *micacara*, the one who disrespects; *picacarán*, the one shown disrespect; *malcara*, *milcara*, the one showing disrespect; *palcarán*, *pilcarán*, the one shown disrespect. *Magcará*, *migcará*, to become/ act disrespectful, unappreciative. To understand better the nuance of this word, see *Mingangalip*, its opposite. *Mapalcará*, exaggerative.

ARAY. (pc.) Noun, the straw of the palay. *Arayan*, *inarayan*, the place where they put the hay.

ARAL. (pp.) Doctrine, teaching, lesson learned. Active verb and its infinitive, *manaral*, *maral*, to teach. P. 1. that which is taught. P. 3. to whom. *Mangaral*, *mengaral*, to learn, study, to be instructed. P. 1. the time, or motive. *Alampanaon a ipagaral co*, *ditacmong panaon ing pegaral co*. I have no time to study / there is no time for me to study. The time I spent for studying was very short. P. 2. past, *Pegaralan*, what was learned. Also, *pagaral*, *papagaral*, what is assigned to somebody for study, what to teach him. *Pagaralan*, *pepagaralan*, to whom. *Pamagaral*, the act of studying. *Mipagaral*, to learn from each other, those who do exercises together, to learn, like, students when they ask to recite prayers to one another, or discuss the lessons to one another, together. *Maqui*, one joining another in studying their lessons. *Capagaral*, classmate, companion at

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studies. *Macapagaral*, the intent to study, *Pacapagaralan*, its passive, what is to be studied intensively; *Pipagaralan*, the place, like the university, or the textbook; *alanpegaralan*, miseducated, unschooled or badly raised up.

ARÁN. (a.) Adjective, old clothes, rags or burlap. *Mararán*, *merán*, *marán*, or *mayayarán*, *meyarán*, *mayarán*, to become worn out, rags. *Ica*, and *maca*, the cause; and from this, idiomatically, to lose the esteem of the powerful, or the rich, for to become *arán*, consists in having lost luster, and consequently the esteem of others. *Meránya*, the focus is on the value, that is, the man has lost the esteem with which he was regarded formerly. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause of his downfall.

ARANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *marang*, to wait for the passing by of another, v. g. to do him harm. P. 3. *inaranğan*, the awaited one. See *Abang*.

ARAP. (pp.) Noun, presence. Neutral verb, *marap*, to become present, to put oneself in the presence of. P. 1. One who becomes present. P. 3. before whom. *Miarap*, with company, *Maqui*, the one; *Carap*, *queyarap*, his companion, or, *carapan*; *querap Banuang*, the current year; *macarap*, being present; *Quing arapanco*, or *quingan arapan*, the coming year. *Pamanarap*, , the act of being present; *Pangaráp*, the fact of being in place. *Alia maráp*, with all its variations, Also, it means to go towards some place; *Miráp ya paroba*, *minaráp ya mauli*. He shall go westward, he went towards the south. Also, *Paráp me carela*, let him face them. *Payarap me carela*, let them confront him, or *ilan payarapan mo*, let them face him. And *mangarap*, like, *maninap*.

ARI. (pp.) Noun, the king; *Mag-ari*, to reign; P. 3. the vassals, or the area. *Pamag-ari*, the act of reigning; *pañga Ari*, the kingship: *maragul a pañga ari*, great King; *aring maragul a cayarian*, king over a great kingdom; *Ariyan*, of royal blood; *Ari arian*, diminutive, a little king.

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ARI. (pp.) *Manğari, menğari*, to become alike with somebody in procedures or affairs, not in countenance. P. 3. *Panğarian, penğarian*, to whom one becomes alike. *Penğari*, common to both the father or mother, (*parent*). *Macapanğari, mecapanğari*, is the ability, possible, or not, to become alike, in the manner mentioned above.

ARINASA. *Arinandit, arinamo, arindit*, all are different terms of one who desires to economize, or save a little more, v. g. If you see somebody who has already enough, selling trifles or trivialities, and you tell him, "so, you want to have something more", he answers with any of these terms, "just a little more," *Magarinasa, migarinasa*, or, *Magarimohan, migarimohan*, (Tagalog), in this way, he economizes or saves a little more. *Arimojanan*, the little things he regards / esteems much.

ARÔ. (g.) Cajoling a child, v. g., Stop crying, I shall buy you a cute whistle. Active verb and its infinitive, *manaro*, to cajole, pacify, entice, or coax in this manner. P. 1. the object with which (the enticement). P. 2. the child (the enticed). Also, *Payarô, pepayarô*, to accede to the enticement; and if this word is also said of grown-ups (adults), it is because they are treated like big children. *Arô aroán*, implies the intent or frequency.

AROY. (pp.) or *Aray!* An interjection of complaint. *Payaray*, to say, Ouch!

ARON. (pp.) Noun, the nose, or the snout of a beast, which is its nose. *Arong arong*, the nose-like notch made on a log or large timber so that it can be hauled or dragged. Active verb, *marong arong*, and its infinitive, *manarong arong*, to make such notch.

ARUC. (pp.) Transitive verb. See *Taruc*.

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ASA. (g.) Noun, hopeful desire. P. 2. *Yayasa-an, Asa-an, inasa*, that which is desired. Neutral verb of *Ma, Mayayasâ, measâ*, or, *mayasâ yasâ*, or, *mayasâ*. "With honey remaining on the lips" / for having commenced to enjoy, or possess, despite the previous lack of everything. This strong desire, *Panğyasâ; Miyasâ yasâ*, left with honey on the lips, beginning to enjoy what one has desired; *Cayasâ asâ, queyasâ asâ*, the passive of *Ica*, which corresponds to the neutral verb of *Ma, Macayasâ yasa*, also causative. It seems this root comes from *A, isa*, of desiring. *Equeinasang tauoyta*, I hear him, but I do not understand him, unless he wants to say, *Longe sit anima mea a vita ilius*, I do not have least intention of to imitate his life, because in this way they say much, and nothing good, even with the use of good words.

ASAC. (pp.) *Casac*, density, thickness. *Masasac, mesac, masac* or, *cacasac, quinasac, cumasac*, to become corpulent, or closely knitted, v. g. cloth. See *Sac*.

ASAD. (pp.) Adjective, laid out, like, flowers, branches, or leaves in the form of a carpet. Active verb and its infinitive, *masad*, to lay out, in order to lie down on it. P. 1. what is laid down or put in place as a carpet; P. 3. the place, *inasaran*.

ASAY. (pc.) Adjective, to spread in rows to dry, like *Ilib*. Active verb and its infinitive, *masay, manasay*, to spread out to dry, like flax, hemp. P. 3. the place, *inasayan*. See *Pasay*.

ASAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masag, manasag*, to incite, to instigate. P. 1. the one who is incited. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become incited thus. *Payasag, Pepayasag*, the one who consents to the incitement.

ASAL. (pp.) Noun, Custom, (mos, moris) proprieties / characteristics. *Asal a mayap*, good conduct / manners / customs / good habits; *marauac a asal*, bad manners; *miyayasal, miasal* v. g. *Miasalcasan*

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banal or, *maganaca*, *Ecasa miasal mamulang*, Behave like a saint, / behave well, behave in kindness, do not act like a fool. P. 3. *Asalan, inasalan*, the manner, or conduct, good or bad. *Cayasalan*, abstract; *Asal neta*, that is his conduct, custom, or disposition, character. *Miasal*, with company. *Maquiasal can tauo, eca maquiasal babi*, literally, act like a human being, don't act like a pig. *Ex fructibus eorum cognoscentis eos*. By their fruits you shall know them. *Ing asalda iyantutu*. Their acts tell the truth. Their conduct betrays who they are.

ASAN. (pc.) Fish, in general. Active verb and its infinitive, *masan*, to eat meat, or fish. Note well: *Masan asan*, to eat cooked fish. *Masan panasanan, or, bulbulan*, eat meat. Note further: *Masan can bulbulan*, is in the imperative, or future tense, but, *Masan cang bulbulan* (pp), is habitual future: that is if you eat meat on Fridays, and of these there are many, like at present. *Eca mamasan canini?* Don't you eat this, or, are you not used to eating this? P. 2. that which is eaten. Neutral verb, of *Ma*.

ASANG. (pp.) Noun, Gills of fish, the catches, or moles of a padlock. P. 3. *inasangnan*, the fish, caught / held at its gills; to remove them before cooking the fish.

ASAP. (pp.) Fumigation. Active verb and its infinitive, *masap, manasap*, to fumigate with the peelings of onions, v. g., the sick who suffers a relapse, or a woman who has just given birth. And also to produce thick smoke, to run away with what, I do not know. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. to whom, the object of fumigation. *Mi*, transitive, one who does the fumigation to himself.

ASÁS. (a.) Grains of palay eaten from the stalks by the birds. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, continuously eaten by the birds. *Asasan, inasas*. P. 2. what is eaten in this manner; *pasas, pepasas*, one who lets the bird eat the grains, not providing well, v. g. a *Bubuyao*, scarecrow.

ASAU. (pc.) A husband, or, a wife. *Mangasaua, mengasaua*, to get married,

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to marry. P. 1. *Ipangasaua, Pengasua*, the dowry: *alacón ipangasaua*, I do not have the means for me to get married, I do not have the dowry. P. 2. *Pangasauan, pengasaua*, the girl he is getting married to; *Pamangasaua*, getting married. *Miasaua*, with company, the two who are getting married, or the married couple. *Maqui*, strictly speaking, it is the bride / woman; sometimes, it may refer to the groom / man. *Paquiasaua, pequiasaua*, giving in marriage. P. 1. the one given in marriage, *Paquiasauana co nibpaco can Pedro*. v. g. *Ipaquiasaua ra ca*, I shall give you in marriage, it may be said either by the officiating Minister, or the Parish priest (*Cura*). *Mamiasaua*, the officiating priest (*Cura*); the Passive of *Mi*, with company, is *Piasauanan, piasua: piasauananda cayo*, says the officiating priest (*Cura*), and also the parents, in consenting to the marriage of their children; *Capiasauananlá*, not more than one couple, one marriage. *Maquipangasaua, mequipangasaua*, those who patronize the bawdy house. Also the same word, *masaua, minasaua, masaua*, one who plants a tree close to another, like the *valiti*, or close to a post, v. g. *Miasauala*, the two placed close to each other. *Piasauanan, piasaua*, those tied together, like the *suman*. P. 1. *Yasaua*, the one joined to another, any of the two; which is also *asauanan*, in as much as it is bringing one closer, or bound to the other: note the Neutral interchanged with the passive although they are not P. 3. And from this second mode of significance all the nuances evolve.

ASBO. (pp.) *Casbon lub*. Anger, rage. Neutral verb, *Sasbo lub, simbu lub, sumbu lub*, to become angry, to get irritated; *micacasbu lub, micasbu lub*, to flare up, in sudden anger. *Picacasboan lub, picasboan lub*, against whom, with / at whom one is angry; *Masbon lub*, abundance of anger, much anger, great anger. *Emoco pasboan a lub*, do not make me angry. Also, *papasbo, pepasbo, pasbo*, to temper hot steel.

Pasboan, pepasboan, the tempered metal, (here *lub* is not added), like, a knife. *Pangapasbu*, the tempering; *Pangapasbun lub*, the anger, the arousal of anger.

ASBOC. (pp.) Noun, the mouth, including the mouth of a jar or pitcher, *Mayasboc*, talkative, morally, the gossip, *magatal a asboc*, bad mouthing; *mamasboc*, *minasboc*, *masboc*, a spokesman, one who speaks on behalf of another, v. g. several businessmen come together in a conference, the one who speaks as representative of the rest is the *manasboc*, verb. *Payasbocan, peyasbocan*, the one charged to speak for all the others.

ASCAD. (pp.) N. S. noun, (sic). Neutral verb, *Sascad, singcad, suncad*, to lay out, or expose a thing under the sun, for shrinking. *Mi*, neutral, to lay it out, for shrinking. *Macascad*, laid out under the sun, including a man stretching himself on his back. P. 1. *Iyayascad, yascad, inascad, iscad*, a man placing his body thus, by bending backwards, like a showman or puppet-player/ or an acrobat. *Ascad ascad*, those gestures made by a man being whipped, as he cries out, *Jesus po, Jesus po*.

ASCAY. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mascay*, to take after the manners of another. P. 3. the one mimicked. *Mi*, with company, two of the same manners / gesticulations, as in preaching, speaking, walking, laughing. *Cayascay*, the counterpart, or companion. *Maqui*, like the same, taking after the manner of another.

ASCAL. (pp.) R. m. *Mi*, with a companion, *Misascal, miascal, miscal*, to quarrel, to contend with, to argue with obstinately; *Maqui*, the one quarreling. *Cayascal*, the one with whom he is quarreling. *Pisascalan, piscalan*, 3. the subject of the quarrel, the thing about which they quarrel. *Paquiscalan*, with whom, or about what. See *Maqui*, in #. 4. (?) It should be Chap. VII of the Grammar...vqs.

ASCOPI. (pp.) R. m. *Cascop*, narrowness. *Mascop*, narrow or tight, v. g. a place or a dress. Neutral verb, *Cacascop, quinascop*,

cumascop, or, *masascop, miscop, mascop*, or, *Sascop, sincop, suncop* become tight, or constricted / hemmed in; *enacaman, suncop queni*, you will not feel hemmed in here / you will not be crowded by others here, there is plenty of space for you; *mascopna cami*, we are already overcrowded here / there is not enough space for more. P. 1. that which becomes narrow / crowded / tight; P. 3. the place, the people, or the dress. *Pangascop, cascupan*, abstract. Also by adding *lub*, to all its variations, to be harassed, or burdened by sorrow or grief.

ASDAL. (pp.) R. m. *Sasdal, sindal, sundal*, to stop / desist / detain from what you were doing or going to do. *Miyayasdal, miasdal*, be stopped thus, obstructed by another thing, he stops there, or there being someone passing by, is detained by speaking to him. P. 1. regular, one who goes to do something and is detained, or the motive, v. g. *Nanutang inasdal na nitang anac?* Why was that child detained, or, why did that child stop by? Or, What kept that child from going on? Because he saw his parents, v. g. *Icasdal, quisdal*, from *Ica*; *casdalan, quisdalan*, the place, where he stumbles, and is delayed, and thus could not move on. *Asdal asdal*, and *Miyasdal asdal*, walking, but stopping now and then, / here or there; sometimes *lub* is added, hesitating / dilly dallying.

ASDAN. (pp.) Root m. *Cacasdan*, surprise / wonder at. Neutral verb, *Masasdan, misdan, masdan*, or, *cacasdan, quinasdan, cumasdan*, to be alarmed, to be surprised. *Casdanan, quisdanan*, the object of the alarm, fright, surprise, v. g. a sudden death. *Icasdan, quisdan, Ica. Talacasdan*, the easily frightened, easily scared, v. g. a horse; also, to make or cause to be frightened, disturbed; *Pasdanan, pepasdanan*, the one who was frightened. Also *Pasdan*, a species of bird, which does not go away, until one comes closer to it, then it suddenly flies away. And, *Macasdanya, or, masasdanya*, it is frightened, because besides being so

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sudden, the noise it causes in flying away is greater. Also, with the same variations, this is said with great appropriateness of one who awakens, *Misdan ca, misdan co.* jolted from sleep.

ASDAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masdap, manasdap.* Regular, *Sasdap, sindap, sundap*, to go surveilling in advance, if there are timber for cutting. P. 1. Regular, / *Isasdap, sindap, isdap*, the motive, or for whom. P. 2. Regular, past, *Inasdapan* or, *inasdap*, or, *Sasdapan, inasdap*, that which, like the timber, or the mountain.

ASDO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masdo.* Regular, *Sasdo, sindo*, to press down / tighten the fabric for tight packing. P. 1. *Isasdo, sindo*, the instrument. P. 2. regular, the fabric / cloth.

ASIANG. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *sunyang, isyang.* *Sasiang, sinyang, sunyang*, to place on the trivet (stove), v.g. a pot or a bronze pan (*carajay*). P. 1. regular: *Isasiang, sinyang, isyang*, that which, the pot, the pan, kettle. P. 3. regular: *Sasiangān / sasiangānan / sinyangānan / isiangānan*, the trivet (three-noded stove). *Miyayasiang, misiang, miasyang*, to become placed thus, and also, to fall into a hole, or a hollow. *Piasiangān*, the place where it is put; *cayasiangān, queyasiangān*, the place into which it fell.

ASIAO. (dipht.) Hooting of an owl, hissing (*tulauc*) of a snake, insects / vermin. Active verb, *sasiao, sinyao, sunyao*, to hoot, to hiss / whiz thus. *Asiao asiao*, frequentative.

ASIAS. (pc.) Noun, post, pillar, column. Noun, *Casias*, hardness. Neutral verb, *Masasias, misias, masias*, or, *casias, quinasias, cumasias*, or *Sasias, sinyas, sunyas*, to harden, and if you add *lub*, it will mean to harden the heart / to become stubborn. *Pasiasan, pepasiasan*, to make or let it harden, also, putting another log beside the post, to support it, to make it stiff, rigid.

ASIAD. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masiad, sunyad.* *Sasiad, sinyad, sunyad*, to bite / to sting, like, the mosquito, leech,

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ant, centipede, and from this evolves the irregular nuance of standing out, like the taste of a spice more than other ingredients in cooked food, v.g. clove, pepper; likewise, which traits / features stand out more in a half-breed or mestizo: those of the Spaniard or those of the Indio parent. P. 1. regular, *Isasyad, siniad, isiad*, that with which, the sting ; P. 2. regular, *sasiaran, sinyad*, the one stung / bitten / pricked.

ASIC. (pp.) Noun, the sowing, seed-time of the *Carayuman* (*all varieties of palay, except the lacatan.* See *Carayom, vqs.*) Active verb and its infinitive, *masic, manasic.* to sow on such season. P. 1. the seed / grain. P. 3, the place.

ASIN. (pp.) Noun, Salt. Active verb and its infinitive, *masin, manasin.* to salt. P. 1. the salt itself. *Miasin*, to put salt on food. *Miasinca*, salt your food. *Palyasinan*, the container for salt.

ASLAC. (pp.) Rings under the eyes (eyebags), as caused by illness or lack of sleep (insomnia. Verb, *Manğaslac, mengaslac*, to have eyebags / sunken eyes. *Pangaslac*, the fact of having eyebags.

ASLAG. (pp.) Noun, ray of light, like that of the sun, candle, daylight. Neutral verb, *Saslag, sinlag, sunlag*, to shine, to dawn. *Maslag / mayaslag*, shiny, shining brightly. P. 3. *Aslagan, inaslagan, iyayaslagan*, the place basking in / bathed by the rays of the sun. *Caslagan, quislagan*, the person, v. g. *Quislagan aldao carin Betis*, caught up by the sunlight in Betis. *Miyayaslagan, mislagan, miaslagan*: *Mi* with *an*, one exposed to sunlight. or one on whom the rays of the sun fall, *Maquislag quing aldao*, shining or become shiny with the sun, like crystalines that reflect the brilliance of the sun, also said of the palay close to its maturation, which appear to be shining bright under the sunlight., *Aslaganing aldao*, the east.

ASLAM. (pp.) Noun, vinegar. Active verb and its infinitive, *manaslam*, to produce vinegar. P. 1. the vinegar. P. 3. out of what. *Maslam a lupa*, sour- faced. Also, Neutral

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verb, *Masaslam quislam, maslam*, or, *saslam, sinlam, sunlam*, or, *ca(ca)slam, quinaslam, cumaslam*, to become sour, to become acid. P. 1. *Icacaslam, quislam, icaslam*, the motive; *Cacaslaman, quislaman, caslamanan*, too sour to the taste, v. g. *Aconquislaman, quislamanco*, become too acid /sour to me, too sour for me; *miaslam ca*, use vinegar, like *miranumca*, use water.

ASLAT. (pp.) Noun, Crevice, crack, hole, narrow passage. Neutral verb, regular, *saslat, sinlat, sunlat*, to insert oneself or come out through a narrow way; P. 1. that which is inserted or drawn out thus, regular, *isaslat, sinlat, islat*. P. 3. regular, *saslatan sinlatan*, the place through which; idiomatically, it is said of one who enters a narrow passage or passes through / "inserts himself" among others. *Miyayaslat, misaslat, mislat*, insert oneself in a line or row / crowd, like one who arrives for confession and inserts himself in the line of penitents; *maquislat*, the one inserting himself among many; *Caslat*, his companion. And from this, those who attempt or pretend to be the first in line, overtaking those who had come ahead, *Piyayaslatan, piaslatan*, the one overtaken. *Piaslatan*, the place; verb is transitive. And through this, it is also said, what the examples shall show: You have been told to do something and before you could finish it, it is interrupted by another chore, the work that was inserted is *Paslat, paslat* : if you scold someone whom you have called but has tarried in coming, and he answers, "I had to do something else", you shall say, "*E yata pepaslat mopa ing dapat mo quetang yaus co?*" So you preferred to "insert" what you were doing rather than attending to my call?

ASLUT. (pp.) *Miyayaslut, mislut, miaslut. Mi*, neutral, to cause to enter, or to come out in the manner of *Aslat.*; *mi*, with company, and *Maqui*, synonymous to *aslat*. P. 1. regular, that which. P. 3. the place.

ASNA. (pp.) Noun, (sic), (*Adjective, filled / full, vqs*). *Macasna, misna, masna*, verb

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infinitive, *Mangasna, mengasna* or, *Cacasna, quinasna, cumasna*, to become full of or loaded, like a boat from the Philippines, or a charcoal man, his face becoming full of soot, full of stains, or the habit full of mud. *Icacasna, quisna, icasna*, that with which, cargo / load. P. 3. *Cacasnan, quisnan, casnan*, the place, like the ship. *Casna*, Noun, this kind of fullness.

ASNĠA. (pp.) Noun, sneeze. Verb, *sasngā, singā, sungā*, to sneeze. P. 1. *Iyayasngā, inasngā, yasngā / isasngā, isngā*, the motive, like, tobacco. *Payasngān*, to cause to sneeze.

ASNĠAO. (pc.) Root m. Noun, *CasnĠao*, gain, usefulness, benefit. *Micacasngāo*, the benefited, or profits by. P. 3. *Picacasngāuan, picas-ngāuan*, the thing or object from which one is benefited or draws benefits or gain. *PamicasnĠao*, verbal, enjoyment of benefits. Also *cacasngāuan, casngāuan*, the source of gain, of advantages, v. g. *Ing pamanĠalo cu iyanpin cacasngāuan co*, My work on the soil is the source of gain for me / of my well being. Also, *pangasnĠao*, relief / wellness, sound health. Verb, *SasnĠao, sungāo*, to heal, feeling well. Passive: *IsasnĠao, isngāo*, or, *icacasngāo, quisngāo*, and *macasnĠao, mecasngāo*, the cause or source of wellness, the medicine. Also, *ipasngāo, pepasnĠao, pasngāuan, pepasnĠauan*, that which is prepared for vaporization, or let something to vaporize, like hot water. Another variation: *mamasngāo, memasnĠao*; also, *Miasngāo, misngāo*, to vaporize, as that whose cover is removed, for while it is covered, it will not vaporize well. *Pisngāuan*, the place from which it evaporates, or where the vapor comes out. If to all these, *lub* is added, they shall mean easing one's spirit / mind. *Alang pisngāuan ning lub na*, he has no one to whom he could unburden his mind / heart. *Nanapang mamasngāo a lub, alan anti queca*, you are the only one who can ease his weariness, or affliction, or, He is

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burdened with worries. What is the use of his seeking to ease his mind, if there is no one like you.

ASNOC. (pp.) Noun, *Casnoc*, ennui, tedium. Neutral verb, *Masasnoc*, *misnoc*, *masnoc*, to become disgusted, fed up with, become weary. P. 1. Regular, *isasnoc*, *isnoc*, or, *icacasnoc*, *icasnoc*, *quisnoc*, and its *Maca*, the cause, or motive. P. 3. *Cacasnocan*, *quinasnocan*, *casnocan*, that thing over which one becomes disgusted, weary. Also, *Pasnoc*, *pepasnoc*, *pasnocan*, to whom one becomes disgusted. *Pangasnoc*, the feeling of disgust,

ASPA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyaspa*, *maspa*, regular, *Saspa*, *sinpa*, to expel, spew out from the mouth. P. 1. regular, *Isaspa*, *ispa*, the thing that is spat out, expelled from the mouth.

ASPAC. (pp.) Adjectival noun, the broken, the cracked. Active verb and its infinitive, *maspac*, *manaspac*, Regular, *Saspac*, *sumpac*, to break, to crack. P. 1. Regular, *Isaspac*, *simpac*, *ispac*, that with which or for whom. P. 2. Regular, *Sasaspacan*, *simpac*, that which is broken or torn off. *Mispac a baba*, a malediction. *icacaspac*, *isaspac*, *quispac*, *masaspac*, *mecaspac*, the cause. *Pangaspac*, the fact of brokenness. By transference, they call the mouth, *Simpac*. *Nanu cata simpac*, what an evil mouth you have! *Maspac ca quean*, said to one who is climbing a tree, you are apt to fall, that branch is weak.

ASPAT. (pp.) R. m. Neutral verb, regular, and its infinitive, *sumpat*, *saspat*, *simpat*, to leak or ooze, come out, pass through, like water leaking or oozing from a dam or dike, or that drips gently from a new cask or pipe, and also to run away. Verb, *Miyayaspat*, *miyaspat*, *mispac*, that which runs gently or escapes, like one here and another there. *Maspat*, signifying abundance, like, *masuing lual*, oozing swiftly. P. 3. Regular, *aspatan* and *piaspatan*, *pispatan*, the place from where it oozes; *alan piaspatan*, no leeway. *Alan miaspat*, *simpat*, leaving nothing.

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ASPI. (pp.) (APSI, *sic*). Active verb and its infinitive, *maspi manasps*. Regular, *Saspi*, *simpi*, *sumpi*, to lop off, like the small branches of a tree. P. 1. Regular, *Isaspi*, *simpi*, *ispi*, with what and for whom. P. 2. Regular, *Saspian*, *simpi*, the lopped off branches. P. 3. Regular, *Saspianan*, *simpianan*, the place from where. Neutral verb of *Ma*, Regular, *Masaspi*, *mispi*, to cause to be lopped off, or become lopped off. *Caspi*, a single lop, if there are two which are, *Miapsi cata*, you one, I the other; and from this by transference, *Caspi*, the one brother or relative, for they come from the same trunk / clan.

ASPILI. (pp.) Noun, pin, including one that is made from bamboo. Act. verb and its infinitive, *maspili*, *manaspili*. Regular, to prick with a pin. P. 1. the pin. P. 2. the one pricked with the pin.

ASO. (pp.) Noun, a dog. *Manğaso*, *mengaso*, to hunt with it, and from this by transference, to look with great diligence for someone who is hiding himself. P. 1. *Ipangaso*, the dog brought along to hunt. P. 2. past, *pengasuan*, the hunt and the hunting ground / place. *Miyayaso*, *miaso*, to go hunting with the dogs of another, v. g. y *Pedro yian miaso caring aso nang Pablo*, Peter went hunting with the dogs of Paul. Also, *Yian miasong mamulang can Pablo*, Pedro incited Pablo to be *mamulang*. Passive simple, *Iyayaso*, it is the dog or the incited one. *Asuan*, *inasuan*, is like *pangasuan*, the hunt, or the hunted. Also, *aso aso*, dog collar with small bells / or something noisy tied to a dog's tail. *Yaso yaso*, the dog on whom it is placed. *Macayaso aso*, to be with such a clanger / clapper, like a dog or a prisoner. See *Calangcang*.

ASO. (g.) *Masasô*, *mesô*, *masô*, or, *cumasô*, to be angered, or vexed by a loud noise or shrill shouts that hurt one's eardrums / hearing. *Macasô*, Causal. *Maso maso*, to behave disorientedly, or walk away disgusted. *Pangasô*, suffering such vexation.

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ASOC. (acute.) Noun, Smoke. Active verb, masuc, to emit smoke. *Miasocan*, reached, or affected by the smoke. *Payasoc*, to make/produce smoke and expose to the smoke. P. 1. that which emits smoke, like incense, and also *Payasucan*.

AS-SUAY. (clipped, diphthong.) Noun, Comb, for the hair, and for the ricefields at sowing time. Act. verb and its infinitive, massuay, manassuay, to comb the hair, also the ricefields. P. 1. the comb. P. 2. the hair, or the fields. *Mi*, transitive, to become combed.

AS-SUAL. (cor.) Act. verb and its infinitive, massual, sumual, *Sas-sual*, *sinual*, to raise, or heave, as with a pole, lever, or heaver. P. 1. Regular, *Yas-sual*, *sin-nual*, *is-sual*, the tool with which P. 2. *sas-sualan*, *sin-nual*, that which is raised, heaved in this manner. P. 3. Regular, *sas-sualanan*, the remainders, left-overs after pulling out. Idiomatically, or by transference, to remove or dislodge someone from his seat, or situation, v. g. *Inas-sual nen Pedro y Juan quingcarinana*, Pedro dislodged Juan from his seat, or position, or possessions.

ASUANG. (pc.) Believed to be a man who anoints his body with oil and who flies, and on coming upon a pregnant woman pulls out the fetus in her womb and takes it away; it seems to be a bogey for children, or a legendary monster.

AS-SUAS. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, massuas, iyassuas, to wave with the arm, a candle, or torch, or a handkerchief in the air as a signal to attract, or call someone to come. P. 2. the present tense is like in the active; the future and past tenses express what is waved or swung, like, a whip. P. 3. the object of such an action, like the one called, or summoned with the torch, in the absence of light. *Cayas-suasan a batbat*, one single swing of the whip / one lashing. *Mi* with *an*, *miuas-uasan*.. See *Uas-uas*..

ASUAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manasuas, to rub or dust, like, with rag.

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P. 1. that with which, the duster / rag. P. 2. that which is dusted. *Asu asuas*, to move, or walking dusting, or rubbing with the rag. (See *Vasuas*, vqs.)

ASUG. (corrid.) Stricken with a bad disposition. *Manasug*, *menasug*, one who afflicts another with such bad disposition by taking a fancy on his face, then upon turning away, the afflicted one (*meyasug*, from the neutral verb of *Ma*, regular) begins to sweat profusely. *Pangayasug*, this affliction, which usually is belly pain, may also be caused by the vapors emitted by the ground (*alimum*). It is said that when one is afflicted with this by another, he is cured by rubbing, or mopping him with the clothes of the one who somehow has "bewitched" him.

AS-SUIT. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, sunuit, manassuit. Regular, *Sa-suit*, *sinuit*, *sunuit*, to open, as in removing a spine, cut asunder / open an abscess, or remove a half-buried stone, or to gouge out the eyes. P. 1. Regular, *Isas-suit*, *sinuit*, *issuit*, that with which, like, a pointed knife. P. 2. Regular, *Sas-suitan*, *sin-nuit*, that which is drawn out, removed. P. 3. regular, *sas-suitanan*, *sinuitanan*, from where it is removed or extracted. Neutral verb of *Ma*, Regular, *Mayas-suit*, become drawn out, extracted.

ASUNG. (pp.) mortar, pounding mortar, brass mortar.

ASÚS. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, masus, manasus, to light a fire, or produce fire by rubbing a piece of dry bamboo with another. P. 1. the two pieces of bamboo rubbed with one another. They call these two pieces of bamboo, *Asusan*, also *Piasusan*, Panasus.

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ATÁB. (a.) Noun, the tide at its fullness, neither actually rising nor waning, and its state just before it rises. Active verb, matab, to be in such state.

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ATAB. (pp.) *Yatab*, noun, a small knife with special shape used in cutting spikes, or ears of grain at a certain stage, and that is when they cut the spikes of grains for *duman*. Verb, *manatab*, *minatab*, *matab*, or, *yayatab*, *inatab*, *yumatab*, var., *mañatab*, to cut such spikes. P. 1. the knife, and for whom. P. 2. past, in both, the spikes of grains P. 3. *inatabanan*, *piyataban*, the remaining grains, or the field. Also, *Magcanung ayatab mo, queting banuang iti?* How much did you get / produce this year?

ATAC. (a.) Steel, or bronze / metal. Synonymous with *bacal*. See *tatac*.

ATAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matad*, *manatad*, to bring, or carry to. P. 1. that which is brought, or carried to. P. 3. *Iyayatdan*, or, *yayatdanan*, *atdan*, or, *atdanan*, *inatdanan*, to whom it is brought, or carried to; *miyayatad*; *miyatad*, neutral verb, to be brought, or carried to. *Mi, ad invicem*, to one another, *miatdan*, *miyatdanan*, also, cf. the Grammar, *Bergaño*). *Payatdanan*, like *paralan* (*padalan*), either the person to whom a thing is sent, or brought to, or the person asked to take it along and bring it to the intended recipient.

ATAG. (pp.) Adjective, the importuned one, or the invited one. See *Agcát*, its synonym.

ATAY. (pc.) Noun, the liver, or the center of a *Pongso*, or of a vat for solid sugar, or in the sole of a foot, the center is *atay*.

ATAN. (pp.) To stop, to cease, to suspend, active verb and its infinitive, *mitan*. P. 1. that which is stopped, ceased, like, the load or the work: short of *quetucnang*, *miyayatan*, neutral. P. 3. *Ipiyayatanan*, the place; *atanatan*, frequentative, stammering, like a bad reader. See *Tan*.

ATANG. (pp.) A dead body, or a trunk of a tree, laid across a watergate or ditch, thus impeding the flow of water. *Macatang*, lying across at length, or extendedly, including that of a human.

ATAP. (corrid.) Noun, the roof. Act. Verb and its infinitive, *matap*, *manatap*, to roof. P.

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1. that with which, like nipa thatches. P. 3. *Yayaptan*, *inaptan*, *aptan*, the place that is roofed; *miaptan*, roofed with; *macatap*, covered by, like a field covered by locusts; *macayatap ing pinaud*, The nipa is thatched on the roof, *iyán macayatap*, used as thatching on the roof.

ATAS. (pp.) *Catas*, height, *matas*, high; *catatas[sic]* *cacatas*, *quinatas*, *cumatas*, or *mitatas*, or *matatas*, *mitas* or *metas*, to rise / become high, and if you add, *lub*, become proud / arrogant; *ing micasalapi*, *cumatas ya lub*, the one becoming rich, shall become arrogant. P. 1. *Itatas*, *itas*, that which is raised high; *paytas*, *pepaytas*, *pepaytas ya banua*, ascending, ascended, ascended into heaven; *macatas*, with intenseness; *macatas atas*, more intense; *macatas*, raised on high, at the height; *micacatas*, *micatas*; v. g. To one who eats fast, while there is not enough food for all, they say, *micatas*, go slowly, there is not enough for all, *alacatan asan*. *Picatasan*, *picatas*, its passive, *micatasca*, with intent on this; *picatasan*, its passive; *pitasan*, the place. (See *Tas*. vqs.)

ATAT. (pc.) Adjective, a gnawed thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *matat*, to gnaw, as, a rat, a cockroach, or a dog. P. 2. the thing gnawed; P. 3. the place from where, and also, past tense, *inatatan*, as well as *inatatanan*, the remainders. Neutral verb of *Ma*.

ATBAC. (pp.) Noun, a spit or skewer (for roasting), or similar implement. Act. Verb and its infinitive, *matbac*, *manatbac*. Regular, or, *Tatbac*, *timbac*, *tumbac*, to skewer, to run through / pierce through. P.1. Regular, or, *Itatbac*, *timbac*, *itbac*, that with which; P. 2. Regular, or, *Tatbacan*, *timbac*, that which is skewered thus; 3. Regular, or, *Tatbacanan*, *timbacanan*, the place, or places, as when one skewer is not enough, they place two or three, these places are the 3. Passive.

ATBI. (g.) Act. Verb, *matbi*, *mamatbi*, *mitbi*, and its infinitive, *manatbi*. Regular, or *Tatbi*, *timbi*, *tumbi*, to cut up, divide into

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pieces the *bongas* (betel nuts). P. 1. Regular, or, *Itatbi, timbi, itbi*, that with which; P. 2. Regular, or, *Tatbian, timbi*, the betel nut; *catbi*, one part; *emeyatbi*, potential.

ATBU. (pp.) Noun, Sugar cane. Verb, manatbu, to plant it in the field. P. 3. Regular, or, *Panatbuan*, the sugarland, or the place.

ATBUD. (pp.) Noun, rot. Neutral verb, *Matatbud, mitbud, matbud*, or, *tatbud, timbud, tumbud*, or, *cacatbud, quinatbud, cumatbud*, to become rotten, like wood, cloth, etc. P. 1. *Itatbud, itbud, yatbud*, or, *icacatbud, quitbud, icatbud, imacatbud*, the cause; *catburana*, in the manner of *cayanacana, icasamptana*; and adage: *pitburanyong banca*, you will wear out the banca, said of those who dispute about nothing and for nothing; idiomatically, those who carry on prolonged disputes will just wear out the banca as they ride on, coming and going, before they could arrive at the end of the litigation or dispute.

ATBUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, matbus, tumbus, to ransom, to redeem: Regular, or, *Tatbus, timbus, tumbus*, like, a pledge or a captive, hostage. P. 1. Regular, or, *Itatbus, timbus, itbus*, that with which; P. 2. regular, or, *Tatbusan, timbus*, the redeemed, or ransomed; P. 3. Regular, or, *Tatbusanan*, from whom; *miyayatbusanan*, like, I have your pledge, and you have mine, we redeem them from one another. Neutral verb of *Ma*, regular. (Manatbus, menatbus, mayayatbus, meyatbus, mayatbus, mangayatbus)

ATCAN. (pp.) Noun, *Tiquin*. Active verb and its infinitive, matcan, tuncan, tatcan, tincan, tuncan, to propel a banca or lamo with a *tiquin* or *atcan*, (a long bamboo pole struck against the bottom of the river). P. 1, Regular, or *itatcan, tincan, itcan*, the bar or pole and the banca; P. 3. Regular, *tatcanan, tincanan*, whereon it is struck, and held with a push to propel the banca.: *malayatcanya ing aldao*, like at seven in the morning or five in the afternoon, its

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position being like that of the *atcan* as the *banca*, or *lamo* is propelled with it.

ATCLAC. (pp.) *Catlac*, deafness; *matlac*, deaf. Neutral verb, *Matatlac, mitlac, matlac*, or, *cacatlac, quinatlac, cumatlac*, var.: *mangatlac*, to become deaf. *Icatlac, quitlac, macatlac*, the cause; *magmamatlacan*, or, *magmatlac-maclacan*, or, *maguinmatlac*, to pretend to be deaf, or to be deaf to, or feign deafness; *catlacan, maquicatlacanco*, I am somewhat deaf; also, *catlacan*, like *casampatan*, the force / extent / intensity, the degree of deafness. See the Grammar (*Bergaño*).

ATDAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manatdac, matdac. Regular, or, *Tatdac, tindac, tundac*, to stick or thrust a pole (atcan) against the land, bank / edge of the water (shoreline) in order to push or propel the banca away from the bank, or put a break to its speed to avoid a jerk as it touches ground. P. 1, Regular, or, *Itatdac, tindac, itdac*, that with which, like the *atcan*. P. 3. regular, or, *Tatdacan, tindacan*, or, *tatdacan*, the place whereon it is thrust; *macatdac a mata*, like one dying, with eyes open but unmoving; also, *Tacdac, tindac, tundac*, the thrust of the erect male organ. P. 3. Regular, the object, against which.

ATDAS. (pp.) Busted object, or the bursting of an object, like, a shotgun, the skin, or of a sack. Active verb and its infinitive, matdas, manatdas. Regular, *Tatdas, tindas, tundas*, to burst, like, the whip bursting the skin, the fingernail crushing a louse. P. 1. Regular, or, *Itatdas, tindas, itdas*, that with which. P. 2. Regular, or, *tatdasan, tindasan*, the busted or crushed object. Neutral verb, *Matatdas, mitdas, matdas*, to burst out, like a boil, a shotgun / musket. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become busted thus; passive of *Ica*, *icatdas, queyatdas, imacatdas*, the cause; and from this, *macatdas can salo*, or, *mata*, bursting the chest with anger, eyes bursting in ire. Also, *Ing mebiglan ibug yan macatdas quin susut*, literally, extreme covetousness

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breaks / bursts the sack, idiomatically, Covet all, lose all.

ATDO. (pp.) Noun, the gall, bile. *Alan atdo*, *alan isip*, one who is without a gall is a thoughtless, or stupid person.

ATĪ. (g.) The landing of a staircase. *Cati*, downcast, resting at its lowest; *pangati*, see *panga* in the Grammar. Neutral verb, *Matati*, *miti*, *mati*, or, *cacati*, *quinati*, *cumati*, changes in the level of the tide, leveling down, *icati*, *quiti*, or, *macacati*, the cause. P. 3. *Catian*, *quitian*, like *cabengian*, or *camalan*, its low level, (also, dryland, opposite to sea/river, or body of water.)

AT-TIA. (g. and cor.) *Cat-tia*, a drop. Verb, *Matat-tia*, *mit-tia*, *mat-tia*, or, *tat-tia*, *tin-niya*, *tun-nia*, (oftenly used), to drip, as from a cracked vessel; *atia yat-tia*, or, *miyatia at-tia*, frequentative.

ATIAB. (pc.) Active verb, *Mamatiab*, *minatiab*, and its infinitive, *matiab*, or, *Tatiab*, *tinyab*, *tunyab*, the boat, turning upside down, to capsize hitting the bottom. P. 1. Regular, or, *Itatiab*, *itiab*, the boat; *pitiaban*, *piatiaban*, the place. Neutral verb, *matatiab*, *mitiab*, *matiab* and its var.: *Manḡatiab*, to founder, to sink to the bottom: its passive, *catiaban*, *quitiaban*, the place where it foundered or sank; *icatiab*, *icayatiab*, the cause.

ATIAN. (pc.) Noun, belly, bosom; *mayatian*, pot-bellied; *cayatianan*, those coming from the same womb, *cayatiananla*, etc.

ATIAS. (pc.) Synonym of *asias* in all aspects. See *Asias*.

ATIC. (pc.) Transitive verb, to drizzle, small drops of rain, sparse but constant. *Aticatic*, to drizzle thus. See *Lintic*.

ATIN. or *Tin*, Adverb, there is, having, or possessing something; *maquiatin*, said of one who is well-to-do. See *tinan*.

ATLING. (pp.) Shrillness / shrill sound. *Manḡatlingan*, *menḡatlingan*, the hearing benumbed by the penetration of a shrill sound in the ears, like, the sound of bells.

ATLO. (pp.) Three; *catlo*, the third; *sicatlo*, the third part, one-third. See the Grammar, Bergaño, on numerals.

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ATNI. (pp.) *Catni*, abstract, shrillness of a sound. *Matni*, loud and clear mdcgtjsound, shrill. Neutral verb, *Matatni*, *mitni*, *matni*, or, *cacatni*, *quinatni*, *cumatni*, to resound loud and clear; *icatni*, *quitni*, *macatni*, the cause of such resonance, like, its being of good metal, like bronze. And is said also of the voice of a man. *Pecatnian*, to cause the thing to resound, to produce a good sound.

ATNĠA. (pp.) Root m. Intransitive verb regular, or, *Tatnḡa*, *tinḡa*, *tunḡa*, to raise the head to look upwards. P. 1. Regular, or, *Itatnḡa*, *tinḡa*, *itnḡa*, what is raised up, like, the face or candle in order to read, inclining it a little and keep it still, *ipatnḡa*, *pepatnḡa*, etc.

ATO. (corrid.) Remark, observation, note. Active verb and its infinitive, *mato*, *manato*, to note, to remark. P. 1. the thing noted thus, v. g. *Nanutang yatūra caco ring tauo*, What do people say of me. P. 2. the one who is noticed, *enaco inatu man*, he did not even notice me, i.e., no mention of me was made, he did not even notice that I was there; *mapanatû*, one who notices everything. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mayatû*, *meyatû*, one who remains without, or is bereft of / feelings / consciousness, because he is used to *maganito*, the spirits of the dead have affected him / possessed him.

AT-TUA. (cor.) Active verb, Regular, or, *tat-tua*, *tin-nua*, *tun-nua*, to dispute. P. 1. Regular, or, *Itat-tua*, *tin-nua*, *it-tua*, one who disputes; *mitat-tua*, *mit-tua*, with company; *maquit-tua*, one disputant; *pitat-tuan*, *pit-tuan*, what the dispute is about; *miyat-tua at-tua*, dispute among many.

AT-TUAS. (cor.) Neutral verb, *Tat-tuas*, *tin-nuas*, *tun-nuas*, to go up in a see-saw, or balance: the lighter one goes upward, this is *tat-tuas*; and also, when one goes toward one end of a balanced flank, they would say, *tun-nuas ca quean*, meaning you will make the other end to go up because its weight has become lighter. *Miat-tuas at-tuas*, or, *at-tuas at-tuas*, each side going

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up and down, like in a balance, until the right level is found. P. 1. that which is made to rise upwards, by lessening the weights; from this, *non pat-tuas cosang timbanganan, tangu co*, if they would give me a dowry which is more than my weight, I shall give my consent to marry.

ATUL. (pp.) Noun, final decision, sentence, or resolution, as in a doubt, or consultation. Active verb and its infinitive, *matul*, to sentence, to decide. P. 1. that which is resolved, or decided; P. 3. Against, or in favor of whom the decision, or sentence, is meted. *Payatul*, to ask for a decision; *miatulan*, *Mi* with *an*.

ATUT. (pp.) Noun, fart. Active verb and its infinitive, *matut*, to fart, it is common to all. But be discreet in releasing it aloud. *Palatut*, one who farts easily, or frequently, habitual farter; *mipalatut*, spontaneous farting / fart without willing it.

AUC.* (pp.). Root m. Active verb, *matuc*, to cry in great anger, like, when a child cries and seems to cease breathing; *miatuc atuc*, or, *atuc atuc*, frequentative. *[AUC should be ATUC, apparently a misprint, vqs.]

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AUA. (pc.) Neutral verb, *Manaua*, *meua*, *maua*, and its infinitive., *mang'aua*, *meng'aua*, one who infects, or communicates a disease to another, or becomes infected by another's disease, like, measles, mange. Passive with *Ca*, *Cauauan*, *queuan*, *cauan*, that which is infectious, like, measles, small pox, ringworms, or bad habits; *Micacaua*, *micaua*, those who infect one another, v. g. , you infect me with your ringworms, I infect you with my mange; *iyayaua*, *inaua*, *iyaua*, one gets implicated, or hitched to a crime or its punishment, *inauanaco quetang casalanana*, *inauaraco quing dusana*, *meuaco quing metung at metung*, he implicated me with his crime, they involved me with his guilt/ punishment; I got implicated with all the others. A

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variation: *Manaua*, is transitive, v. g. if Pedro is caught in a crime, and he says that Juan and Antonio were his accomplices. P. 1. *penauana la*, it is same as when a father commits a crime of *lese majesté* (against honor), his crime is *manaua* regarding his children; and the law that punishes them for the crime of the father, is also, *manaua*, it includes them, or affects them too.

AUAC. (pp.). Noun, crow, raven; *uacucac*, to caw, to cackle.

AUÁC. (a.) Root m. *Auacan*, waist. Active verb and its infinitive, *mauac*, to embrace at the waist. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. past, *Inauacán*, the one embraced at the waist; *miauac*, with a companion; *yayauác*, is also active, as you shall find in *yaus*.

AUAY. (pc.) Noun, rattan, it is what the *manibulus* carry as a cane, or driving stick.

AUAL. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyauaal*, to slow down the banca by impeding it with the oars. *Yayauaal*, is also active. See *yaus*.

AUANG. (pc.) Noun, window, its hollow. *Mangauang*, to look out from it purposely, or stand at / near the window.

AUAT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mauat*, *manauat*, to separate one from another, like those who are quarreling, or the horses that are biting, or fighting, or the pot from the fire, or incidentally separate the activity that one thing intrudes upon another thing. P. 1, that which is separated, and P. 2. the same. 3. *Auatanan men api itang curan*, stoke the fire under that pot, don't let the fire die out. *Mi*, with company, *piyauatan*, *piayauat*, those being separated by another, the one intervening between two who are quarreling.

AUIG. (a.) Adjective, something similar to another, or at par with another, like, the Pampango language and the Tagalog language, in those words that sound almost the same, like: *Senhor* in Portuguese and *Señor* in Spanish. Verb, *Mamauig*, *minauig*, *mauig*, that which approximates another, like *Senhor* to *Señor*, not vice

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versa. P. 1. one that approximates another in essence, not an exact image (*calupa*), but having only some resemblance to the original. P. 3. The original, or the one to which it is alike; *manauig*, transitive; *macayauig*, is similar / having similarity. *Mi*, with company, if it is one, it shall be *Mi*, neutral; *mayauig*, very closely similar.

AUING. (corrid.) it is that something one has, like some interest that may attract, be of some value: the end, or the intent. Active verb and its infinitive, *mauing*, to regard it as such. P. 1. That thing which moves the affection, v. g., Why do you not like to marry Maria? *Uling alan yiauingco queya*, because there is nothing much that moves me / attracts me to like her. P. 2. past tense, *Inauingan*, *uling alan yiauingco queya*, for she has nothing that would attract me to her. *Alan salapi na, o leguana cayang auingan co, bago iyanan paquiauingan co*, it is not her money, nor her beauty that attracts me to her, but it is herself that attracts me. *Mauing, meuing: inia pengasaua na ya, meuing yang bandi*, so he married her, because he was running after / attracted by riches.

AUIT. (pc.) Riddle, or metaphor in verse, like giving congratulations. *Magauit, migauit*, to recite such verses. *Pagauit, pigauit*, to whom these metaphors / verses are addressed. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manauit*, to endeavor to attract, or captivate. P. 1. That with which, or purpose for which; P. 2. *Auitan, inauit*, the person one has endeavored to attract; *Mayayauit, meyauit, mayauit*, the one that becomes attracted. *Voluptate trahitur*, carried away by the pleasant emotion. It seems to me no other word can express it with great propriety. *Trahit, sua quemque voluptas*, its pleasure carries away everyone. *Ica*, the cause, *Icayauit*, may also express the same idea.

AUO. (pc.) *Cauo*, thirst. *Mauro*, thirsty. *Mauro*, *meuo*, to become thirsty, or, *Cacauo*, *quinauo*, *cumauro*, thirsts, thirsted, shall thirst. *Ica*, or, *Maca*, causatives. *Pangauo*, the feeling of thirst, experiencing thirst.

A before U

AUOY. (pc.) Legumes, vegetables. Active verb and its infinitive, *mauoy*, to eat them, rarely used.

AUM. (pp.) Neutral verb, *Maaum meum*, *maum*, the palay smelling fetid, due to having been harvested wet.

AUN. (pp.) Noun, pit, hole, burial place. Active verb and its infinitive, *maun*, *manaun*, to make, or dig such a hole, or grave. P. 1. the tool with which, or person for whom. P. 3, the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to have it dug, or be taken out of it.

LETTER B

B before A

Its regular active is like this: the present tense is the root, duplicating the first syllable, as in *babad* and *balictad*, their present tense would be *bababad*, *babalictad*.

The future tense is formed by changing the *B* of the root to *m*, *mabad*, *malictad*.

In the past tense, you have to distinguish: if it is of two syllables, and after the first vowel there are no two consonants, the past is formed by inserting an *in* between the *m* and vowel of the future, like *minabad*; if there are more than two syllables, or being of two, it has two consonants after the first vowel, its past tense is to change the first vowel of the future with *e* or the *i* that may sound better with one or the other: v. g. of *busngi*, its future is *musngi*, its past, *misngi*; of *balictad*, its future is *Malictad*, its past, *melictad*.

The Passive 1, is like this: the present tense is the root, doubling the first syllable and prefixing it with an *i* (which *i* is sometimes omitted, especially in words of three syllables), the future is the selfsame root prefixed by an *i*, v. g. the present, *Ibababad*, *ibabalictad*, *ibubusngi*, the future, *Ibadad*, *ibalictad*, *ibusngi*.

In the past tense, you should distinguish: if they are roots of more than two syllables, or being of two, they have two consonants after the first vowel, their past tense is the root, changing the first vowel into an *e*, or *i*, whichever may sound better, v. g. *Bisngi*, *belictad*; but if the root being of two syllables, there are no two consonants after the first vowel, usually an *in* is inserted between the *b* and the first vowel, like in *babad*, the past is *Binabad*, and others do not admit the *in*, but change the first vowel into *e* or *i*, therefore in this Passive or Passive 2 in regards to these bi-syllables, weigh well the past tense that you may see if they blend together or not.

The Passive 2 form their present tenses and their future ones like this: double the first syllable of the root and adding *an* at the end, and that is the present; by adding *an* to the root, that is the present; the past is like that of the Passive 1, adverting that it has no *an* at the end, and observing if the root is a bi-syllabic or not.

The Passive 3, the present and the future are like that of the Passive 2, only that in some the *an* is added, and in others, *anan* at the end, therefore you should take notice. The past is the root with the first syllable change into *a*, or into *i*, and with *an* at the end.

The construction is always the future, active, prefixed by *ma* as in *babad*, the future is *mabad* or *mamabad*, and the past, *memabad*.

The neutral verbs are formed by adding a *ma* to the present tense of the active for the neutral present, and *me* to the root for the neutral past tense, and *ma* to the root for the neutral future tense, v.g., *mabababad*, *mibabad*, *mabadad*.

If there should be exceptions you would notice and understand by the marks in this case and in the other words and letters; I place *babad* as an example, which you shall find below, or in its place a few entries from here.

BABAD. (pp.) That this is pronounced with an accent, produced by the N. Adjective (which is the adjective from the root) the soaked thing or wet object: active voice, which in its conjugation, the active is *Bababad*, *minabad*, *mabad*, to soak purposely (and if not intransitive, there will be a mark as a Neutral verb.) P. 1. in this Passive which is the present, *Ibababad*, *binabad*, *ibabad*, that which is soaked. Passive 3. it is *bababaran*, *bebaran*, *babaran*, and means the thing soaked, not dipped into the water, but soaked superficially. Neutral verb of *Ma*, (there are also neutral verbs of *Mi*), *Mabababad*, that which is actually soaked, or remaining soaked; *meabad*, what was

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soaked, *mababad*, what is yet to be soaked; there may be other marks in the rest of the infinitive, besides what I have explained. *Oleum et operam perdidit*, either I am confused, or you are stupid. *N. S.* is substantive noun, *N. Adject.*, adjectival noun.

B before A

BA. An interjection. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

BA. Adverb, in order that, that: v.g. *Ba mon balu*, that you may know.

BABÂ. (g.) Noun, the chin, not the beard.

BABA. (a. and g.) Neutral verb, *Bababâ*, *mebâ*, *mabâ*, to go down, descend; *paybaba*, to go down on its own or purposely, or lower. P. 1. Past: *Beba*, what is lowered, v. g. a lamp. Neutral of *Ma*, to become thus; *mababa*, adjective, low; if to the passive, and verb of *Ma*, you add *lub*, it will mean, lower the self, to be humble: *mababalub*, humble; *pacumbaba*, or, *paycumbaba*, is to go down morally, to become humble, to humble oneself or be contrite; *cababan*, lowness with *lub*, humility / humbleness; transitive verb, to lower something physically, physical lowness. *Mi*, neutral, like that of *Ma*: *emibaba*, potential, opposite of *Atas*, *emitas*.

BABÁ. (a.) Active verb, past, *Meba*, and its infinitive, *mabâ*, to carry across the shoulders, like, the shoulder-bag of a blind man, or a little boy for spanking. P. 1. that which is laid on the shoulder of another, carry another on one's shoulder, past tense, *beba*, the one who carries it; also, to carry in a moral sense, like, superiors or parents who are blamed for the sins of their subjects or children, they are laid on their backs, *Iquen mababa mang-ga caring anac mi*, let his blood be upon us and on our children.

BABAD. (pp.) Adjective, soaked, moist. Active verb and its infinitive, *mabad*, to soak. P. 1. that which is dipped into the water, to

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soak or moist it; P. 3. the location, *pibabaran*, *pi* and *an*, place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and *Mi*, become soaked thus, its passives, *Cababaran*, *quebabaran*, cf. the Grammar-*Bergaño*. *Magbabad ya quing danum*, *magbabad ya quing casalanan*, to wallow in the water, be in a state of sin; *pagbabaran*, the water, the sin and with whom, like, a concubine, etc.

BABAY. (pc.) In general, a woman, and from this, all females; *cababay*, distinctly female / distinction of gender; *binabay*, effeminate; *magbabay*, to dress like a woman, or to take the role of a woman in a stage play; *magbabayi*, something larger than playing the role of a woman, it means, womanizing, like, *mangalugud*, adulterer; also, *pababayi*, one who needs a woman, who may help him. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *non ya san mebabay*, said of a boy, if he were a girl; *non ya san melalaqui*, if she were a boy, said of a girl. / if only she were born a boy, etc.

BABABA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mabala*, to give notice, setting a date, like, citing to a fiesta or celebration. P. 1. the purpose, or the motive. P. 3. those cited or invited in this manner. [It seems it is another misprint, it should be *Babala*,

BABAO. (dipht.) Adverb, over / on top / on; active verb and its infinitive, put on top, or, over, on; and also, *magbabao*, *paybabao*, to place oneself on top, atop, P. 1. that which is put on top; P. 3. over which, on top of which, *bebauan*, or, *bebauanan*, with focus on the use of the Passive 3 *Mi*, with company, one on top of another, like a stallion, a male camel, or *lalaqui*; and *Mi*, neutral, placed on top, like, on the top of a table, *mibabao babao*, if they are many, or, *cababao bulan*, the three quarters of a month, *cababao caban*, three fourths of a sack. *Mababao*, superficial, shallow, physically and morally.

BABAO. (dipht.) Noun, wood of mangrove as firewood for the sugar mill workers, for use in the house; verb, to go looking for it, gather it.

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BABÁT. (a.) Noun, sash, girdle, belt. Active verb, past, *Mebat*, and its infinitive, to gird a sash around somebody's waist, also, reciprocal, to gird oneself, *Magbabát*, P. 1. past, *Bebat*, that with which. P. 3. past, *Bebatán*, the person girded with, and also the girdle or the one girding himself, v. g. *bebatáncó ing correa*, I wore the leather belt, (specifically the leatherbelt of Augustinian friars, or nuns; *cababat*, a pair of objects, girded or tied together, like, the *suman*, *cababát á suman*, because *mibabátla*, with company, and *Mi*, neutral, like *macababat*, the *correa* and the one wearing the *correa* (belt). (*Macababát yang correa; ing correa macababát ya quea.*)

BABI. (pp.) Noun, pig, pork. *Babin dicut*, wild pig. Verb, *mamabing dicut*, to hunt them, or have them seized by the dog in a hunt. P. 1. that with which they are hunted, with a dog or a spear. *Magbabi*, *migbabi*, said of incestuous persons, or of slovenly persons who are as untidy or dirty as the pig; *cababian*, debauchery/dirtiness or bestiality.

BACAY. (pc.) Active verb, *Imagbacay*, to ambush, to waylay, lie in wait, like bandits, or hunters. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. the ambushed, *pagbacayan*, *pigbacayan*.

BACAY. (a.) Noun, hand-basket for fishing, wide at the bottom, narrow at the top.

BACAL. (pp.) Iron, also active verb and its infinitive, *ibacal*, to throw or strike with a stone or a lance. P. 1. that which is thrown vehemently. P. 2. past, *Binacal*, at whom it is thrown.

BACAL. (corrid.) A ship's store or storage, provisions for a trip. Verb, *Magbacál*, and that of *Mi*, transitive, to take along such provisions. Passive, past, *becalan*, or *pigbacalán*, that which is carried along as provision, v. g. *Bacalán me ining usa*, take this venison as a provision, give it as a provision. P. 3. to whom it is provided, or what is given as provision, and the provider himself, *papagbacál*, etc.

BACAM. (corrid.) Cupping glasses (*ventosas*). Active verb, past, *Mecam*, and its

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infinitive, *macam*, *ibacam*, to place them. P. 1. past, *becam*, the cupping glass. P. 3. past, *Becaman*, on whom it is placed. *Mi*, reciprocal, on oneself, also to request that it be placed.

BACÁS. (corrid.) Noun, track, footprint, mark left behind, trace. Active verb, a construction rarely used. *Mamacas*, *memacas*, to look for a trace, leave a mark or trace, one who has passed by, or trace of liquor in a cup. Passive, *pamacasan*, *pemacasan*, one followed its track, or the place where traces were left behind. Passive, simple: 1. past, *Becas*, one to whom the mark or trace is shown, that with which a trace is made, like a vestige, or a seal. P. 2. *Becasan*, the one followed by a trace or mark; P. 3. *Becasanan*, the place where the mark or trace is made, *Becasanan me iting dalan*, you left a mark on this road, *ining sulliao*, on this cup. Also, *dalagang alan bacás*, & *Virgen alan bacásbacás*, unblemished maiden, a virgin inviolate, like a cup in which not the least trace of the liquor that I drank remains. *Alan bacás casalanán*, no stain of sin, Most Blessed Virgin Mary.

BACAO. (pc.) Noun, a nocturnal bird, *baao bengi*, which sleeps during daytime, and is awake and goes looking for food throughout the night. Verb, to go walking in the night; *pagbaaoanan*, the object.

BACAO. (dipht.) Noun, a tree well known, growing in the streams, or shallow seawater, used for various purposes, as is lengthily explained in the *Flora*, page 276.

BACBAC. (pp.) Adjective, stripped part, as in a tree bark, or stripped bare, denuded. Active verb, past, *Michbac*, and its infinitive, *macbac*, to strip the bark, to flay, to skin. P. 1. past, *Bicbac*, the part removed or stripped. P. 3. *Bicbacan*, or, *bicbacanan*, the tree. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to cause it to be stripped, or become skinned; *mebacbac naca*; *cabacbac*, a piece of the bark that has been stripped, v. like the *gogo*.

BACLAD. (pp.) Noun, An enclosure, or pen used in trapping fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *maclad*, to set it, or to rig it up.

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P. 1. the pen with which to trap fish; P. 3. the place in which it is set up. Neutral verb of *Ma*, fish becoming trapped inside the pen, and also a thief caught in the act: they say, *mebaclad ca*, you have been fished out, they have caught you like a fish in the pen.

BACLAY. (dipht.) Adj., obliques, lying across, crosswise. Active verb and its infinitive, *maclay*, *ibaclay*, to lay across, *magbaclay*, to cross or lie across, and from this, to contradict, or impede, put oneself across the way. P. 1. that which is laid across; P. 3. where it is laid across, like forming a Cross, or laid across the street; *pabaclay*, the transverse of a cross. *Macabaclay*, lying across, *Mi*, neutral, *mibaclay*. Also, *Baclay*, the cross bar placed between strands of a rope or line to tighten it.

BACLAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maclas*, to separate joined objects, like those clamped together, or in an embrace, or those living in concubinage, or an object glued or pasted on a surface. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. that which is pasted or joined. P. 3. from where / which. *Mi*, reciprocal and its passive. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become unglued, or separated; *emabaclas*, potential, cannot be unglued or detached; *Ica*, the cause.

BACLONG. (pp.) The hip joints, the joints.

BAC-CUAY. (cor.) Neutral verb, be too tall, like a tall man, and thus is said of anything long, or tall, like the bamboo canes. *Mibaccuaybaccuay*, *ibaccuay-baccuay*, carry a long and lithe object, to become, or have long limbs.

BACSA. (pp.) R. m. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become slandered or discredited. Also, *mebacsayan binang me sabi*, it is already divulged all over town, he was defamed before everybody.

BACSAO. (dipht.) Noun, manacle, handcuff, bracelet. *Magbacsao*, to put it on/ to wear it.

BACTING. (pp.) Noun, a small bell. Active verb, to ring such a bell. P. 1. the small

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bell, or for whom it is rung, and why it is rung.

BACUD. (pp.) Noun, Fence, walls, enclosure. Active verb and its infinitive, *macud*, to fence. P. 1. that with which; P. 3. past, *Becuran*, that which is fenced in. *Mi* and *an*, Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become fenced in, like enemies. *Macabacud*, being fenced with, fenced in, fencing in, like, with stones, by soldiers, or by walls.

BACUIT. (pc.) A species of birds, a small bird called, *bacuit*. *Meguimbacuit*, very small, *antin bacuit*, in a moral sense, *acopacasing bacuit*, belittling oneself; if said to somebody else, it is an insult, *lupa can bacuit*, you look like a *bacuit*.

BACULAO. (dipht.) Monkey, smaller than a *baquis*.

BACULÎ. (g.) A small fish from the sea.

BACULUD. (pp.) highland, i e., surrounded by lower lands, over which it stands out: *macabaculud*, the land thus situated and stands out over the surrounding or neighboring places; *cabaculuran*, high and flat land, that land from the convento up to the river, which is high and level, and the surrounding lands are low, *cababan*, its opposite; *baba lubao* is the opposite of Bacolor.

BACUNG. (pp.) A medicinal herb, see it in the *Flora*, page 156.

BADBAD. (pp.) A species of fish caught from the sea.

BAD-DIA. (cor.) *Mibad-dia bad-dia*. *Mi*, active, to treat another with irony, like by laughing, or because he stumbles, v. g. if about the bad or evil you have done, I would say, "what a miracle! You are like an angel!" Or, You have done excellently, and I hand you out a small insignificant fruit, that is *pibad-dia bad-dia ra ca*, I am doing you a *bad-dia*.

BAGA. (corrid.) Lungs. *Alan бага*, *alan balo*. No lungs, know nothing. Idiomatically, You are an ignoramus.

BAGAC. (g. and a.) Adjective, a thing that mortifies, or hurts. Active verb, past, *Megac*, and its infinitive, *magac*, to

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mortify, like a bad result, or an unhappy ending. P. 1. past, *begac*, that with which. P. 2. past, *Begacan*, the mortified one; the construction also speaks of those who are mortifying, *mamagacque po*.

BAGAY. (dipht.) Kind, species, class / quality.

Active verb, past, *Minagay*, *mamagay*, *magay*, to rhyme, to harmonize, conform, agree. P. 1. past, *Binagay*, what is harmonized with another. P. 3. *Begayan*, that to which it is conformed or harmonized. *Mi*, with company, those who agree with one another, sounding alike, those that harmonize together, v. g. the musical instruments, or well tempered chords, adjust, concordant strings. *Pibagayan*, *pibagay*, those made to agree or made concordant by another. Also, *pibagayan mo ing dapat mo*, let your actions be worthwhile, or let your works be up to the standard. *Pibabagayan co ngeni ing Arte ila ning Vocabulario*, I am now making the Grammar and the Dictionary consistent with each other; *mibaguebagay*, many things of one class or nature; and it is also said of the many things God created in the universe. *Mibaguebagay a pauang masampat*, every creature has its own purpose, and they are all good.

BAGANG. (pp.) Noun, the molars.

BAGAT. (pp.) Adjective, what is given as parting gift (give away) to the principal guest, as token of appreciation, v. g. they invite one or two for one day, for some affair, that would provide for thirty to forty persons, v. g. they know beforehand that there will be a special guest, and as they prepare the meal for everybody, it is customary to send off the special guest with some gift taken from the food he has partaken of with the rest, this give-away is the *bagat*. Active verb, *mamagat*, to send off the special guest with such gift. P. 1. the gift, the *pabagat*; P. 3. *Begatan*, past, the special guest.

BAGBAG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing disassembled or dismantled. Active verb and its infinitive, *magbag*, to unstitch, to

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rip, destroy, dismantle, to lay waste, to level to the ground, v. g. a town. P. 2. that which is demolished, dismantled, by itself or by the action of the active verb, *Ica*, the motive. *Cabagbagan*, *quebagbagan*, the place wherein a ship got wrecked, destroyed itself among the rocks etc. *Manḡabagbag*, cf. the *Arte*.

BAGCAT. (pp.) Noun, paste made of toasted corn kernels ground with honey. Verb, past, *Bigcat*, *ibagcat*, to make such a paste. *Bagcat auac*, resin of a tree; P. 2. Past, *Bigcatan*, the honey / molasses from which it is made. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to thicken, to become a thick paste. *Mebagcat co uaua*, I am parched, neither can I spit due to extreme thirst; also, *micabagcat*, the father and the godfather of a child referred to together, from *bagcat*, and can mean also recent happening.

BAGCUS. (pp.) Adverb, rather, instead, Also, *Mi*, transitive, that which becomes loose, unbound, slackened by itself, or let fall, to go off (like a gun) discharged v. g. a noose, trigger of a gun, also an injurious censure, *Mi*, neutral, *mibagcus*, loosened, release oneself. P. 1. Past, *Bigcus*, what is released or let off, v. g. an arrow, the noose, the trigger.

BAGLUS. (pp.) See *Balus*.

BAGSAY. (dipht.) A short oar, a paddle. Active verb, *magsay*, to row a banca with it. P. 1. the oar, the banca, and the one riding in it. P. 3. past, *Bigsayan*, the distance or the trip, used alone. *Pamamagsay*, the act of rowing; *malabagsay*, back of a waist coat or jacket, the shoulder blade, because of its shape or form. *Malabagseyang aldao*, a certain position of the sun in the sky; see *atcan*, *malayatcan ya ing aldao*.

BAGSIC. (pp.) And *Cabagsican*, fierceness, ferocity. *Mabagsic*, fierce, ferocious, cruel. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to be fierce, to be cruel, its passive, *cabagsican*, *quebagsican*, the object of ferocity / cruelty, or against whom. *Mi*, transitive, its P. 3. speaks more of intention, like the place against which one vents his angers. See the passives of *Ma*.

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- BAGU.** (pp.) Adverb, as it is, as it were. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.
- BAGUA.** (pp.) Noun, spider; *balaybagua*, spider's web.
- BAG-GUA.** (cor.) *Mibabag-gua*, *mibag-gua*. Neutral verb, to recover lost strength, v. g. a person recovering from sickness, convalescing. *Icabag-gua*, the cause.
- BAGUC.** (a.) Brine, pickle. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibaguc*, to place in brine. P. 2. past, *begucan*, that which is put in brine; *pibabagucan*, the place, the container; *mabaguc*, *mebaguc*, become rotten, going to rot.
- BAGUI.** (pp.) Noun, continuation. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibagui*, to continue. P. 2. that which is continued. Past, *Beguian*, the same, to continue / persist in cursing, thievery, in being bad, all is to continue, including being in office: *mibagui*, those who persist in these situations for whatever reason. See *sanay*.
- BAGUÍ.** (corrid.) *Mibaguí*, *mibaguí baguí*, to treat with laxity and excessive liberty, impudently, v. g. a subject who gesticulates before his superior, or one who handles or treats impudently and carelessly a delicate thing. *Pibaguian*, *pibagui*, one who is treated impudently by someone, before whom one is impudent or what is handled thus. *Ecapasa baguibaguí*, *pota pasibayuanaca*, take it easy in the meantime, lest you will have a relapse, said of an ailing person who does not keep to his bed. See *Cabig*, *Taga*.
- BAG-GUIA.** (cor.) Adverb, hardly, scarcely, no sooner than.
- BAG-GUIO.** (cor.) Noun, typhoon, strong winds, hurricane, strong storm. Active verb, *mag-guio*, *babag-guio*, *minag-guio*, or, *mig-guio*, wind blowing in this manner, to have *baguio*. *Mabag-guio bag-guio*, the wind blows almost like a storm. *Pamamag-guio*, the movement of the storm, no less than *mamag-guio*; *mibag-guioan*, one caught by the storm, affected by the storm, like, *miuranan*.
- BAG-GUIOS.** (cor.) Noun, wings. *Bag-guiusán*, the bird which has wings.

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- BAGUL** (pp.) Verb, *Babagul*, or, *bagulbagul*, the wind speeding by with rattle, or the blowing of the breeze, as it passes by; *bagulbagulan*, one who feels the passing of the wind or breeze.
- BAGUT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *magut*, to unsheath, to expose to view. Past tense, *Megut*. P. 1. past, *Begut*; P. 2. past, *Begut*, also the thing unsheathed; P. 3. against whom it is unsheathed, or those crossing / unsheathing swords against each other, because it is similar to *agmus*; *mibagutan*, two persons drawing out swords or machetes against each other. Neutral verb of Ma. Also, *Binagut*, the unsheathed sword as it is usually carried during the night; *magbinagut*, to carry an unsheathed sword in readiness. Note this well.
- BAYA.** (pp.) Red-hot coal, ember. Verb of *Mi*, neutral and transitive; *pibayán*, *pibàya*, what is made red-hot, like firewood, or steel or iron, or a brand. P. 1. past tense, *binàya*, an iron placed on the forge.
- BAYÂ.** (g.) Abscess, large boil, furuncle; *bayan*, one who has it; *mabayâ*, tender, sore, swollen. Verb of *Ma*, neutral, to become swollen, and its infinitive, *mangabaya*, *pangabayán*, one who has a bad wound, which for one reason or another becomes swollen. *Pangabayán cong bina*, I feel sore all over.
- BAYABAS.** (pc.) Noun, Guava, the tree and its fruits; verb, to pick the guava fruits. *Pamayabasan*, the tree on / from which they are picked. *Micabayabas*, friends and their company, and of novelty.
- BAYAD.** (pp.) Active verb, to buy slaves, *mamayad*, infinitive, *bayaran*, to pay debts. P. 1. that with which one buys slaves, like *salapi*, money, and also, by which the debt is paid for. P. 2. past, *bearan*, what was bought or, debts paid for. P. 3. past, *bearanan*, to whom the debt was paid. *Bearanan da can alipan*, I paid you with a slave, I bought a slave from you. Verb of *Mi*, transitive: to sell the slave. P. 1. *Pibabayad*, *pibayad*, the slave who is sold. P. 3. *Pibayaranan*, to

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whom. *Mibayaran*, *mibayaranan*, the same, and also two who paid to one another. *Mangabayaran*, *mengabayaran*, the debts paid for, if they are being paid, *mangabayaranan*. *Maca*, either the ability / possibility to pay, or, they are being paid for, v. g. if I owe you something and you take some of mine, this something is paid for with that, and you tell me: *Macabayadna*, *quetang utangmo caco*, this pays for what you owe me; *micabayad*, it is to pay for the balance due, or the loss, the passive, *Picabayaran*; 3. or it is rare way of paying, like with sufferings, v. g. those of souls in Purgatory. *Mica*, usually comes with its Passive 3, what is paid for, or expiated.

BAYAG. (pp.) Testicles. *Bayag cambing*, a well known herb. *Mabayag*, endowed with large testicles, or hernious; *bayagan*, to grip or seize at the testicles, as in a fight

BAYANG. (pp.) Root m. *Cabayangnan*, time of robustness, peak of youthfulness.

BAYANI. (pp.) Valiant: *mabayani*, of abundance in valor; *cabayanian*, abstract term, heroism, rarely used.

BAYAO. (dipht.) Brother-in-law or sister-in-law; *mibayo*, brothers- or sisters-in-law; *mibayao cata*, I am your brother-in-law, you are mine.

BAYAT. (pp.) Noun, heaviness; *mabayat*, heavy. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to be heavy, physically and morally; infinitive: *Mangabayat*, *cabayatan*, *quebayatan*, *cababayatan*, one who feels the weight, heaviness. *Quebayatan cong migdala*. Also, the object of the heaviness of feelings, *Cababayatan cu ing magaral*. Also, *Cabayatan*, abstract. *Ica* and *Macabayat*. *Cabayatan*, said of venison bigger than *Quilao*. *Magcabayat*, feeling of reluctance, have a heavy feeling against something or someone. *Pacabayatan*, 3, that which; 1. the motive.

BAYI. (pc.) Bow, (the weapon). *Magbayi*, to use the bow, to be armed with bow and arrows.

BAIMBINAN. (pp.) Noun, a small bell, a sleighbell.

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BAYNAUAN. (pc.) Noun, bamboo pole used for fishing, fishing rod.

BAIQUI. (pp.) Mumps. *Baiquian*, *mibayquian*, to have the mumps, to be afflicted with the mumps.

BAIT. (pp.) Root m. Verb, *babait*, and nothing else. Aborning, developing, *babait na ing palay*, the grains of palay begin to appear on the stalks. Variation: *ibait*, to manifest. P. 1. past, *Beit*, the time, v. g., *Iting domingong itinan iyan ibait ning palay*, This very week the palay begins to show its grains. And also what becomes manifest. 3. to whom it becomes manifest or *ing atian a beitanco*, the womb from which I was born. 3. Also, verb of *Mi*, *mibabait*, *mibait*, to be born, like palay or a living thing. *Cabaitan*, *quebaitan*, the place where a thing issues from, or the person from whom someone is born; what issues forth or is discharged from the genitals, hence, one who has nocturnal emission. *Pangabait*, birth.

BAYO. (pp.) Adjective, new. Active verb, *ibayo*, to make new, to renew. P. 2. that which is renewed, that which is made again, not make new. Also, *pabayo*, or *pepabayo*, here you have to make a distinction: if it is in friendship, it will be *Pepabayoyalub*, v. g. *Pepabayo ya lub y Pedro can Juan*, Pedro had a change of mind (new mind) about Juan, / on account of Juan; if it is about work, *Pepabayo yan dapat*, he had a change of job, etc. *Manibayo*, *menibayo*, adjusting to a new situation. P. 3. one who has a strange feeling about a place, or situation, *menibayo ca queti?* What did you find strange in this place? What is new for you here? said to one who is not used to coming and going places. *Cababayuan*, very recent, or very fresh.

BAYO. (pp.) Adverb, before, previously; sometimes, it is similar to *Bayo*. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

BAYO. (a.) *Babayú*, *mabayú*, *mebayú*, to pound. P. 2. *Babayúan*, *bebeuan*, *bebayú*, that which is pounded. *Ibayú*, *beyu*, that with which, the pestle, which is called *alu*;

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P. 3. *Bayúan*, the mortar, *asung*, from where the *Beuan* is drawn out. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to cause it to be pounded thus. *Pibabeyuán*, *palbibewan*, *pibewan*, or *pamibewan*, the mortar and pestle, or the place where the mortar and pestle are, or where the pestling / pounding is done.

BAYUBAY. (dipht.) Active verb, past, *Meyubay*, and its infinitive, *mayubay* or *mañube*, to fling, to hurl an iron bar, etc. P. 1. that which is hurled. *Mi*, neutral.

BAYOC. (cor.) Past, *Meyoc*. Neutral verb, *mayuc*, become bent downwards, like, the floor, the beam or rafters, gird, plank. *Bayocbayoc*, frequentative. *Ma*, neutral, like the *carang*, light awning over a banca.

BAYOCBUC. (pp.) Noun, a cloth covering knotted under the chin, or a head covering like our cowl or hood, and from this, it is also said, *magbayucboc*, to put it on like a sign of mourning. P. 1. and P. 2., Past, *Beyucbuc*, or, *pagbayucbucan*, *pigbayucbucan*, that which is used as head covering as sign of mourning.

BAYUCQUIOC. (pp.) N. S. / Noun, (sic). A bending downwards, because of weight, or of the wind, like, a tree branch. P. 1. the branch, in order to pluck fruits from it, active variation, *ibayucquioc*; but, neutral verb of *Mi*, *mengabayucquioc*, bent due to the weight; *Ica* and *Maca*, causative, or become bent down, Neutral verb of *Ma*; See *Bayutuc*, *bayungyung*.

BAYUGUIN. (pp.) Adjective, cowardly, coward. *Cabayuguinan*, cowardice.

BAYONG. (cor.) Noun, the same as *Bali*.

BAYONGYONG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to bend or become inclined, like a crestfallen man, or an old man. *Macabayongyong*, be in such a posture, like an old man, or a tree branch. *Mi*, neutral, P. 1., the bent one. See *Yongyong*.

BAYOTOC. (pp.) Synonym of *Bayucquioc*.

BAJAG. (pc.) Transitive verb, *magbajag*, and Noun, loincloth, or loin covering. See *Pinan*.

BAL. (pp.) Root m. at all times, send by hand carry, like a letter. P. 1. that which is sent; *Pabalan*, or *pabalan*, the person to

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whom it is sent, or for whom it is sent by messenger. The passive, *pamabal*, *pemabal*, they are the things, or the thing one hopes to find an opportunity for sending it. *Pamabal cone ya*, or, active verb, *Pamamabal*, or *pamapabal*; passive, *Pangapabal*.

BALA. (g. and a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malá*, to threaten, or warn by word. P. 1. that with which, like, the punishment that will be meted out, the threat of punishment; Passive 3. past tense, *Belan*, the threatened one. See *Imbala*.

BALA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamala*, to ask for an advance payment on the cost of harvesting. P. 2. Past, *Belan*, that which is asked for, like money, or in kind, also, one who gives it. P. 3. *Pebalan*, to whom. *Pamapabala*, the act of giving; *Pamamala*, the act of asking for an advance payment.

BALÁ. (a.) *Bala mo*, *balá co*, and thus with all the genitive cases of these pronouns, I thought that, I understand that. *Ing balá balá co casi mabiasaya*, that is, I never thought he could learn, like, because he was totally stupid, dull-witted. But, *ing balá balá nang Pedro*, *macaguio nang mapipitu*, The supposition or opinion of Peter, seven times was enough. It happens that what he thought as enough, falls very short.

BALA. (g.) Defective adjective. That which matters / enters into the account. *E balá ita*, that does not matter, like, a whip that falls on the clothes. *Ican balá*, it is up to you, or this concerns you alone. It is the same with the nominatives of the other primary pronouns. *Eco balabalá*, v. g., *nano man datang*, I am not bothered at all, come what may. From this evolves the infinitive/variation: *manibalá*, upon whom something becomes a matter of concern or care, like, a religious superior, or a minister of justice; *panibalán*, those governed who are under his care; *mipanibalán*, the administrator. *Mibalá*, neutral verb, that which is taken into account, *Pon balá*, or, *manibalá*, the head of Government or the

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incumbent Head-judge in a court of Justice.

BALABA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, malabâ, to fell wood, like guava trees in an orchard. P. 1. that with which, like, an axe. P. 2. past, *Belaban*, that which is felled, like guava trees, be they along the way or not; *pibalaban*, the place, or the remainders, like, *pitabasan*.

BALABAG. (a.) A snake that jumps when being struck. Active verb and its infinitive, ibalabag, malabag, to throw by dashing violently, like a plate or a big bowl etc., and one who is greatly vexed / ired. P. 1. that which is dashed in a violent manner.

BALABAL. (pp.) A kind of clothing, or a piece of garment worn like a stole, which used to be worn, and today used only by creole women when they come out in white on Easter Sunday. Verb, *magbalabal*, to wear it diagonally, like, a cape. P. 1. the piece of cloth or that which is worn diagonally, and also, in the Passive 2. Passive 3. the body, or the dress over which it is worn, *Itang ulas a belabalan co nandin*, That blanket that I used as a cape a while ago.

BALABAT. (pp.) Crossbar, or horizontal rod of the *dingding*, passing through the *dalarac*; *Balabatan*, *belabatan*, the *dalaracs*, the window frame or the framework across which it is placed / transversed.

BALAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, malac, to measure any thing, to make sure or see how much it is. P. 1. the measure, like the yardstick, or the *ganta* (local measure of capacity for cereals or liquids); P. 2. past, *Binalac*, or, *belacan*, the thing measured.

BALACLAUT. (pp.) Wind coming in from the sea; is a combination of *balac* and *laut*.

BALAC SAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, malacsay, ibalacsay, to shake off what is stuck to the hand. P. 1. the object.

BALAD. (pp.) Frequentative, *baladbalád*, stains of different colors. *Baladbalarán*,

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that which has these colors, like, a cat, or a dog, or cloth that has traces of stain / sweatmark, or signs of having been washed improperly.

BALADBAD. (pp.) Physical stains or moral stains, which are hardly perceived, they stand out vaguely: *alan baladbalad*, like, a sheet of cloth, or a face, or a woman. Or a defiled one.

BALAG. (corrid.) Active verb, past, *Melag* and its infinitive, ibalag, to let fall. P. 1. what has fallen, or was rejected / dropped, like, an archaic word. P. 3. past, *Belaganan*, the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to fall on its own, and its infinitive: *Mengabalag*: its passive, *cabalagan*, *quebalagan*, the person or place from where it has fallen, *Balagbalag*, Mi, active.

BALAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, malag, to cut into big pieces. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the thing cut into big pieces. 3. *Balagan*, *belagan*, the thing that is made into pieces. *Cabalag*, a single piece. *Balag* is also that flooring raised above the ground, on which they put something; it is made of either bamboo slats or wooden planks / boards, like what is done in the ricebins, granaries, so that the palay would not touch the ground.

BALAGA. (pc.) Rats, dumb species that do not feed on palay, and also the droplets sprayed by a heavy shower.

BALAGBAG. (pp.) The cross beams (*soleras*) or ribbing laid out under the *landay*. Active verb and its infinitive, malagbag, babalagbag, belagbag, to place crosslinths on which to nail or fasten the bamboo slats for *landay*. P. 1. the ribbings. P. 3. past, belagbagán, belàgbaganán, the flooring or the place.

BALAY. (dipht.) Noun, the house. *Balebalay*, a married woman. *Balebalayan*, diminutive house, like what children put up. *Cababalay*, each member of the family / household of the married couple. *Mibalebalay*, to start becoming a man of the house, to marry, and start a household, and also to reside together as members of

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one family, or as husband and wife. *Pamibalebalay*, the actual household: *pibalebalay*, is composed of everything that belongs to a household, including the domestic animals, & *Yian ing pibalebale co*, from this evolves *balayan*, place where there are houses, the town. *Mamalayan*, the inhabitants of a town. *Pon mamalayan*, like, the Alcaldes, the town officials. P. 3. *Pamalayan*, etc. the place where there is an established town, *Mibalayan*, fellow residents in the town, townmates. *Micabalay*, those who are about to have a house, or has just acquired a house recently. *Maquibalayan*, the lord of the town, *maquibalayan*, an outsider who chooses to reside in the town; *cabalayan*, a townmate.

BALAYI. (pp.) Reciprocal name for parents of a married couple. *Mibabalayi*, *mibalayi*, with company, reciprocal affinity of parents-in-law of a married couple. *Cabalayi*, one of them. Also, *mibalayi*, one corresponding to his or her counterpart, like one post to another. *Cabalayi*, like, *capakibat*, the one corresponding to the other one. *Balaynan*, *belaynan*, one taking another as a co-parent-in-law. *Pamibalayi*, the relationship between or among co-parents-in-law, the act of becoming *mibalayi*; the verb, *mamalayi*, to go and formally seek the hand of the future bride from her parents. Passive, *Ipamalayi*, the person proposed for a marriage, be he the *baintauo*, be she the *dalaga*. P. 3. *Pamalayinan*, the father or mother of the betrothed, either of the groom-to-be or of the bride-to-be. *Maquipamalayi*, one who joins the party in discussing or seeking the hand of the bride formally from her parents, or arranging for the coming marriage.

BALAING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malaing*, to string up salted beef and hang it for drying. P. 1. that with which, like the spit or skewering stick. P. 2. past, *Belaingan*, the processed beef.

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BALAYON. (pp.) Neutral verb, to bring towards its end, like a fruit until its ripeness, to move forward, to proceed. *Malayon ca*, go on, or come forward. P. 1. that which is brought forward, or continued, like work that was begun, like *ilud*. *Mibalayon*, neutral, bring towards its end, or the fruit that had reached its ripeness. *Mangabalayon*, of many fruits. See *Balaus*, *Layon*.

BALALAO. (dipht.) The measure of grossness or size, or bulkiness, like a hand grasped around the arm or around the wrist, the hand is the *balalao*. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamalao*, to measure the grossness, or bulk around / diameter, in that manner, like, that of a post or a pillar. P. 3. the thing thus measured; *Mibalalao*, those of the same measure in grossness, and also, *mibalalao*, those that take the measure of one another, like of calves of the legs, its passive 2. those that are measured by them, like the calves. *Cabalalao*, the companion.

BALAM. (pp.) Noun, the delay, detainment. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become delayed, be late. *Mi*, Neutral, Passive 3. *Cabalamnan*, *quebalamnan*, the object of delay, like, business. *Ica*, the motive. *Pangabalam*, the delay; *mabalambalam*, *mebalambalam*, diminutive.

BALANAC. (pp.) Noun, a river fish.

BALANDANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, the flying away of shaving, splinters and chips during the cutting, planing, hewing, carving a piece of wood. P. 1. the motive, like the chips scattering or or flying off; P.3. the place where they fall. *Mibalandangan*, like, *mituran*. See *Talandang*.

BALANG. (pp.) Adjective, every. *Balangna*, everyone, no exception, *Balang catauo*, every individual. *Balang buri mo*, *balang bisa*, everything you want, everyone who wishes. See Adverbs, in the *Grammar*, *Bergaño*.

BALANGA. (pp.) Noun, clay pot to cook viands / victuals, like fish or meat, but not rice. *Curan*, is for cooking rice; it is taller.

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and has a narrower mouth than the *balanga*.

BALANGAMAS. A kind of weave, texture.

They no longer make such a weave.

BALANGBANG. (pp.) A fence to obstruct passage, and from this evolves, to correct bad behaviour, to prevent or to oppose them, an active verb, and its infinitive, *malangbang*. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. *belangbang*, the place fenced or impeded, the manners corrected, prevented, opposed. See *Batabat*, a synonym.

BALANGCAD. (pp.) Adjective, skipped space in doing some labor, as with a plow or a hoe in clearing the field, leaving a space uncleared, this is *balangcad*. Active verb and its infinitive, *malangcad*, to labor thus. Passive, the work in which some space is left out undone, or omitted, bypassed. Neutral verb, of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *mangabalangcad*, the part or parts left out untouched or untitled.

BALANGCAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malangcas*, and *Mi.*, to lay out pieces of wood, lumber on the ground for the purpose of putting up the framework for a house. *Pibalangcasan*, *pibalangcas*, the pieces of lumber, put up together, is with company / others. See *cabcab*.

BALANGCAT. (pp.) Noun, *Tangcal*, where the pots are stored. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalangcat*, to store the pots in it. P. 1. That which, *Balangcatan*, *belangcat*, or, *belangcatan*, was stored in the *tangcal*. *Balangcatan*, or, *Ibalangcat me iyang babi*, place the pig in the *tangcal*. *Maca*, *macabalangcat*, to be in the *tangcal*, placed in the *tangcal*.

BALANGDAYA. (pp.) Verb, *Maquibalangdaya*, one who is confused, or because there is too much clatter, comes in to see if he can do something to clear the place. *Mibalangdaya*, neutral, a thing lost due to carelessness. *Paquibalangdayan*, what could be retrieved of it. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *Manğa*, become careless, negligent or

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become overlooked. *Icabalangdaya*, the cause or motive. See *Limbatao*.

BALANGI. (pp.) Neutral verb, *Mibalangı*, with company, those who part ways and each goes his own way. P. 3. *Pibalangıan*, *pibalangı*, the spot where they get separated or parted ways. See *Salangı*, used commonly.

BALANGINGI. (pp.) Nosebleed. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *Mabalangıngı*, *manğabalingıngı*, to discharge blood through the nostrils.

BALANGUBANG. (pp.) Bee eaters, an insect smaller than the *parangparang*.

BALANG-GUT. (pc.) A plant /weed known to thrive on riverbanks.

BALANTACAN. (pp.) A plant which bears seed-fruits which are like white beads.

BALANTAN. (pp.) Noun, stain on a badly-dyed object. *Ma*, neutral, clothes dyed in this manner.

BALANGTAY. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malangtay*, *ibalangtay*, to place a bamboo in order to pass over a quagmire, muddy place, or brook. P. 1. that which is placed thus. P. 3. the place. See *bangtay*.

BALANGTAO. (dipht.) Active verb, to make a short cut, *malangtao*, detour in order to arrive faster. P. 3. the short cut. It is a detour, not a *batas*. *Balabalangtuan*, the spots where short cuts are made, by crossing over, or jumping over.

BALANTIC. (pp.) A stroke with something swung in an arched motion so that its tip falls with great violence / violently; from this, arches are also called *balantic*. Active verb and its infinitive, *malantic*, to beat with the tip of an arched whip, without restraint. And also, to form arches. P. 1. the arched whip. P. 2. *Belantic*, *belantican*, the victim of unrestrained beating, or the one who whips another without restraint, one who holds the arched whip. P. 3. the place, *Mibalantican*, the one whipped because of a blunder, or on whom the whip is let loose unrestrainingly, and also the place where arches are put up. *Mi*, neutral, one who sets up an arch, and also, the arch

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that collapses by itself, after being set up or while being set up.

BALAP. (a.) Interjection: of encouragement to work / act while there is still time. *Pabalap*, to speak in such manner. *Mipabalap*, with company. *Maquibalap*, *cabalap*, &.

BALAU. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malaui*, *ibalaui*, to interpose, or place alternately, like small one with big ones, white and black, and also, when, v. g. a sack of rice, worth two reals with one worth two and a half reals, and so on, till they reach 100 reals. P. 1. what is placed alternately. P. 3. to that which; *Mi*, two, or more alternated in such manner, like colors.

BALAU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malaui*, *ibalaui*, to place something that would obstruct another, or place an obstacle to trip someone. P. 2. that which obstructs, P. 3. for whom. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the one thus obstructed thus, or made to stumble; its passive, *Cabalaquiran*, where in one is impeded, upon whom one stumbles. *Icabalaui*, causal, its infinitive, verb of *Ma*, *manla*, *menla*, like a horse whose legs are broken in a stumble and could no longer walk; from this, *balaui* may mean, a scandal.

BALARAO. See *Iua*.

BALAS. (a.) Sand, which is mixed with lime for construction work. P. 3. that which is mixed with sand, like lime, or mortar. *Mamalas*, when honey hardens, or the lower portion becomes sugar pebbles, which is *Lansi*. *Mangabalasan*, *mengabalasan*, mixed with sand, like *palay* scooped from the ground.

BALASBAS. (pp.) Act. Verb and its infinitive, *malasbas*, to go through a winding path, or take another road that is not familiar to you: of the sun, when it changes its path during the season of shorter days, they say: *Balasbas ya ing aldao*.

BALASINI. (pc.) Ancient tiles; they seem to wear out easily, they do not last long; very few are available now.

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BALASUSAN. (pp.) Adjective, busy. Verb, *Magbalasusan*, to be so preoccupied with some task. P. 3. *Pagbalasusan*, the task. Verb of *Ma*, to act in such manner; its passive, of *Ca*, the object of this preoccupation: the task, or solicitude.

BALAT. (a.) Hide, skin, peeling, husk, bark. *Balatan*, one that has it, like, a log; if the bark is too thick, reaching close to the core, it is not a good material for an *asias*, house post. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabalat*, to be lashed with a leather whip. P. 2. Past, *Belatan*, one who is lashed with a leather whip.

BALATA. (pp.) Verb, *Magbalata*, a kind of mourning, carried on until vengeance is exacted. P. 1. *Ipagbalata*, the motive.

BALATAY. (dipht.) Props, like bamboo poles, placed as rollers under a crate, or heavy object being moved to another place or spot. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalate*, to place the poles and use them as gliders, its usual meaning; but it is also a neutral verb and of *Mi*, *mibalatay*, like a pole or post that falls down across a street, or a passageway, like *Balangtay*. P. 3. *Mibalatayan*, the road, or passageway that is obstructed by the fallen log / post; *Pabalatayan*, the boat or the post, under which the props / rollers are placed; also, the path, or passageway that is obstructed by trees or bamboos, is *Mangabalatayan*, *mengabalatayan*.

BALATBAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malatbat*, to disturb, or, to distract from what one is doing, as happens in the course of the day, while one is writing or praying, he is called by someone, or is distracted by various kinds of imaginations. P. 1. that which interrupts or distracts. P. 3. the person thus disturbed or distracted. *Maca*, to become distracted. *Mi*, neutral, v. g., by imaginations while participating in the Mass.

BALATONG. (pc.) Mistake, fault, physically or morally, inadvertently make a mistake, like in writing. Properly speaking it is the lack of order or deviation from the order.

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Active verb and its infinitive, *mamalatong*, to make one commit a mistake, where he loses the thread of order, wherein he was proceeding or treading. P. 1. that with which, v. g. while I am arranging the pages of a book, the singing of a canary causes me to invert or change the order of the pages: *Balatong*, past, *belatong*, or, *belatong*. P. 2. passive, by whom. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become mistaken, like inverting the order, and also to make a mistake in speaking, or in doing something. P. 3. of *Ca*, in that which. See *Mali*.

BALATUNG. (pp.) Mongooses, a well known plant, useful as a medicine, or, for washing colored clothes without fading the colors, according to the *Flora*, page 400.

BALAUAY. (dipht.) Noun, a hawk / falcon, and by extension, a bird of prey. *Magbalauay*, one who makes / advocates a change, like, a bird shedding feathers by fluttering.

BALAI. Or, *Balauis*. A snare or trap for wild pigs or deer. Verb, *malais*, *ibalais*, to set it up. P. 3. the objective of the trap, also, set up by whom. Also, *Malabalais*, the 3 *Marias*, because it seems to be in their situation.

BALAUM. (pp.) Noun, deep miry place, a hole, pit, and also a trap, which is a 'pozo' a deep hole or pit with water to catch foxes or wolves. Verb, *mamalaum*, to make such holes. P. 3. the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, that which falls into such holes, and its Passive 3. of *Ca*, the hole into which. Neutral verb of *Mi*, same as that of *Ma*.

BALAU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malau*, to proceed or push through till the end, like, a work, or a road; it is also said of passing through, like a nail, peg, stake, but it is more proper to use *tagpus* here. P. 1. what is pushed through. P. 3. the end. Verb with *Mi*, like *milapit*; *pibalausnan*, *pibalaus*, the two ends, where one passes or finishes with company. See *lapit*, *laus*. Also, verb, *Mangabalaus*, what pierces trough from one side to the other side, like a nail (through and through), *mangabalausnan*, what is pierced through,

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like, a piece of wood or board, or morally, a heart pierced through by sorrows or pain. See *Laus*.

BALBAL. (pp.) Adjective, broken, like a plate, earthenware, stone, or a cane broken lengthwise, or a bamboo pole, cracked lengthwise. Active verb and its infinitive, *malbal*, to break in this manner. P. 1. that with which or by which it is broken; P. 2. that which is broken. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become broken thus, and its infinitive, *Manğa*, & *Ica*, the cause. *Maca*, the same; *Mi*, *ad invicem*, at one another, *Mibalbalan cata buntuc*, let us break one another's head, with its Passive, 3.

BALCAS. (pp.) See *Baclas*, its synonym.

BALDUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maldug*, *ibaldug*, to let fall, to drop from above. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place, on whom. *Mi*, transitive and its Passive 3. the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become thus, and its infinitive, *Manğa*, & *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause, its Passive 3, of *Ca*, the place, and from this, *nanutang cabaldugana*, what thing, or which is the place where it is dropped? What does it mean? *Nanutang pibaldugan mo queta*? Literally, to which place you want if to fall? Meaning, What significance do you give it / to that?

BALEBAY. (dipht.) A cluster of coconuts, or *luyos* (betel nuts) or *sasa* (nipa fruits); *cabalebay*, a single cluster; verb, the tree bears them. It is also said of fishes, birds in groups, *balebalebay*.

BALEBAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its contructions, to look for appropriate moments to ask for something, going in circles. Passive 3. one going around in circles, hinting about something. Frequentative: *Emoco pamamalebayan*, *sabian mo ing buri mo*, such is the common usage. Don't keep me guessing (do not go in circles), tell me what you want. / go directly to the point. P. 1. *Pamalebay*, *pemalebay*, what one pretends to express by going in circles, what can be said in one word or few words.

BALI. (a.) See *Bayong*. P. 1. *Ibali*, *beli*, that which is put in it.

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BALI. (pp.) A large container, made of *evos*, alias *pidpid*.

BALIBAB.* *sic* (**BALIBAD**). (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malibad*, *ibalibad*, to tie around the face, like the face covering of penitents during Holy Week. Transitivity it is said of the snake that coils itself around something. P. 2. past, *belibaran*, the object around which it coils. Also, Noun, needle work badly done by an apprentice, *balibaranmoya*.

BALIBAG. (pp.) Adjective, bad pronunciation of a language, like a Zambal pronouncing the Pampango language.

BALIBAGO. (pp.) Noun, A tree and its hemp, or fiber. There is a *balibagong sangley* which is cultivated and very small. From this one or other varieties, they produce rope. Verb, to gather its hemp. It is also useful as medicine, and other crafts, according to the *Flora*, page 379.

BALIBID. (pp.) Noun, A snail, of the long variety, with spiraling shells. Verb, to gather or look for them, *Mamalibid*, *memalibid*; it is also said of rapid current in the river that swirls or spirals in the manner of the *balibid* snail.

BALIBUL. (pp.) Noun, a drill or borer. Active verb and its infinitive, *malibul*, to drill, to bore a hole. P. 2. past, *Belibulan*, that which is drilled. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *emabalibul*, potentially can not be drilled. *Mi*, neutral, and also, *emibalibul*, potentially so, could be said of someone for not being exceptional / special; literally, cannot bore or drill a hole.

BALIC. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Mi*, *mibabalic*, *mibalic*, to return, to go back, make a full turn about, as when someone walking towards a place, is offered something, turns about and goes back; from this evolves, *mibalic* a lub, make a comeback, converts, returns to, changes opinion (his thinking). P. 1. one who turns back, or what is turned back, like, when you are holding a book opened at its last pages, and you want to read the foregoing pages, *ibalicmoya*. P. 3. past, *belican*, the place

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or end towards which one returns; *pibalican*, the end or the place from which one returns; also, *mibalic*, to go to and return from a place on the same day, v. g. you are going to Meccico and return from there on the same day, and if you have returned, *mibalica*; *pibalican*, this road along which you go and return on the same day, v. g. a trip of 3 leagues, you make a round trip, v. g. *dalan a sucat pibalican patinapon*, a road where on you go in the morning and return in the afternoon. *Ica*, causal. Also, P. 3. of *Ca*, *quebalican con danum carin*, I was caught up by the rising water there. Also, *Cabalican*, abstract. v. g. *Dinan me sa pun cabalicaning lubna*. Grant him the grace of repentance / conversion. *Balicbalic*, frequentative; *Balica amanu*, one who has said yes, then says no, like a weather vane that turns here and turns there.

BALÍC. (cor.) *Cabalic*, what is contrary, or the reverse of another. *Micabalic*, two things opposite to one another, or placed in reverse; *cabalic*, one which is opposite. Verb of *Mi*, *micabalic*, who says or does the opposite. P. 2. With company, *picacabalican*, *picabalic*, one turned to the opposite end. Active verb, past, *Melic*, and its infinitive, to put the blame on another, alleging that he is guilty of what you yourself have done, or taking a vengeance upon another. P. 1. past, *belic*, the fault or crime, or wrong doing. P. 3. past, *belican*, the person who is proven guilty of a crime that is being blamed on another. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *manğa*, etc., proven guilty of; *mebalica quing tinapuc mung amanu*, your false accusations have been turned upon you, v. g. you accuse Pedro of theft, but it was proven that you are the thief yourself.

BALICASCAS. (pp.) Noun, a hoop, made of wood or metal, like that of a tobacco pipe, or a cask / barrel. Also the ring placed on the snoot / nose of an ox in order to control it. Active verb and its infinitive, to place the hoop / ring. P. 3. on what.

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BALICAT. (pp.) or **Baligat**, the clavicle or bone from the shoulder to the chest; verb, becomes evident or prominent in lean persons.

BALICOCOA. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malicocao*, *ibalicocao*, to bind around, to wind around, like *balibad*. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is bound in this manner. P. 3. the place where, and also, where there are turns or bends, as in a river with many bends. *Maca*, to be in that shape, like the *balibid*, snail with a spiral shell or shape.

BALICTAD. (pp.) Adjective, a thing turned upside down, inside out. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibaligtad*, to turn upside down, or inside out, like a shirt, or a page of a book. P. 1. that which is turned upside down. P. 2. which is turned, the book, whose page is turned. Neutral verb of *Mi*, *Mibalictadco salo*, I am afraid, scared, terrified.

BALICTAON. (pp.) The coming year, counting back the years. You do not say, *balicbanua*, for this means, reverting to the age of a child, second childhood. *Mibalica banua*, reverting to your past.

BALIC-CUAS. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malic-cuas*, *ibalic-cuas*, to toss suddenly, like a bamboo fishing pole when the fish bites the bait. P. 1. that which, the pole or the fish. The same and that of *Mi*, is intransitive, to toss by itself, like the tip of a branch when the other end is stepped upon. *Micabalic-cuas*, said of one who is suddenly awakened, and reacts by rising up precipitously, as if he were frightened.

BALIC-CUIT. or, **Baliuit.** (pc.) Adjective, a perverse person, dishonest, double-faced, double-dealing. *Balicuitan*, the person who has the propensity to speak what is contrary to his feelings. See *Suquib*.

BALICUNGCUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malicungcung*, *ibalicungcung*, to twine, to crook, bend or twist, like, wire or a fish hook. P. 1. that which is bent, curved or twisted thus. Neutral verb of *Mi*, to become bent or twisted thus. See *salicungcung*.

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BALID. (pp.) Noun, a wild and pungent *buyo*, betel leaf.

BALID. (cor.) Synonym of *Balibag*.

BALID-DIÁ. (cor.) A word spoken or said by another jokingly / in jest. *Mibabalid-dia*, *Mi*, active, one who deceives by twisting something said by another, like a woman jester. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become deceived; also pronounced, *balid-dio*, with the same variations and meaning.

BALIGAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaligao*, to deceive, by giving a cat instead of a rabbit or hare, a monkey in place of a deer; passive, the monkey, or lead in lieu of silver. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its variation, *manğa*, to be deceived thus; its passive 3. the monkey mistaken for a deer, and from this evolves, mistaking somebody for another, saying, *mebaligao co po*.

BALIGAT. See *Balicat*, synonym.

BALILA. (g.) Noun, the shuttle used in tightening a plait, as in weaving; also a quarter or slice of an orange, from which evolves, *Balilâ*: *cabalilâ*, a single slice of an orange. Active verb and its constructions, to divide into quarters. P. 2. what is divided or sliced by fingers, v. g. slices of an orange.

BALIMBING. (pc.) *Birinbines*, a well known tree whose fruit and flowers are useful in medicine, dyers' shops, and used as a stain remover for clothes. See *Flora*, page 274.

BALINAS. (pp.) *Micabalinas*, cross paths, as when one goes and another comes, like in visiting monuments. *Picabalinas co ya* or *cola*, the one or the ones you meet many times along the road.

BALING. (pp.) Active verb and Neutral, to turn or make a turn, like when one is looking towards one side and turns to look at the opposite side or another direction, or one facing the north, make a turn to face the east, or at any other direction. P. 1. that which / one who; P. 3. past, *beli'ngan*, the place where one turns to face, properly or improperly; *Balingbaling*, or, *mibalingbaling*, frequentative, one walking back and forth,

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looking here and there, like an insomniac, or a banca that is not steered well. *Mi*, transitive.

BALÍNG. (cor.) Odor of urine. *Mabaling*, smelling much of urine. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become smelling of urine, its conjugation: *babaling*, *meling*, *maling*; *cabalingán*, *quebalingán*, *quebalingán co*, I was overcome by the smell of urine. Also, *Cabalingán*, the passage / pass that is more dangerous, like the way between San Miguel and Tarlac: *Iti iyan cabalingán*, perhaps because it is prone to attacks by the negritos who lie in ambush there, and it smells badly of urine.

BALING-GUI. (pp.) Neutral verb, *maling-gui*, to turn aside, as one who turns his face to the side. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. the direction to which one turns aside, or looks to the side. *Pabaling-guián*, to cause one to turn aside; *balabaling-gui*, one who casts a look at one side and then to the other side to see if there is an enemy.

BALING-GUIT. (pp.) Verb of *Mi*, to turn away the face, to deflect a slap. *Maca*, to make that movement or motion, like one who wants to maintain his pride.

BALINGLING. (pp.) *Magbalingling*, to call for the use of levers while they strive to incline some timber to fall to one direction. P. 1. *Ibalingling*, that which is made to incline to one side, like, the timber or log.

BALINGUAY. Noun, a species of reed used to tying the nipa roofings.

BALINTATAUO. Noun, pupil of the eye / darling of the eye.

BALINTUAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalintuad*, to turn upside down, to tumble, feet above and head below, including a large earthen jar. P. 1. that which is upturned. Intransitive verb, *Magbalintuad*, to tumble upside down, like a buffoon. *Macabalintuad*, standing on ones head, a large earthen jar turned upside down, with its mouth at the bottom.

BALILQUID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malilquid*, to turn one's eyes or head to look behind, including its moral sense. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. *Balicdan*,

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belicdan, syncope, to whom. *Balabaliquid*, frequentative; *mibabalicdan*, ad invicem, at one another.

BALIRÁ. (a. and g.) Adjective, an impertinent matter, without any basis, dispute, rarely used.

BALISA. (pp.) Adjective, disturbed, disquieted. Active verb, *malisa*, to disquiet. P. 3. *Balisan*, *belisan*, the disquieted person. *Maca*, causative. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *manga*, to become without calmness or tranquility. *Cabalisan*, abstract, usually they add *lub*, because there is also a physical disquietude, like that of a sick person, *balisa ya*, he is restless. *Balabalisa*, or, *balabalisan*. See the Grammar *-Bergaño*, on Reduplications.

BALISASA. (pp.) A pen or enclosure for catching fish. Verb, *mamalisasa*, to set it up.

BALISASAO. (dipht.) A urinary trouble / ailment. *Balisasauan*, one with such an ailment. *Mi* and *an*, one who contracts such an ailment.

BALISBIS. (pp.) *Balisbisan*, name for the end or edge of the roof and also the place where the water falls from the roof: verb, *malisbis*, the profuse dropping of water, like from a water spout, and also, the profuse flowing of perspiration. *Mamalisbisan*, *memalisbisan*, what flows profusely; *memalisbisan ya pauas*, *memalisbisan ing uran*.

BALIS-SUAG. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malis-suag*, *ibalis-suag*, to scatter, like a strong wind scattering the nipa roofing or the loose pages of a book. And from this evolves, that which lifts to scatter or fling. P. 1. that which is flung. *Mi*, neutral, *mibalis-suagyang panioco*, or *ing cupiacong dela ning angin*, my shawl was flung or my hat was carried away by the wind; its infinitive, of *Mi*; *manabalabalissuag ya ing libru*, when the leaves of a book are scattered by the wind; *Micabalis-suag*, recently occurring.

BALISUNGSUNG. (pp.) A paper cornet or a container for *buyo* (betel leaves) or a thing

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of the same mould like in lands, not in clothes. *Maca*, placed in it (*balisungung*), or in that mould.

BALITA. (pp.) News, information, like those brought in by the galleons, or the gazettes. Verb, *mamalita*, to tell the news etc. P. 1. *Ipamalita*, the news that is brought in. P. 3. *Pamalitanan*, to whom it is brought. Neutral verb of *Mi*, *mibalita neng daong*, the news of its disembarkation has been announced. *Mibalitanan*, the one who is informed of the news, or one reached by the news. *Maquibalita*, seeking to ask for the news; *paquibalitan*, what is sought through the information. *Abalitan da ca napon*, I received news about you yesterday. *Mipamalita*, two people exchanging news with each other, *Cabalitan* or *cabalitanan*, like, *casiran*, *quesiran*, v. g. *Quebalitananca?* Have you received some bad news? *Sabing balabalita*, rumors, news / word that is spreading.

BALITANG. (pp.) the steps of a ladder or of the stair. Active verb and its infinitive, *malitang*, to measure the *cabalitas* (an area of land). P. 3. the land that is measured; *cabalitang*, one *cabalita*. Ten *cabalitas* are one *quinon*, approximately 2 acres. One *cabalita* is ten *loans* (perches) 165 feet. One perch is ten *sadsads*. Each *sadsad* is ten long, and one *brazas* wide, which are ten *buligas*. One *buliga* is one *brazas* square.

BALITCAYO. (g.) Transformation, transfiguration. *Magbalitcayô*, to change aspect / appearance or figure, as in *Ing pamagbalitcayo ning Guinutang Jesucristo*. P. 3. to whom the transfigured appear, or the new aspect of the transfigured: *magbalitcayo la ding angeles lupan bauintao*, the angels appear like young men, v. g. *magbalitcayo yan lupang Angeles ing diablos*. The devil takes the appearance of angels.

BALITI. (pp.) the *balete*, a tree well known. *Mengari con baliti*, says one, who finding himself the lone guest, enjoys all the honors

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and benefits, v. g. if a Castila (Spaniard) is a guest in the house of a native, he is treated like a master of the house, being given the best, that is enjoying an ample space like the *baliti* that spreads beyond the walls. The *baliti* is useful in the medical arts / is medicinal, according to the *Flora*, page 374.

BALIT-TIO. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malit-tio*, *ibalit-tio*, to bend a stick or the member. P. 1. what is bent. P. 2. the same as P.1., the same. *Mi*, neutral, to hurt, as in a twisted foot. *Mibalit-tio co bitis*, I hurt my foot by a wrong step.

BALIUS. (pc.) Merchandise. *Magbaliuas*, to engage in buying and selling, like the merchants. P. 1. *Ipagbaliuas*, the merchandise. P. 3. to whom. See *Banyaga*.

BALIUIT. See *Balicuit*.

BALO. (pp.) Defective passive, to know, in a wide sense, knowledge acquired, not scientifically nor by the arts, which is *biasa*; *baluco*, *ecobalo*, I know, I do not know, in the sense mentioned: *abalo*, *nanutang abalomo?* What have you learned or found out? *Ba mon balo*, that you may know; *abalo yo*, know ye this, know that, etc. Also, to come to know, *paqui abalo co*, once I come to know. *Queno mo abalo ita?* From who did you come to know / learn about that. *Ica*, the cause. Neutral verb, with *Ma*, *mabalo*, to be found out, become known, v. g. *Eca manacao*, *potang mabaloca*. Do not steal, lest you be caught, / they will come to know about it, or, you will be discovered or known. & *Mangabalo*, *mengabalo*, its infinitive. It connotes neutrally the plurality of the things known, and also actively, one who knows too many things, that is, who has information about them; *mangabalan*, *knowing*, as it could be said, *mibalan yan dacal*; *cabalan*, that which one has knowledge of; *micabalo*, two reciprocally knowing each other; *micabalo la sabi* or *amano*, they understand one another's language; *picabalan*, *picabalo*, matters known or

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made known by another; *picabaluan*, known to many. *Pangabalo*, passive having been made known; *maquibalo*, one who has knowledge, knows, the focus is on who; but, *maquibalo* is to acquire the news or knowledge, with its passive: *mabalo*, *maca*, able to know; *pabalo*, to make known, to give information. P. 1. who gives information. P. 3. to whom; *balobaloco ta ita*, what is that to me? I don't have the least knowledge about that / knowing that does not concern me.

BALO. (pp.) Root m. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabalo*, become a widower / widow; *mangabalo*, plural, the widowers; *cabalo*, *quebalo*, the deceased, cause of becoming a widow/er, widowhood.

BALTANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maltang*, to pass through the middle of a gulf and through danger, not by the seashore, where there is none. *Maltang tamo*, either, to heaven or to the port. P. 1. what has passed through, or carried through; P. 3. the gulf, that was traversed. *Macabaltang*, be in the middle of the gulf, where there would be no succour, if the boat capsizes. From this evolves what our Father Saint Augustine said: *In hoc salo procelloso, de esto mundo*, We are just travellers through this tumultuous sea of this world.

BALUAT. (pp.) Bar across the door or window. Active verb and its infinitive, *maluat*, to bar a door. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the door. *Maca*, being with bar, having a bar.

BALOBALÓ. (a.) Defective. *Eca maquibat balobaló busál ca*, don't act or don't feign to be a fool, they say to children.

BALUBAD. (pp.) Cashew, a well known tree. Look it up in the *Flora*, page 227.

BALUC. (pp.) Noun, outer side of the bamboo. Active verb and its infinitive, *maluc*, to pare or shave the bamboo /cane. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is pared or shaved. Past, *Belucan*, the outer side of the cane.

BALUCAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalucay*, *malucay*, to twist, like, a long object which can not enter directly,

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because it is obstructed by its end or point. P. 1. that which is raised or lowered, or moved sidewise, so it could fit in, this is called *balucay*. Mi, transitive, the same is said of a snake which penetrates by contracting itself, it is a neutral verb; *Baluquecai*, its synonym. *Emibalucay*, potential; *maca*, become fitted in, like a stick that is moved sidewise, or a snake that is contracted., like in narrow passage; *balabalucay*, frequentative.

BALUCANAG. (cor.) Noun, a tree and its fruits, well known because from its fruit they could extract oil that is good for *galagala*, waterproofing. Verb, *mangalucanag*, to extract the oil; it has the smell of soap and with it, they produce what is called the Soap of Quiapo.

BALUCAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalucas*, *malucas*, to unfasten, like, a curtain from its hooks. P. 1. that which is unfastened; *Mi*, neutral, become unfastened; *Ica*, the cause.

BALUCTUT. (pp.) A measure that is less than a *jeme*, because the index finger is bent. (The *jeme* is the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the index finger when both are extended. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibaluctut*, *maluctut*, to bend, crook, like, the body, the stick, or the nail. P. 1. and 2. that which bends, *magbaluctut*, double up the body, or fold up the legs, like in sleeping, like one who feels the cold. *Maca*, become *baluctut* / doubled up. *Mi*, neutral and *Mi* with its passive. P. 2. the doubled up. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its *manga*, its passive. *Ica*; *cabaluctutan*, abstract.

BALUCUC. (pp.) Noun, a tree and its sour fruit; *micabalucuc*, two who are in sour terms, or are peevish. *Cabalucuc*, one of them.

BALUD. (a.) Half-breed of Zambal and negrito; mountain people.

BALUGA. (pp.) Noun, black people in the mountains. See *Agtá*.

BALUGBUG. (pp.) Ears. Verb, *Mamalugbug can matlac*, to be deaf in both ears, or become deaf. Also the verb expresses the

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action of one releasing the arrow from a bow by pulling the string up to the ears, *Pamalugbug*; P. 1. the arrow that is released in that manner.

BALUGSAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malugsay*, *ibalugsay*, to throw away by flinging. Synonym of *Ugsay*.

BALUL. (pp.) Cuts of meat or fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *malul*, to cut into pieces, once cut, each piece is called *balul*. P. 2. that which is cut into pieces thus. Also, *Binalul*, flint for lighting fire.

BALULANG. (pp.) Hem or border made of rattan, like those of a *carang*, to prevent it from unraveling. Act. Verb and its infinitive, to make such a border. P. 1. the rattan or thin reed used. P. 3. the edge of the *carang*.

BALONBALONAN. (pp.) the gizzard, like that of the chicken.

BALONGBALONG. (pp.) A shed, like, a shed for bancas. Active verb and its infinitive, *malongbalong*, to make it. P. 1. what is placed in I, the banca. P. 3. that which is covered by it, the banca. *Magbalongbalong*, to stay in it or reside in it. *Macabalongbalong*, sheltered by it.

BALUNGBUNG. (pp.) Hut, shanty, used as shelter from the elements, or to sleep in the mountains. Synonym of *dalungdung*. See *Dalungdung*.

BALUNĠUS. (pp.) The border of the lips, border of a large earthenware jar, and snout (thick-lipped mouth of a man). *Macabalunġus ya quing alua*, to enter a narrow passageway, because it already has its prow at its entrance. Also, *Ngatana anggag eta dasan itang macabalunġus*, that is what they say when they are trying to reach a certain point in the sea. Also, *cabalunġus dapo*, you have the snout or jaw of a crocodile, or your mouth is like the snout of a crocodile. And the two, *micabalunġus*; *magatal ca balunġus*, you are foul-mouthed.

BALUNGQUIT. (pp.) Noun, the crossbars of the rafters, or the *sangcal* that encases them. Active verb and its infinitive, *malungquit*, to encase the rafters with a

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bar, and to tighten them with it so that the rafters would stay firmly in place. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the rafters thus tightened or encased. *Mi*, neutral, to cause the rafters to stay encased; *pibalungquitan*, the place and likewise the pair of sticks that serve as crossbars, but at times, the *Mi*, denotes company, and its passive 2. Also, *Balungquitan*, *belungquitan*, is the large earthen jar, into which a bar is introduced and then lifted crosswise up to the neck of the jar, serving as the handle in carrying it loaded. *Mibalungquit*, neutral, the piece of wood made firm by the weight of the jar and its contents. See *bascal*

BALUQUECAI. (dipht.) Synonym of *Balucay*.

BALUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *balusan*, *ibalus*, to lash everyone with one stroke, like those who are in a row or pile, whipping them all, sparing no one. P. 1. and P. 2. the ones who are whipped, v. g. *Ibalus*, or, *balusan mo nġang batbatan*, whip them all, like all those who are in the house, or, all the boys in the school.

BALUS (cor.) Adjective, hasty in passing, and is said of a strong wind, *balus ayangin*. See *Baglus*.

BALUSBUS. (pp.) Act. Verb and its infinitive, *malusbus*, to winnow, by tilting a *bilao* downwards to allow the grains to fall so that the wind would blow away the chaff. P. 1. that which is winnowed, palay, the past tense is also the adjective, the winnowed grains or without the chaff, like, *pinaud* (*pinaua?*). P. 3. the place. *Mi*, neutral, the palay falling or, spilling, and also the sword, slipping from its scabbard.

BALUT. (cor.) Noun, fodder / grass with tangled roots, alias, *luyaluya*. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibalut*, to bundle or fasten with cords, like the *casangcapan*, like when one moves from one convent to another, and also like an earthen jar or china jar, *macabalut ya*, if it has such cords or fastenings while being transported. P. 1. that with which it is fastened. P. 2. that

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which is fastened. See *Calut*, *balutan*, provisions.

BALUTI. (pp.) Noun, Breastplate; *magbaluti*, to wear the breastplate, and from this, *Cuta raca't baluti*, You are my defender. Literally, you are my stronghold and breastplate.

BAL-LUYAN.* (cor.) (*Bal-lyan or bal-lian?*) *Pabal-lian*, *pepabal-lian*, like, *paburi*, *pepaburi*; *pabal-lianbal-lian*, like, *piburiburian*, in the sense or concept of something easy to do, it entails little work, it may turn out to be good or bad, it may be completed or not completed; another infinitive, *Mamal-lian*, *memal-lian*, to believe in superstitions, v. g. one going on a trip, returns or turns back, because he has seen some superstitious signs; *pamal-lian*, *pemal-lian*, that sign or omen, and from this, to pursue vain superstitions and also to practice them.

BANA. (a. and g.) Lowland, marshland; *mabana*, very swampy. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become undulating or low, muddy or not.

BANABA. (a.) or *Mitla*, a tree known for its good qualities.

BANACAL. (pp.) Timber with white wood, judged as not as solid as the rest, like, the *mitla*, *antipolo*, *molave*. It is neither barky nor of strong wood, but of medium quality.

BANAYAD. (pp.) Adjective, *Banayad a angin*, neither weak nor strong, but moderate, like the morning breeze; *banayad a lub*, of serene disposition, unperturbed, neither precipitative nor hesitant. Active verb and its infinitive, *magbanayad*, *banayaran*, to act thus. P. 2. past, *benayaran*, what is done moderately.

BANAL. (pc.) Adjective, just, virtuous, holy. Verb, *magbanal*, to become holy. Neutral verb of *Ma*. *Ica*, the cause; *cabanalan*, abstract: *Mamanalmanal*, frequentative of a variation, like *mabanalbanal*, not yet actually holy, but getting close to being holy, as we would say in the likes of *maraungdaung*, etc. *Ma*, to approximate.

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BANAS. (cor.) Adjective, exhausted, over eager to seek shelter after traveling under the heat of the sun.

BANCAL. (pc.) Noun, a common tree.

BANDAY. (dipht.) Adjective, careless, negligent. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *mangabanday*, if there are many. P.3. The matter in which he is negligent, like, the sentinel in doing his duty to guard, or the native who neglects his duties. Passive of *Ma*, *cabandayan*, *quebandayan*, *maquibanday*, *maquiquibanday*, to endeavor, with its passive, which is, either the person whose neglect he endeavors to defend, or the thing he endeavors to cover up carefully his neglect; it has a frequentative, *maquiquibanday*.

BANDAL. (pp.) *Bandalan*, *bindalan*. P. 3. the thing wherein the target is missed, or the chance to hit is lost., v. g. if, you want to catch a thief whom you know is in your house, or a horse which is somewhat fierce or wild, or any similar thing, and this escapes your clutch, *bindalanmo ya*, and it is the neutral verb of *Ma*, *mebandal*, wherein the target is missed or the chance is lost. *Ica*, the cause, either your carelessness or your lack of skill. *Bandalbandalan*, v. g. *Non bandalbandalan mo ya, yari aring enaca ume carin*, if you cannot do more than scaring the target, it would be better that you do not go hunting at all.

BANDALA. (pp.) To sell by proper distribution / assessment / allotment, the bamboo poles that are shipped to Manila, or the palm-mats from Candaba. Active verb, *mandala*, make an assessment of what you carry. P. 1. what is assessed, v. g., the palm-mats.

BANDI. (pc.) Property, plantation, ranch, estate. *Mi*, neutral verb, *mibandi*, to acquire much property; a variation: to appropriate another's property / farm; passive 2, past, *bindian* and its infinitive, *pemandian*, that which, *pibandian*, from where the farm derives its increase, like,

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from the bales of a merchant, v. g. he increases his capital with the profits. *Mi*, with company, like when one provides the capital, and the other provides his industry/management etc.; *pibandian*, the profit / gain that proceeds from the capital and the industry. *Maquibandi*, single owner; *icabandi*, the partner. *Maqui*, the stress in on this *qui*, the landlord.

BANGLAY. See *Basibas*.

BANHAY. Tagalog word. See *Basal*.

BANI. (g.) A well known tree.

BANIAS. (pp.) Iguana, alias *Barag*.

BANIS. (pp.) Noun, Semen; *Mi* with *an*, rarely heard, because each one is a dirty word.

BANINUYO. Another known tree.

BANLAO. (dipht.) Act. Verb and its infinitive, *manlao*, *ibanlao*, to rinse a cup or a pitcher. P. 2. that which, past, and with *an* and without it; *pibanlauan*, the water, like in mopping plates. *Mi*, and *Mag*, reciprocal, to wash oneself with fresh water, after coming out of the sea-water, or from dirty water and soaked in clean water to stay clean. Neutral of *Ma*, *mabanlao*, like, a drinking glass.

BANLAT. (pp.) Cage for pigs, or for loading a cow in a banca, or a trap for wild pigs, also called *banlat* having the same appearance, but has a trap door. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibanlat*, to put an animal in such a cage. P. 1. and P. 2 that which is caged; *Maca*, is in the cage. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become caged and caught by the trap door.

BANLI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibangli*, *mangli*, to dip in boiling water, like, a lemon or some other sour fruit, to tenderize it and extract juice easily. P. 1. that which is dipped into boiling water. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mi*, neutral; *pibanlian*, the water.

BANLIC. (corrid.) Sandbank or silt left behind by a flood, like rubbish, or sand. Neutral verb, the flood subsides, leaving silt. Also, the water drying up by fire, like water that was boiling, it was not removed from the fire, it subsides and dries up. *Mi*, neutral,

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to cause, or produce the silt. *Mibanlican*, that which is caught or overcome by the *banlic* (silt), like, a banca, a log, or the river itself. Verb of *Ma*, *manḡabanlican*, *mengabanlican ya ngeni ing ilog*, the river has now become shallow, because it is silted.

BANGLON. (pp.) See *Lamo*, more commonly used.

BANOS. (pp.) Young shoots of the nipa (*sasa*), used as material for making palm-mats, palm-bags. Verb, *mamanos*, to gather or get the shoots. *Pamanusan*, the place. *Cabanusan*, a single shoot.

BANSAG. (pp.) Adjective, title or surname, appellation, good or bad, by which somebody is called or named to tell who he is (identify) or where he was born, because the native ordinarily does not have a family name or surname, except a firstborn son, who is called *Pan Pedro* by his father; otherwise, v. g. a village chief or Capitan becomes known or identified by his office, which becomes his title or surname. *Magbansag*, to speak of his titles. P. 1. *Pagbansag*, the title, which speaks of his descendancy, like those who boast of their nobility, v. g. *De los Reyes de Aragon*, descendant of the Kings of Aragon, or, *del Principe Don Pelayo*, descendant of the Prince Don Pelayo, simple Passive 1, the title given to another, calling him, v. g., Sir General. P. 3. *Bansagan*, to whom; *Pagbansagan*, before whom he speaks of his titles. Also, one who bestows titles, like the King, when he provides names for town squares (plazas) or dignitaries. 1. that which is provided, like, Governor of the Philippines. 3. to whom, like, to Don Francisco Bermudez. *Pa*, signifies simply the giving of identifying titles, like calling one "corner-loafer" or "deceiver". *Mibansag*, neutral, *Mibansagyang manḡabiassa*, like Solomon, he was called wise like Solomon, or, cruel like Nero. *Micabansag*, two having the same appellation, like *micalaguio*, like, two *Capitanes*. *Cabansag*, one of the two.

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Bansagbansagan, one called by a bad name, like calling him a "dwarf".

BANSANA. (pc.) Adjective, a thing or work done in vain. *Ebansana*, its opposite, but overstated. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become in vain, *mebansana ing pagalmo*. Your efforts have turned into naught, or, You have worked in vain. It seems the word is a compound of *Ba* and *sana*

BANSAO. (dipht.) Adjective, unfinished, done half-way, deficient, not well executed, like the work of the *sanglay* (a job, a task). Active verb and its infinitive, *mansao*, to fail, to fall short. P. 3. *Binsauan*, what was done in such manner. *Ma*, neutral, to become *bansao*.

BANTAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mantag*, to scare, to frighten away, like, when we jerk the foot on the ground to shoo or scare away a dog or a cat. Also, to do something whereupon a thief who has come to burglarize in the night flees away because he was made to know that there are people who are awake inside the house, or when boys break in at an orchard to steal fruits, you give a shout to scare them away, or like a lawyer intimidating a rascal. P. 1. that with which; P. 3. to whom. *Ma*, neutral verb, to become intimidated, or frightened away.

BANTAY. (dipht.) Adjective, sentinel, being on guard. Active verb and its infinitive, *mantay*, *Imagbantay*, more often used, to be on watch, to make *bantay*. 3. over what. *Mag*, denoting greater vigilance than simply to watch; *Pipagbantayan*, and also, *Bantayan*, the place, like the watchtower or guardhouse. *Mipagbantay*, with company, v. g., parents vigilant over their family. Also, to ask for an answer or response in the manner of sentinels or watchmen addressing one another, v. g. Pedro calling upon Juan about something, and Juan does not respond, Pedro then says, *Manteca*, speak, say something, answer. *Bat eca mante?* Why don't you speak, why don't you answer, or why are you silent? (not uttering a word?) I am not aware of any other given significance.

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BANTAL. (pp.) To pry, to scrutinize, to espy. See *Bacai*

BANTALA. (g. and a.) *Mantalâ'*, future tense, Neutral verb, *Magbantala*, to do something in the manner of the devil (diabolical). *Pagbantalan*, what is done in this manner, it is rarely used. Sometimes you hear it in the comedias.

BANTILAN. (pp.) Like *Ati*, the landing of the stairs.

BANTILAO. (dipht.) Adjective, half cooked, or, half roasted. Active verb and its infinitive, *mantilao*, to roast, or cook in this manner, v. g. when there are so many guests. P. 2. with *an*, or without it: that which is half-cooked. *Ma*, neutral, *mabantilao*; *Ica*, the cause, the haste, the hurry; usually it takes the meaning of *Bansao*

BANTING. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is given fraps, v. g., a sea vessel or ship, or *bubungan*. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Maca*, *macabanting*, being frapped.

BANTO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manto*, *bantuan*, to temper, like, hot with cold; strong wine with insipid wine; P. 1. the ingredient. P. 3. the recipient. *Ma*, neutral, and *Mi*, in company, with its P. 2.

BANTUG. (pp.) Adjective, divulged, or, published. *Maca*, become divulged. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibantug*, to publish, and it is the proper word to use when a Saint is canonized or beatified. P. 1. the one who / the thing which is divulged. *Ma*, and *Mi*, neutral, and *Mi*, active with its passive. *Pibantugbantug*, frequentative; *pibantugan*, the place.

BANTUNG. (pp.) Defective, *Sabing mabantungbantung*, rumors spreading quickly; *pibantung-bantungda*, they are saying all over, they say it everywhere.

BANTUT. (pp.) Fetidness, strong stench. See *Bangtut*.

BANUA. (pp.) Sky, year. *Banuabanua*, yearly, annually. Pa, of time, *pabanua*, one year; *mibanua*, of the same age; *maquibanua*, to have years, to reach age; *alan banua*, does not have the age; not of age; *ala pang*

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banua nang muis, he is not yet in the age of paying taxes.

BAN-NUA. (cor.) *Alan caban-nua*, rarely used: *alan capara*, no peer, peerless.

BANĜA. (cor.) Large narrow-mouthed pitcher; earthenware decanter, or shaker.

BANĜA. (pp.) A species of wild palms; to get /gather them.

BANĜAY. (dipht.) Odor of excrement. *Ma*, neutral, its passive: *cabanĝayan*, *quebanĝayan*; *quebanĝayanca*, you have perceived that odor.

BANĜAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *banĝayan*, to fight, to snarl; a dog fighting another dog, or a cat P. 2. The one snarled at, or attacked, past, *benĝayan*. *Mi*, with company; to cause a fight; *Pabanĝay*, the dog let loose to bite / to be bitten. *Pabanĝayan*, the one who can bite better, if let loose, to attack another dog.

BANGAL. (cor.) A thing divided at the middle, like a bamboo, a stick, or a lemon. Active verb and its infinitive, *manĝal*, *banĝalan*, to divide, to cut up at the middle. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. the thing that is divided at the middle, past, *binanĝal*. *Ma*, neutral, *mibanĝal*, the two parts, also the two persons, each taking a half of the thing cut up into two, with its passive 2. *pibanĝalan taya*, let us each take one half.

BANĜAN. (corrid.) Adjective, careless, negligent, like one who could gain something, but loses it to another due to negligence.

BANĜAT. (pp.) Noun, a trap used in hunting animals or fowl. *Ma*, neutral, to fall into the trap; verb, to set it up.

BANGBANG. (pp.) Noun, a ditch or a trench to drain water from a place, like the ricefield. *Bangbanĝan*, the field that has such a ditch or drain. Also, P. 2. the ditch that was made or dug, *Bangbanĝan*, *bingbanĝan*, the place where the drain discharges its water. The root is used often, the rest no.

BANGCĀ. (g.) Canoe or sampan. Verb, *mamangcā*, to ride in it, or to travel on it. *Pamangcan*, *pemangcan*, passive 3. the

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banca, or the river through which it passes. *Bangcabanca*, frequentative, to go here and there riding in it; also, a diminutive banca. *Mipamangcā*, two riding a banca together. *Micabangcā*, recentness, or acquiring a new banca, or one who has one already. *Micabangcā*, those riding with *cabangcas*. An adage: *Iniamaquibangcā*, *maquisausignapa*, since you are on the same banca with us, you may as well be of one body with us. Or enjoy not only our company, but share also our ideas. Contrary in part to our adage, *el gallo comido*, *y la compania deshecha*, take advantage of others, you lose their trust, literally, the cock is eaten up, the company breaks out.

BANGCAY. (dipht.) A corpse, cadaver. *Maquibangcay*, the deceased himself, or the relatives of the deceased.

BANGCALA. (pp.) The empty pod or shell, like, of cotton or *kapok*. It also means cadaver / corpse, for it lacks the soul, like the shell of a cotton pod lacks the raw cotton.

BANGCAT. (pp.) A small trap for catching fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangcat*, *ibangcat*, to place the trap. *Ma*, neutral, *mabangcat*, to be caught in it, to fall into it. Also, to detect a person in wrong-doing.

BANGCUANG. (pp.) A bag made of large leaves, manufactured in the province of Laguna.

BANGCUD. (pp.) Noun, a curved bolo / knife used for cutting /harvesting sugar cane. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangcud*, *bangcuran*, to use such a knife. P. 2. past, *Bingcuran*, what is cut with the *bangcud*.

BANGCULALA. (g.) Bird's eyeview. *Magbangculala*, to stare in that manner.

BANGCURO. (pp.) Noun, a bark used for dyeing things in red. Verb, *mangcuro*, *bangcuruan*, to dye something in red. P. 2. past tense, *bingcuruan*, the thing dyed in red.

BANGGA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mangga*, *banggan*, to quarrel, to clash, to

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collide, like sea vessels or sea crafts. *Mibangga*, with company. See *Bunggo*.

BANĠI (pp.) Cooked rice burned at the bottom of the pot, or overburned at the bottom. Verb, *mamanġi*, *banġian*, to overburn the cooked rice, to overcook it.

BANĠIL. (pp.) Noun, tusk or canine tooth of a wild boar. Act. verb and its infinitive, *manġil*, the pig exposing its tusks or attacking with such teeth. P. 2. one who is gored or wounded by them. See *Passuit*.

BANĠIS. (corrid.) Adjective, Brave, *Ma*, neutral, *manġis*, to become cruel brave or fierce. *Mabanġis*, fierce. *Mi*, transitive, with its passive of *Ca*, and *Pi*, 3. See the passives of *Ma*. *Quebanġisan*, this is not the past tense.

BANGLO. (pp.) Sweet scent, fragrance. *Ma*, neutral, *mabanglo*, fragrant. Passive of *Ma*. 3. *cabangloan*, one who perceives the fragrance, like, when passed by. *Magcabanglo*, a vain woman, who wears scents to smell good. P. 1. That with which. 3. the object.

BANGNAS. (pp.) Noun, putrid, acrid, sour smell, smell of spoiled food or milk. Neutral verb, *mangnas*, to become acrid, and that of *Ma*, the same. *Mabangnas naco inaua*, I am starved, *Micabangnasbangnas*, like *micabao cabao*, v. g. to puff the *poto*, or to make the *puto* rise /swell: (*putting aside a little tapong overnight or some days to acidify, serving as yeast for the tapong of tomorrow's puto*.) *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause; verb, *manġabangnas*

BANGSALI. (pp.) Inconsistent or inconsequent. Antonym for *usig*, harmonious. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to place athwart, not sequenced. I, don't become a hindrance, become straight. Don't leave the path, but go straight. P. 1. that which goes astray. P. 3 to that which, whether it is a living thing or not. *Amanum mibabangsali*, inconsequent words, or opposite words.

BANGTAY. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mangtay*, to put a thing over and across

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another, and become placed, intransitive. P. 1. that which; P.3. over which: it admits *Mi*, with company. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive. *Mi* with *an*. Another infinitive, Verb of *Mi*, *manġabangtay*, but *manġabangtayan* is the place where many things are crisscrossed on one another, and *Mi*, reciprocal, And *Mi*, transitive, *mibangtayan*, this thing is superimposed by another crosswise.

BANGTUT. (pp.) Odor of stagnant water. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*. *Cabangtutan*, like, *Capalian*, abstract; also, the person affected by such odor, like, *Capaitan* or *quepaitan*. *Panġabangtut*, the process of becoming odorous. *Mabangtut*, odorous. Past tense of *Ma* and *manġa*, *mebangtut*, *menġabangtut*.

BANĠUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibangun*, to raise up, to put up, v. g. a house, or that which is roofed high. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, intransitive, *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and *Mi*, frequentative; *mabanġun ya*, raised too high, very elevated / lofty.

BANGUS. (pp.) Noun, a milkfish, a shad.

BANGYAGA. (pp.) Adjective, Merchandise of little amount, like coconuts, betel nuts, betel leaves. *Magbangyaga*, the peddler, the hawker, P. 1. that which is peddled. P. 3. to whom. Idiomatically, to sell favors, with the same passives. *Emoco pagbanyagan*, at *ala can tuvo canaco*. Don't play tricks, you would not gain something from me.

BAPA. (pp.) Noun, Uncle, or step-father; sometimes it is only a word of endearment, in the manner of *ibpa*; *acon maquibapa queya*, *uling panġunacan naco*. *Mi*, correlative.

BAQUICONG. (pp.) A pen or trap, for fishing among grasslands in time of flood or inundation as it declines or wanes. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaquicong*, to catch fish with it, *mamaquicong*, *memaquicong*. P. 2. Past, *Bequiconġan*, the fish caught by it.

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BAQUIS. (pp.) Noun, A monkey, bigger than the *baculao*.

BAQUIT. (pp.) Adverb, why. See the *Arte*.

BARAG. (corrid.) Noun, lizard, iguana, alias: *Banias*. Idiomatically, *magbarag*, to face downwards, in order to be whipped.

BARALI. (g.) Noun, sauce with honey, for meat, or fish. Act. verb and its infinitive, *mamarali*, *baralian*, to prepare it. P. 1 and P. 2. that which is cooked thus. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to cook it. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Also, idiomatically, with the verb of *Ma*, the things that are in disorder, like entangled clothes in a cabinet / chest. An adage: *Nun ninun mapamili mitud yan marali*, one who is so pickle-minded in choosing, gets the worst, like a *dalaga* who is so reticent in choosing a partner, comes to chose one who is cruel.

BARANGGAY. (dipht.) It used to be a boat, whose passengers were the subjects of its captain, with him as their head. From this evolves the *Cabeza de Baranggay*, a town chief, and his subjects are his *cabangca*.

BADBAD. Noun, a spiny fish,

BARIL. (a.) Noun, a firearm / musket. Active verb and its infinitive, *maril*, *barilan*, to discharge, or to fire, to shoot with it. P. 3. past, *berilan*, at whom it is discharged or fired. P. 1. that with which, or the motive, past, *beril*. Exaggeratingly, they say of one lying fast asleep, *barilanya case*, as though he was shot by a gun, although he is just sleeping tightly. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive, the musket or the one who fires it. Also, *manğabaril*, either the cannons that are fired, or the persons who are fired at. *Ding barilan*, the guns. *Ding barilan*, the persons shot at. *Mi*, reciprocal, *mibarilan*.

BARIT. (pp.) A species of bladed grass. Verb of *Ma*, *mabarit*, the one gashed or cut by its blade. *Mabarit*, abundant with *barit*. *Mibaritan*, *Mi* with *an*, the ricefield in which it grows. *Manğabaritan*, wide spaces overgrown with *barit*, but, *manğabarit*, the person gashed or nettled by the *barit* in many parts of his body.

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Panğabarit, the fact of being gashed by its blades.

BARÔ. (g.) Noun, Shirt or dress, but not adjusted like the close fitted jacket which is sleeveless: *coron*, the religious habit is also a *baro*. Verb, *mamaro*, to wear it. P. 2. *Pamaruan*, past, *pemaro*; *baruan*, past, *binaruan*, or, *binaro*, the cloth that is made into a *baro*. And also, *Beruan cona yta*, I already have had a dress made of that clothing. *Cabaruan*, material enough for one *baro*. *Panğabaro*, the style of the *baro*.

BARONGGA.* To throw stones. See *Basibas*.

BARUYÂ. (g.) Certain little round cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, and fried. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaruya*, to make them. *Ibaruya*, the lard, or the sugar. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive, its *manga*.

BASA. (a. and g.) Active verb and its past tense, *Mesa*, and its infinitive, *masa*, to wet, to moisten, to dampen. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *besa*, the object. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become wet; construction: *manğa*, the things wetted. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause; *Mabasâ*, adj. wet.

BASA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masa*, *basan*, to read. P. 1. the motive, or for whom, like, if I read you something, because you do not know how to read. P. 2. Past, *Binasâ*, the matter read. Neutral verb of *Ma*, either to have it read, or it can be read. *Mi*, transitive, *Acon mibasa queca*, I read not to you, but for you. *Mebasaca*, you were read, like when your name is called from the list. *Mabasaca carin*, either, you were being read from there, or they were mentioning or reading about you there. Also, *Mebasa ca*, says a boy to another, for I have seen / heard that they were accusing you before the teacher. *Mi*, f. one who goes about accusing or speaking about another. Mode of *Mi*, and *Ma*: *manğabasabasa*, diminutive, go about reading now here, then there. *Maca*, potential.

BASA. (pp.) Verb infinitive, *Manibasa*, *menibasa*. To understand the concept of this word which is often used, you have to

be aware that it is the opposite of *anat*, in the sense that *anat* is to handle with care and caution, and apprehension, v. g. a crystal vessel or glass, knowing already that it costs much, is handled with great caution and carefulness, for its delicate nature would not allow otherwise; but if it were a pitcher made of bronze, you could as well handle it without that awe, nor that caution, for its solidity allows any kind of handling. To this second concept you can deduce the meaning of *basa*, in the sense that with bronze one can proceed without fear, this is *basa*. So, glass or crystal is *epibasan*, but bronze: *sucatiang pibasan*. One who is in a narrow or tight space / place is *emibasa* (cannot move with ease); one who is in a free or wider space, *mibasa ya*, has freedom of movement. From here you can transfer to the moral concept, v. g., *Basabasa catang dumurup quing padre*, we are at ease in approaching the priest for confession, if he is jovial and simple, but if he is stern and serious, it is the contrary. From this it follows that *mabasa ya queya*, signifies he is very confident, since they are friends, they behave without any reservation nor timidity. *Micabasa*, two persons at ease with one another; *cabasa*, one of them. *Cabasan*, *quebasan*, the place conducive to being at ease, like, a recreation hall, a talking corner, or a bridge where you can breathe fresh air. And also, the house of a friend where I could freely ask for something I would need from what he has in the house. *Manibasa co pa queca*, in the same concept, if I see two persons not related to one another, like a *baintauo* and a *dalaga* strike up a conversation in words, which in themselves may be sensible and not offensive, but when uttered may seem to be out of place or untimely; *Enasa panibasa queya ing amanung antiqueta*. The same, when a husband and his wife are at ease, each is *mabasa* to one another, and the two are *mipanibasa* in what they say; *Pipanibasan*, in this way you go

deeper into the other usages of this. *Maquibasa*, to maintain or endeavor to be at ease with another.

BASAC. (a. and g.) Past, *Mesac*, to drip. *Basacbasac*, frequentative. *Mibasacan*, the one upon whom the drop fell. *Mibabasac ing lua*, *pibasacbasac nang lua*, is *Mi*, frequentative; tears are falling, he continuously sheds tears; *Cabasac*, single drop; *Balang cabasac quing lua na*, each drop of his tears.

BASAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masal*, the blacksmith forging whatever work. P. 1. The motive, or the tool. P. 2. that which is forged: Tagalog, *Banhay*: *Capitan basal*, actual head of the town.

BASAN. (a.) Rags, old cloth, sackcloth / burlap. *Magbasan*, to wear old clothes, like in going to work, *Basanan*. P. 2. past, *besanan*, that which is used as rags, although they are new clothes, if the intention is to wear them to work in the fields or in the kitchen: *basanan coya*. Also, clothes badly handled, like, by a frolicsome boy. Idiomatically: *Basan na caco yan*, for me that is an old matter; *gungcas cang aliuang bayo*, say something new. *Basanan moco*, you treat me like a rag / you dispose me as you would a rag. *Basanbasanan*, one who go on being treated like a rag / let oneself be treated as such. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become a rag, materially, old clothes, formally, be treated ignominiously or be insulted.

BASCAL. (pp.) Noun, an antique necklace, also called, a dog collar. *Magbascal*, one who wears it. *Pagbascalan*, the necklace. P. 1. *Ibascal*, or *pabascal*, like, the necklace, or the leather collar. *Cabascalan*, the gold sufficient for one necklace.

BASIBAS. (pp.) Adjective, an object thrown or flung, like, a stick or a stone, rock, etc. Active verb and its infinitive, *masibas*, *ibasibas*, to throw it. P. 1. what is thrown / cast. P. 2. to whom or at whom, past tense, with *an*, *besibasan* or without *an*,

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besibas. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, reciprocal. *Manğa*, a verb of *Mi* with *an*, the ones stoned.

BASIG. (pp.) A large pig, a fattened pig. Neutral verb of *Ma*, growing fatter and larger; also *Pabasigan me yang babi*, fatten the pig.

BASLAN. (pp.) Defective verb. *Babaslan*, *bislan*, *baslan*, the rewarder, the rewarded one. *Baslan ne itang sulat*, *Baslan me itang sulat na*; *baslan mung suyuna*; *Bislanco na*. Reciprocate, answer his letter; reward his services, I already rewarded it. See *Ab-blas*.

BASLI. (pc.) Flute, octave flute, native piccolo.

BASÔ. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *masô*, *basuan*, to make approximate gestures, like blocking or giving a strong blow, like what you propose to do or to preach, you first rehearse it before me, to see and prove how you would say or express it in actuality, I will say, *Ibasô mo*. P. 3. the place. *Basobasoan mu*, try / demonstrate once or twice what you will have to do in the final act.

BASTAGAN. (pp.) Noun, a frame or mounting for a dress or cloth you wish to stretch; *Macabastagan*, being placed thus in a frame, like a dress, or bunch of silk or woolen curtains hanging from a staff.

BASUL. (pp.) Noun, that stake or pole with which to make the exact hole for other stakes. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibasul*, *basulan*, to test, to try. P. 1. the model stake. P. 2, the land that is dug or staked.

BATA. (pp.) Adjective, sufferer, patient. *Mi*, transitive, one who suffers or bears up the pain. *Pibatan*, *pibata*, what is suffered or pain borne patiently. *Capibabatan*, patience, tolerance, endurance. *Pamibata*, the act of. *Pangabata*, the manner by which it is endured or suffered. Here notice the distinction between *macapibata*, and *macabata*.

BATÂ. (g. and a.) Odor of decaying meat or flesh. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabatâ*, adjective, odorous. Neutral verb, *Babatâ*,

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meta, *matâ*, *manğamata*, the things decaying, like slices of meat.

BATABAT. (pp.) Noun, Fence to impede entrance, block for a passage. Active verb and its infinitive, *matabat*, to block, to stop physically or morally. P. 1. that with which. P. 3 the place or person who is impeded or blocked.

BATAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matac*, *batacan*, to pull a string of wire. P. 2. the wire or metal-like wire pulled to tighten. Idiomatically: *Ibatac*, *binatac*, what is pulled firmly, *ibatac meng pagaralan*, study it very firmly or intensively / give it an intensive study.

BATAG. (a.) Noun, seed, wheat-like spikes appearing on rice plants; it is edible.

BATAL. (pp.) Noun, the neck. *Masipag a batal*, great eater. *Atlo o apat a batal*, *ding pacanan co*, In my house there are three or four mouths I have to feed. *Meguín alaua batal*, voracious eater, because the *alaua* is that net at the end of a pole to pluck fruits from a high branch or to draw fish from a pen, and takes as much as it can scoop. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalaua*, to scoop fish with it. P. 1. the *alaua* itself or for whom. P. 2. the fish caught. See *Alaua*. I have deviated here. *Batalan*, *binatal*. P. 2. one who counts how many mouths there are to feed, like in preparing to make purchases, to estimate what each may need for one year. *Batalan mu la*, *Pibatalan mu carela*, multiply according to the number of mouths to feed. *Pibatal*, past tense.

BATALA. (pp.) A bird that brings an omen, augury. *Magbatala*, those who are visited by the bird, v. g. in the house of those who believe in superstitions.

BATALAY. (pc.) Needle fish, horn fish.

BATANGLAU. (pc.) Noun, spiderweb. Active verb (rarely used) *babatanglauan*, the spider making its web. *Mibatanglauan ya mata*, said of one who has defective vision, or who has cataracts.

BATAO. (dipht.) Verb of *ma* and *mi*. With *ma*, one who is slowed down with or without

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burdens; with *mi*, one who goes slowly after he was relieved of his burden. *Bataobatao*, to walk thus. See *patao*.

BATARIS. Transitive verb. Invited. See *Sugu*.

BATAS. (pp.) Defective, *Macabatas*, *mecabatas*, to discover upon reflection, to draw conclusions, to infer. *Acon mecabatas*, I came to realize or reflect, I came to this conclusion, by the indications or signs, traces. Passive, *abatas*, the thing inferred or reflected. Neutral verb of *Ma*, discovered or came out to be true along the discourse. *Ica*, the cause of inferring, like some antecedent.

BATAS. (pp.) Verb, *Babatas*, or *mamatas*, *mematas*, its infinitive, *matas* or *batasan*, to go not by the common road, but through a short cut or diversion road. Note: if in a common road there are so many curves, and there is a byway or little street that crosses these curves, that is the *batasan*, like the contrary, if I go to Manila passing through the bay which is a straight and shorter way, I shall arrive by taking that short way, but if there is a violent sea wind, and I choose to go through the river, even if it is circuitous, the river is the *batasan*, because it is not the usual or regular way (as we shall say) *Acon mamatas*, I take a detour. P. 1. *Ipamatas*, *pematas*, the motive or the way taken thus. P. 3. *Pamatasan*, *pematasan*, or, *Batasan*, *betasan*, the place I avoided, like the sea, also the river that I chose to take as a detour, like the place from where I diverted and the place towards which I was going. *Pamatasmatas*, or, *batasbatasan*, frequentatives, like one who was already at sea, but diverted to the river because of bad weather, then turned back to the sea because the bad weather has subsided. Idiomatically, to take the circuitous way, seeking a chance to pursue some business in the nick of time. P. 3. the person he hurries to by taking the circuitous way, and the same *Pamatasmatas*; and also the business he wants to catch up to, or to transact.

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BATBAT. (pp.) The whip, the lash, not stick or rod. Active verb and its infinitive, *matbat*, *batbatan*, to whip or to beat. P. 1. that with which, and also the victim. P. 2. the whipped or beaten without being bound to something. P. 3. the rest, v. g. they whipped Pedro alone, but not his companions, these are the Passive 3, *Bitbatanan la*. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive in as much as he is lashed against something, and *Mi*, reciprocal. *Pi* and *an*, or, *anan*, the place. in as much as the name has no *anan*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become whipped or beaten, without pushing him. Passive 3 of *Mi*, *Cabatbatan*, the unidentified place where he was whipped. Passive 3 of *Mi*, *cabatbatanan*, the rest who were not whipped in the sense of *batbatanan*. *Mi*, at each other, *mibatbatan*. *Manğabatbat*, a verb of *Ma*, the boys/many who are whipped. And also of *Mi*, boys who slipped or slided, v. g. they have fallen to the ground, or branches or bridges that have fallen, these are all *manğabatbat*; and those caught while loitering or fleeing, these are *manğabatbatan*, and each is *Mibatbatan*.

BATCAL. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matcal*, *batcalan*, to impede or obstruct the course, of people who are arriving, or the course of a dispute. P. 1. that with which, or the motive. P. 2. the impeded one. Verb of *Ma*, one who or that which becomes impeded, or who is choked with a mouthful of food, because it was impeded in the act of gulping it. *Panğabatcal*, the act of being choked. *Ica* and *Maca*, causatives. *Sabat*, *batabat*, to stop them or to hinder or prevent them from passing, *batcal* is impede or obstruct the way /the course.

BATEA. (g.) A round trough for washing clothes.

BATIOO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matiao*, *batiauuan*, to observe from a distance, or, by craning the neck, or to observe from a watchtower, like, a sentinel. P. 3. what I observed in this

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manner. *Batiauan*, noun, the watchtower, or the turret.

BATIBUT. (pp.) Small canes which grow or sprout beside the big ones and are solid or compact; sometimes it denotes a solid or compact object. *Batibut ya catauan*, he has a solid body.

BATIC. (pp.) Black spots or marks that appear spontaneously on the arms. *Baticbatic*, to have many marks or black spots on any object. *Baticbatican*, one marked thus. *Mi*, reciprocal, mark oneself. The same term, and its infinitive, to mark another this way. P. 2. past tense, *betican*, on whom the marks are placed. *Pibatican*, the place, like the legs, or the arms.

BATIC-CUAS. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matic-cuas*, *batic-cuasan*, to jerk upwards, like, the fishing rod when the fish bites the bait, like, a bamboo pole /lever which is raised when drawing water from the well. P. 1. that with which or the one who. *Bati-cuasan*, the crane for drawing out water, and those poles so placed that the gates close by themselves, like in a vegetable garden, or, in an orchard.

BATING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibating*, *mamating*, to spill a liquid, to annihilate, to lose, to destroy. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabating*, become spilled, become lost; *Cabatingan*, P. 3. of *Ma*, if the person or object is in the nominative, v. g. *Quebatingan con panyo*, is one to whom something is lost. But in the genitive, it is the place where the thing got lost, v. g. *carin ing quebatinganing panyoco*, or, *ing cacabatingan ding maglayag*, the burial of the deceased. Adjective, *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive with its *Maqui*, by this it can as well mean to banish, and perhaps you will hear it, *Mabating co quing balayan con Cerbera*, with ff. I was exiled. *Bating aysip*, *bating a lub*, out of oneself, distraught.

BATING. (a.) Noun, a large net with which to catch wild boars or deer. Verb, *magbating*, to cast, to take or to carry along in a hunt.

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Batingán or *pagbatingán*, P. 3. the object which they like to hunt/catch, v. g., a carabao. *Pibatingán*, or, *pipagbatingán*, the place.

BATIS. (pp.) Noun, stream, brook. *Batisbatis*, streams, but not precisely the water, but principally the place through which the brook runs. It also means, the path or trail where deer, carabaos, usually trod, *batis usa*, etc.

BATÓ. (a.) Stone, in general. Verb, *magbató*, one who deals on stones, gathering them, carting them away. *Pagbatuan*, and *pipagbatoan*, place from where they gather them, the quarry, stone pit. P. 3. *Batuan*, *betuan*, work of stones, stonework, like a house built of stones, and also the person or object that is pelted with stones, or stoned. *Pamatuanmoya*, pelt him with stones. *Baton usa*, wild green horn, untamed like a deer. Also, the kidneys; *cabatong ungot*, a coconut; *Ma*, and *Mi*, what remains, v. g. from a cluster, many have fallen, leaving only three in the cluster, *mibatolá*, if only one is left, *mibatoya*.

BATO. (pp.) Verb, *Babatû* and *magbabatû*, says a mother in a singsong rhythm, while leisurely seated, her little son rides across her stretched feet. Metaphor: *Magbabatû*, *mipagbabatû*, and its *maqui*, *maquipagbabatû*, signify access, with a sexual connotation (double meaning).

BATOBALANI. (pp.) Lodestone, magnet.

BATOBATO. (a.) turtle dove, ring dove.

BATOC. (a.) Adjective, hasty, in haste. Active verb and its infinitive, *magbatoc*, *matoc*, to hurry in talking, in working, or simply hurrying. P. 2. to whom; *batocbatoc*, frequentative, is also neutral: *batobatocan*, on whom; *Mi*, transitive and *Mi*, neutral, verb of *Ma*, going in haste, or be in a hurry.

BATUG. (a.) Sluggishness, weakness. as of a horse which, even when given the spurs or whipped with a stick, does nothing more than snort, but would not move or walk; it can also be said of a man who is *batugan*, indolent, lazy, laggard. *Cabatugan*, this defect. Verb, *magbatug*, like one burdened

with a heavy load, who in the same case, would not move even when threatened with a stick; v. g. this action, *pamagbatug*, or the act itself, *pangabatug*

BATUIN. (pp.) the stars. Active verb and its infinitive, *matuin*, to shine, like stars coming out after the clouds fade away. *Batuinan*, like, a horse with a star on its brow; *mibatuin*, those of the same destiny, or fate, fortune, results. *Cabatuin*, one of them.

BATULALANĠAN. (pp.) Adjective, short sighted, who can hardly see at twilight or nightfall. Verb of *Mi*, with *an*, *mibatulalanġan*. *Pangabatulalanġan*, suffering from short sightedness. *Cabatulalanġan*, abstract.

BATULANG. (corrid.) Noun, small net, bag-net, with which to carry a water trough or large earthen jar, etc. *Magbatulang*, to carry thus; *batulanġan*, past, *betulanġan*. 2. what is carried thus.

BATÚS. (a.) Adjective, that which is near or at the point of breaking, like, a rope or a cord. Verb of *Ma*, *mabatus*, to come to a breaking point.

BAUA. Essence, no longer used.

BAUAI. (dipht.) A long pole used as a fishing rod. Active verb, past tense, *minauay* and its infinitive, *mauai*, *bauaian*, to fish, with it. P. 3. the place, or the fish caught, *beuayan*, past.

BAUAL. (pc.) Adjective, prohibited thing / forbidden thing; *bongan bual*, forbidden fruit. Active verb and its infinitive, *maual*, *ibauual*, to forbid, to prohibit. P. 1. that which is forbidden; P. 3. to whom it is forbidden. *Macabauual*, causal, and being forbidden.

BAUANG. (pc.) Noun, Garlic. *Para-parang masan bauang*, everywhere they cook garlic, or everyone has something to clam about, says one being reprimanded to the person who reprimands him, or everyone has his own faults or each has his own secrets.

BAUAS. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mauas*, *bauasnan*, to lessen, to diminish.

P. 1. the one who is given something that is reduced or deducted from another thing, v. g. *ibauas da ca quening cacanan co*, what I have here to eat, I will give you a share / I will share with you the food I am about to eat, or, what food I have I shall reduce to give you part of it. And also: *Uyanti*, or *pilan ing ibauas co*, how much or how many do I deduct? Passive 2., what is reduced, past tense, *binauas*; with syncope, *beuasnan* or without, the heap or quantity that is greater than what is deducted or lessened, is the Passive 3. *beuasanan*, or *beuasnan*. Verb of *Ma*, *mabauas*, become lessened and its infinitive, *manġabauas*, like earthen jars, but without *an*. *Cabauasnan*, *quebauasan*, or *quebauasnanco*, v. g. of five jars, three were taken from me.

BAUEBAUE. (pp.) noun, A shrub that is well known and useful in medicine, especially against tapeworms, according to the Flora, page 255.

BAUG. (corrid.) Noun, a discolored ridge or swelling or bruise of the skin or weal caused by a blow, not by whipping. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, and of *Ma*, to become swollen. P. 1. i, the motive or cause. P. 2. the swelling. Of a fruit it is said, *mebaug ya*, if it gets bruised by falling.

BAUG. (pp.) Adjective, sterile, man or woman, and Verb of *Ma*, to become sterile. *Ica*, the cause; *Cabaugan*, sterility; infinitive, *mangabaug*, the sterile ones or the barren women.

BAUI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maui*, *bauian*, to retract what was said, to recover what was lost. *Magbauui*, the same. P. 1. the motive; P. 2. Also with the past tense, *binauui*, what is retracted, like, a false testimony. And that which was lost, like in card game. And also, a feat is undertaken, I did not succeed in it, there is a rematch to recover from the previous loss. And also to take back what has been given. Verb of *Mi*, neutral, to return to the former state or status, v. g. a preserve that

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has gone dry, is returned to its moist condition, a bar that is bent is returned to its straight shape; *Mi*, reciprocal, *ad invicem* to find each other again, or retract what was said to one another. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become retracted, or to be found again, and its infinitive, *manga*, things like those. To retract what was said, to lose what has been gained. v. g. *Pabaucot ding simbut cong pesos / pabauyanque caring salapi ing simbutananco / pabauyan mo co*. I will let the pesos I won be recovered by the loser. / I will let the one over whom I won a chance to recover some of the money I won from him. Give me a chance to recover my losses, let us play again.

BAUL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing manufactured in a rough stage, like a banca or a wood carving, or a sculpture not yet perfected. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibaul*, *baulan*, to make an object in such a stage, like, a rough draft or first sketch. Passive, past tense, *Beulan*, or *binaul*, what is in draft or rough stage. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become / prepared thus.

BAUO. (pp.) Scent, or warm exhalation from the earth, good or bad. Active verb and neutral verb, *mamauo*, *bauan*, to exhude a scent, to emit such a scent or smell, odor. P. 1. the scent emitted by the thing itself. P. 2. past tense, *binauo*, what is smelled; Verb of *Ma*, the same, become emitted or smelled.

BAUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaut*, *bautan*, to sniff or to smell. P. 2. past, *Beutan*, or *binaut*, the scent that is sniffed or smelled. Idiomatically, *mibautya mo queti*, hardly had he arrived, he left immediately. Also, *bautman ala*, to exaggerate that there is nothing at all, even a scent of it is not there. If the thing asked for is in plural, it is specified: *Bautman salapi, alacon salapi*. I don't have money, not even the least scent of money.

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BE. Ironical interjection, v. g. criticizing or finding fault with the looks of somebody, and he retorts, *Be, mamacarine ya!* That is, if you do see my dear sirs. Bah, you are despising, putting me to shame.! (note the *mamaca*.)

BEBAL. (dipht.) Seashore, sea side. Riverside, mountain side. Neutral verb, past, *Minebay* and its infinitive, to walk along the seashore or near / close to. the shore. P. 1. past, *Binebay*, what passes near the shore, the ship. P. 3. past, *Binebayan*, the part of the shore along which it passed. *Maca*, to be close to the shore; *Mabebay*, very, very close to the shore, or river bank, or foot of the mountain

BECUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibecut*, to pull upwards, like, going up the stairs or pull out the banca from the river. P. 1. past, *Binecut*, the object. *Mi*, transitive and *Mi*, passive. *Pibecutan*, the place from where, whereby, or where to it is brought up. Also, *magbecut*, said of a crocodile which goes up to the shore to dry up.

BELAN. (pp.) Defective root. *Pabelan*, one who gloats or is happy about a bad incident, by saying, v. g. that serves you right, or just a remark by a parent to his child, I am happy that this has happened to you, or saying this to oneself about an enemy. *Intang pabelanan moco*, why do you compliment me about my mistakes, why do you gloat over my misfortunes? *Mamabelan*, one who does this often or overdoes it. *Pamabelan*, the action of; *pamamabelan*, a variation of *pamapa*, that of the frequentative. See the Grammar. *Pangapabelan*, to suffer it or experience it.

BELATAN. (pc.) Fake gold, alchemy, or a thing badly plated. Idiomatically, *belatan dangalan ing capagparangalan*. Boastfulness is like goldplated lead / is like garbage in beautiful wrappings. Or To exhibit one's achievements is false

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honor. A boastful person has a false sense of honor. Boastfulness betrays one's false sense of honor.

BELITA. (pp.) Small bundles or stacks of harvested palay which are later carried away to form a bigger stack.

BELITA. (pp.) A fish roasted / broiled wholly, head to tail. See *Baluti*.

BENAT. (pp.) Noun, Relapse. Neutral verb of *Ma*, one who is recovering from his sickness suffers a relapse. A variation: to fumigate the sick person who has a relapse, *Pamenat*, that with which. P. 3. *Pamenatan*, to whom; the same, past, *minenat*, to be a cause of the relapse. P. 2.past, *Binenat.*, the one who relapses. *Pabenatanan mone ngeta*, don't let another relapse happen.

BENGI. (pp.) The night. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become night, and that of *Ma*, is also one who is caught or overtaken by the night. Another infinitive, *mamengi*, to go around, or do something at night, although it could have been done during the day, like, calling on the priest at night, although it could have been done throughout the day. P. 3. the business or the person to whom one goes at night; *Pacabengi*, *pepacabengi*, denotes intention, purposely waiting till it is night, v. g. *Ecosa pacabengi carin*, I do not intend to stay there till night. P. 3. of *Ma*, caught by the night; to allow or let be caught by the night, *Pabengiantapa*, *bayo ta maco*, let us wait till night, before we go. *Maca*, *Ica*, the cause of being caught up by the night.

BENUS. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, to be dismayed or discouraged, not by accident, but by sentiment. *Mabebenusnacoy naua*, I am already running out of breath / I am already becoming exasperated. *Pangabenus*, the exasperation, the dismay that is felt.

BETU. (pp.) A species of cane from which a stick, or arrow is made.

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BIYAI. (dipht.) Noun, life. Neutral verb, *Bibiyai*, *mimiyai*, *miyai*, to be alive; and active, to cause to live, to vivify: be careful in understanding it. P. 1. *ibiyai*, *biniyai*, that with which one vivifies, maintains, or preserves life, and the one whose life is sustained, conserved, like, fish in a pond, aquarium, fish pen, in the concept of the P. 1, but in as much as the other is capable of living, the passive 2 expresses it well, not the passive !. P. 2., *biyayan*, *biniyai*, the one vivified or revived, or the one sustained / fed by another, as you shall hear at each instance. *Nanung biyeiung catanan [cacanan?] queti?* / *bibiyayanaqueponitang tauong malugud*. What sustenance do you have here? or How do you survive here? / we are looked after (kept alive / supported) by that generous / kind person. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become vivified (be kept alive, and by this we mean, to live: to be alive, to have life. Note, in this language there no formal word for *vivo*, *vivis*, *vivit*, I live, you live, he lives. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, but there is also *mabiyai*, remain alive, life becomes preserved, like the fish that has been caught. *Ita naman sablan tauo antitan asan a macabiyai quing bunuan queti quing yato*. All of us people are like fish kept alive in the fishpen of this world. Also, *Nanung icabibieyo*, or, *cabiayan*, or, *pangabiyayanyo?* like, *nanung cacanan yo*, or, *nanung pangangananyo?* *Nanung pangabiena ning tauong e mangan?* (What makes you stay alive, what is your livelihood, or, on what do you survive? Like, what do you eat, or, what food do you eat? How can a person who does not eat survive? / How can one stay alive without eating?)

BIA. (g.) A small white fish well known locally.

BIABAS. (pp.) Guava tree and its fruits. A tree some three yards high, ver well known and useful in medicine, according to the *Flora*, page 292.

BIAS. (pp.) Adjective, what comes between one joint and another joint, or the part between two nodes, like, the bamboo, or, sugarcane; *Cabias*, one such part; verb, *umbias*, the cane growing its *bias*. Also, *mamias*, one who removes the meat of the limbs, like, with a knife separates the meat from the bones of the limbs. Passive 2. *pamiasan*, *pemias*, the bones; *mebibias*, one who has long limbs (*bias*).

BIASA. (pp.) Defective root, I have not found an adequate term for its meaning; it is certain that to know is meant here, but it is also sure that this word is not adequate in its meaning, so *biasa*, is more than mere knowing, for knowing is only one species in a genus, in the sense, that *babay* can refer to Maria, and here it is meant that she is a woman; what would you say if you hear, *cabayon babai*? It is precise to say, either *babay* means more than a woman, for it is the genus that admits distinct species, that is why it becomes precise to say that *babay* here means the female of animals or plants. It is the same with *biasa*. Thus I say, that *biasa*, is to be an accomplished person, to be accustomed, to be informed, and so: *acon biasa*, *ican biasa*, I know, you know; *bibiasa*, becoming informed, becoming accustomed, becoming adjusted / acquainted; its neutral verb of *Ma*, to become such, like, a young ox, getting trained to carry the yoke, the carabao learning or becoming trained to plow, the stutterer getting trained to speak or use his tongue, and from this we say, the young ox knows how to carry the yoke, the carabao knows how to plow, the foreigner knows how to speak words in another language; verb, *mamiasa*, *memiasa*, v. g. one who speaks fluently the Pampango language, it is said very well: *memiasaya casi ing dilana*, his tongue has become adjusted to speak the language; one who plays the piano well, *ding taliri nang memiasa*, *memiasa ne taliri*; of a twig that used to be bent, once it is straightened does

not revert to its bent form, they say, *memiasa neng macatulid*, it remains in the straight form. If taken to its strict meaning, to know or to learn, we can never say, the twig has learned to become straight. P. 3. *Bibiasnan*, *pemiasnan*, *abibiasnan*, those who are fast in doing something, because they have been accustomed to it. *Magbibiyasa*, one who is presumptuous, but perhaps knows nothing; *maguing biasa*, one who pretends that he knows; *mibibiasa*, v. g. *mibibiyasayang mangamano*, is said well of a person who, being worse, gives advice to one who is better than he is; *mibibiasaya lacuas yang marauac*, the devil of a preacher; also you will hear, when speaking to some haughty/ thieving youngster, *mibibiyasang mangamano*, he speaks like an adult, but he is a good-for-nothing person, who does know a word; *mibibiyasacang mangamano*, you are a person who speaks good words but does no works; *Nanan pan mibibiasa alan muna queya*, one who in speaking is second to none, so, his works corresponds to his words. If one who is an expert in something comes to be with one who does not know anything, *mibibiasaya*, *pibibiasnanaya*, *pibiasa*, past; *pibiasnan*, future, one who learns to deceive like a *sangle* deceiving an *indio* (native) in his deals, likewise a cheater in games who plays with the naïve and simple, who knows very little, (taking advantage of his naivette).

BIASBIAS. (pc.) A medicinal plant. See its descriptions in the *Flora de Filipinas*, published in Manila in 1845, pages 18 and 19.

BIVI. (pp.) Noun, a domesticated duck.

BICAL. (pp.) A species of thin reeds.

BICAN. (pp.) Noun, the skull, cranium. Also inner shell of the coconut. *Mi*, two who play with the shell. *Pibibicanan*, the empty cocount shell.

BICANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *micang*, *ibicang*, *mamicang* to divide, to break open the shells like, that of oysters, or to spread the legs apart. Past tense,

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micang, likewise the future tense, with the accent on the last syllable, P. 1. that which, past, *bicang*; the same for the P. 2. that which. Verb of *Ma*, to become broken open. *Mi*, transitive, *mibicáng*, and *Mi*, passive *mibicang*.

BICAS. (pp.) The edge, or seam of a cloth, where to look if it is of first-class material. From this, *alan cabicas*, like, *Alan capara*, commonly meaning, the state, or quality of a man.

BICLAD. (pp.) Active verb, past tense, *Miniclad*, and its infinitive, *miclad*, to catch by surprise, like, one who sees a woman whose *tapis* is blown away by a strong wind, or a man who cringes in shame, for his *calzon*, underwear, falls down and his private parts are exposed; from this, they say, that this word means to uncover what is hidden, but it has to be understood in the sense already explained, like one who catches another telling a lie, or stealing, or in any other fault, no matter, that he is caught in the act, they say, *Merasanya*, which is more often used for such a case. P. 2. past, *biniclad*, the person caught by surprise. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become caught by surprise, or exposed to shame in the sense already mentioned., And the same, *quemebicladca*, is *mebanteca*.

BICTI. (pp.) Active verb, past tense, *Micti*, and its infinitive, *ibicti*, *mictí*, to choke or strangle another by squeezing around his neck with your hands or with a rope / cord. P. 2. *Bictian*, *binicti*, the victim. *Magbicti*, to kill oneself by hanging or looping the rope around the neck, or killing oneself by whatever means. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, to become suffocated / strangled. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the physical cause.

BICUS. (pp.) Noun, A bond coiled around to keep firm. *Bicusan*, P. 3., v. g. a log or a post.

BIDBID. (pp.) Active verb, past tense, *Minidbid* and its infinitive, *midbid*, *ibidbid*, to tie around, coiling a rope like tying the penitents to the crossbars they

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are carrying. P. 1. past tense, *Binidbid*, the rope, P. 2. the arm or the body or another thing which are tied with a coiling rope.

BIDSO. (pp.) Adverb, almost, nearly. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*), *mamimitsuan*, *memitsuanyang mebulag a mata quing pamanangisna*. Almost got blinded by his copious tears.

BIGA. (g.) Noun, Cloud, also some wide leaves that cure itching.

BIGA. (pp.) A plant whose leaves are useful for medicine, according to the *Flora*, page 458.

BIGAC. (a.) Synonym of *abiac*. *Bigac* is used more often for new born piglets, or suckling pigs.

BIGLA. (pp.) Defective root. All in the passive except the past tense it is primarily an adverb. To understand this root you have to know that the strict meaning says something, and the mind of the speaker says another thing, that had been the preference in its usage. So that if the order which the root signifies is pursued, it will exceed the order or command, v. g. *Biglan me iyan*, strictly, it will mean be rude, be harsh on it, but the speaker means to say, albeit, hyperbolically, do it in the shortest time or manner, that is, he has to exceed the usual manner, to act more than the ordinary. And so, here we see that the word implies some excess. In this supposition, *Bigla mo*, give it the greatest speed, is more than *lagaua*, *galing*. *Biglana ning tauong mabalatong*. Suddenly, with the least thought, a man easily becomes mistaken / commits a mistake. *Bibiglan*, *biglan*, *binigla*, what is done in this manner. Verb of *Ma*, to become excessive. *Ica*, and *maca*, *Man"abigla*, in the mode of *Ma*, the pressured ones. Another variation: *Mamigla*, one who gives the greatest speed on many things. *Pamiglan*, *pamigla*, the persons being made to hurry or being harassed; the meaning depends / or is easily understood in the context.

BIGO. (a. and g.) Adjective, one who has not succeeded, or has missed the mark, or has lost the opportunity; so here it means the unfortunate, the unlucky, the unhappy. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabigo*, to become such. Antonym of *Nio*. *Cabiguan*, abstract.

BIG-GUAS. (cor.) Active verb, past, *Minig-guas*, and its infinitive, *mig-guas*, to make designs on wood or wood. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Binig-guas*, the object. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become carved or designed on. *Cabig-guasan*, an individual carving. *Pibig-guasan*, the shavings, or the place.

BIJAG. (pp.) To put in chains, to capture, a Tagalog word.

BIJIRA. (pp.) Adjective, rare, v. g. *bijira lang banal*, *dapot e la bijira ding macasalanan*. *Bijirala ding e medila*, Rare are those who are not talkative: a Tagalog word used here.

BILAC. (a.) *Bilacbilac*, to skip or jump with open legs, like, an immodest girl.

BILAD. (pp.) Adj. A thing exposed to the sun, or dry. Active verb, future, *Milad*, and its infinitive, *ibilad*, to expose to the sun for drying. P. 1. past, *Bilad*, that which is exposed to the sun for drying. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become exposed for drying. *Macabilad*, be under the sun, and thus, that of *Ma*, and that of *Maca*, speak of one laboring under the sun. *Qui portavimus pondus diei*, we who have borne the heat of the sun the whole day. Verb, *Magbilad*, one who places himself under the sun to dry himself, like one who has just come out of the shower, or like the crocodile which has come out of the river; it is also said of one who sleeps without a blanket or cover, especially of a woman. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, (*pibilaran*), the place.

BILANG. (pp.) A tree, whose roots and sap are useful in painting and in medicine, according to the *Flora*, page 518.

BILANG. (pp.) Adj., a thing counted. Act. Verb, past, *Minilang*, and its infinitive, *milang*, to number, to count. P.1. past,

Binilang, that which is handed for counting. P. 2. that which has been counted. P.3. past, *Bilanganan*, one to whom the counted ones are turned over. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to be counted. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, Passive, *Mi*, with company, like a town chief, who vacates his office and goes, and the one who comes in. *Pibilangan*, the partners, one of them is *maquibilang*. See the Grammar. Also, *Pibilangan*, the place; also, idiomatically, *Ibilang mu neng mebating*, likewise, *Pacamebating monaya*, Count it as lost, or Consider it as your loss; very often *ibilang* is equivalent to *peca*, v. g. *Bilang yan carnero ing usa*, or, *Cabilangyan carnero*, and *peca* is often used. Venison is considered mutton. It is taken for mutton. Also, of an ungrateful person, it is said, *Tauo yan alanbilang*, that is, he does not count (take into account) the blessings / favors he has received. Also, *bilang anac*, used often for the concept of adoption, taken in as a son, regard one as a son. P. 1. past, *Binilang anac*, the child / or adopted one. *Mibilang anac*, computed with others, like sons dividing equally among themselves their inheritance, or, taking upon themselves the liabilities of their father; P. 1, past, *Pibilang anacan*, or *pibilang anac*, the inheritance, or the debts. *Maqui* and *Paqui*, and *Cabilang anac*, the one; comes to be the concept of *peca*.

BILANGGÔ. (g.) Warden, lock. Act. Verb, future tense, *Milanggô*, and its infinitive, *ibilanggo*, to confine, to imprison. P. 2. past, *Bilanggô*, imprison whom. P. 3. *Pamilanguan*, or, *pimilingguan*, the prison. See *Sucul*.

BILAO. (dipht.) Verb, *Manilao*, to deceive with an obvious thing. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become deceived or be mistaken. Synonym of *Baligao*. See *mali*.

BILAS. (a.) In-laws, the spouses of two brothers or sisters. *Mibilas*, those who are thus related. *Bilasan*, one taken as such, by marriage.

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BILASA. (g.) Adj., rotten fish, decaying fish, and it may refer also to one that has a certain disease as manifested by the paleness of its flesh or meat. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become rotten, *Manga*, many becoming rotten or decaying.

BILBIL. (pp.) Flabbiness.

BILI. (g.) Act. Verb, past tense, *Minili*, and its infinitive, *mili*, *ibili*, to relinquish, to let go. P. 1. past, *Binili*, that which is relinquished. P. 3. *Binilianan*, *pibilianan*, the place. *Macabili*, be placed on, be relinquished; *Pamamili*, the act of letting go, See. *Tabili*.

BILIG. (a.) Noun, cloudiness of the eye; *Biligan*, one who has this white spot in the eye /eyes, and *biliganan*, the who becomes afflicted with this ailment of the eye. *Pangabiligan*, this affliction itself.

BILIN. (pp.) Noun, message, instruction, command, recom-mendation, testament, and its infinitive, *Manğabilin*, like, leaving instructions in a will or testament; *Manabilin*, to leave some instructions, recommendations. P. 1. *Panabilin*, *penabilin*, that which is recommended, given instructions; and also, one who is sent a message asking him to come, summoning one through a messenger, one who is sent for. P. 3. the person to whom a *bilin* is sent , or entrusted. *Macapanabilin*, it is recommended so, what is recommended.

BILING. (a.) Act. Verb and neutral, past and future, and its infinitive, *miling*, to turn or be turned from one side to the other, or from top to bottom. P. 3. past, *Biling*, that which is turned in this manner. P. 2. the same. *Bilingbiling*, frequentative, like one tossing in bed and could not sleep. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Maca*, turned towards the other side.

BILIS. (a.) The speed of the the wind, not strong but stable. Verb of *Ma*, to maintain such speed. Idiomatically, *mabilis yang anac*, an agile lad, nimble and swift in movement. *Cabilisan*, agility, swiftness.

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BILUC. (pc.) *Bilucbiluc*, to wriggle, to glide like a snake, like a boat making turns through a winding river. P. 1. *Biniluc*, the boat that is glided in this manner. P. 3. *Bilucan*, past and future, the place.

BILUG. (pp.) The roundness or entirety of a thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *milug*, *bilugan*, to make round, to make complete, to sum up. The same, and that of *Ma*, to become round or whole, like the moon, or complete, like the water at full tide. P. 2. *Binilug*, what is rounded, completed. *Pangabilug*, the entirety and the roundness, the totality. *Cabilugan*, abstract; the verb also implies coagulation or curdling of milk, or blood.

BILUTUG. (a.) Noun, toasted rice or corn kernels. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibilutug*, *bilutugan*, to toast it. P. 2. the rice. *Bilitugan*, the *carajay* or the pan.

BINÂ. (g.) Adverb, very. *Mayap abinâ*, very good. Neutral verb of *ma*, to become very *Pangabina*, (*mabina*), this is a redundancy. Also, *Ecapacabinang minum*, or, *emopabinang inuman*, is of *Paca*, with intent; do not drink excessively, or do not drink it all at once. *Maca*, causal, v. g. *Ing ininum cung ulu ya na pin macabina quing saquit cu*. The medicine that I took has aggravated my illness.

BINÂN. (a.) A wooden beam or post, to which the chains of a slave are attached in order to prevent his escape.

BINANAO. (dipht.) Noun, a small dart, once it pierces, it cannot be retrieved. *Magbinanao*, to use it.

BINDONG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that spins when thrown, like one that spins about when kicked or when cast by the hand, but it does not have to be a ball. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibindong*, *mindong*, to throw things thus; P. 1. past, *Binindong*, the object thrown. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, and verb of *Mi*. *Mengabindong*, the things thrown, like, plates, bowls by one who is vexed or angry.

BINI. (a.) Noun, Seed in general; *bibini*, *mibibini*, to produce them or keep them for sowing. *Binian*, the seed kept for

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sowing, or *Pabini*, *pepabini*, one who gives or supplies the seeds for sowing, like the landlord to his tenants, also the seeds thus supplied. *Pabinian*, the field in which they will be sown. *Maquibini*, one who has seeds for sowing.

BINIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibinit*, *binitan*, *maminit*, to stretch the string of the bow to shoot an arrow. P. 1. past, *Bininit*, the string with an arrow. *Macabinit*, being stretched. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

BINLIT. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Minlit*, and its infinitive, *maminlit*, *ibinlit*, *binlitan*, to stretch a crumpled thing to smoothen it out, to smooth out by pulling. P. 2. past, *Binlit*, what is being smoothed out by pulling. See *Abit*, more commonly used.

BINONGA. See *Bilan*.

BINTAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Minintal*, to hold between two fingertips, *mintal*, *bintalan*, like, a precious stone to see and look at its quality, genuineness. P. 2. *Bintal*, the precious stone. *Bintalbintalan*, frequentative, and also the precious stone, which is held like a thing that was never seen before; from this nuance, the word is used for a game of wits, similar to that played by two or more contestants, so they say, *Ing talubang banua bintalbintalancoya*, *mecayabpayabpa can Pedro*, and the answer, *E dimpa*; the rejoinder: *Nuya dimpa? Talubang banua*, a certain species of butterfly, which no one has ever seen, and the others now inquire from the contestants in the game. (The heavenly butterfly I am inquiring of may have alighted on Pedro. No, it has not! Where could it be?)

BINTANG. (pp.) Noun, Falsehood, or false witness. Active verb, *magbintang*, *ibintang*, to bear false witness, *bintanġan*, to accuse falsely. P. 1. *Bibintang*, or *ipagbintang*, the accusation. P. 3. *Bintanġan*, or, *pagbintanġan*, the one accused falsely.

BINTI. (g.) Noun, Courage, manliness. Verb of *Ma*, being courageous. *Cabintian*, the

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courageousness. Plural, *manġabintii*, or, *micabinfii*, the courageous men.

BINTICUJUL. (corrid.) A species of small bananas, a Tagalog word.

BINTING. (pp.) Two silver reals. See the Grammar (*Arte...Bergaño*).

BINTOL. (pp.) A net used for catching crabs.

BINGAC.* (*binggac*) (pp.) Active verb, past and future, *Minggac*. See *Bicang*, its synonym, frequently used.

BINGAO. (dipht.) Adjective, notched, dented, like a knife. P. 2. past, *Biningao*, that which is dented. *Cabingġauan*, the bluntness. *Panġabingao*, that bluntness. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become blunted, *Manġa*, *Manġabingao*, plural.

BINGBING. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, the boat that is forced to beach by strong winds, although not wrecked or capsized; P. 3. *Cabingbingan*, the place or port into which it is forced by the winds.

BINGCAYO. (g.) Noun, lullaby, a song to lull babies to sleep. Active verb, past and future, *migcayo*, or, *magbincayo*, to sing to lull a baby to sleep. P. 1. the baby. P. 3. the place, like, a hammock. *Maca*, becoming lulled, able to lull.

BINGCAS. (pp.) Active verb, past, *miningcas*, and its infinitive, *mingcas*, to break open a ring or link in a chain. P. 1. past, *Biningcas*, what is broke open. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become broken thus, *mabingcas*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, Passive, and their *manġa*, plural, the things that are broke open.

BINGCONG. (pp.) Adjective, crooked or warped, like a rod. *Bingcongbingcon*, what has many curves or bends. Another infinitive, active, *mamingcong*. P. and P. 2. *Biningcong*, that which has been bent.

BINGCULAN. (pp.) Noun, the front edge of a *tapis*, alias *Salucsucan*, Opposite of *salimpat*.

BINGLAD. (pp.) Noun, broken grains of rice, left after pounding. Active verb, past, *mininglad*, and its infinitive, *maminglad*, to pound into small pieces, and also the sifted grains. P. 2. past, *Bininglad*, the small pieces that have passed through the

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sifter. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabinglad*, to separate the small broken grains from the whole grains by sifting. *Cabinglaran*, one such little broken piece.

BINGSAL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing wedged, like an implement or instrument. Active verb, past, *miningsal*, *mingsal*, *bingsalan*, to wedge a tool. P. 2. past, *biningsal*. See *Basal*.

BINGUT. (pp.) Adjective, an infant (not yet baptized).

BINYAG. (pp.) From an unknown root. Active verb, past, *mininyag*, it has been usurped to mean to baptize. But in the Pampango language, it is under pain of mortal sin to use this word in the form / words (formula) of baptism, for being totally doubtful as to its accommodated sense. P. 2. past, *Bininyag*, one who has been baptized. *Bininyagan*, an appellation for Christians, and in giving a name to something, they usurped this word in imitation of what we (missionaries) have done, when we are accustomed to say, he was "baptized as so and so", meaning a name or nickname was given to it, and this is commonly used, as you will find out further. See *bunyag*.

BIO. (pp.) Interjection, or a word for driving away birds. *Biobio*, its frequentative.

BIOC. (pp.) Scar, including that on wood or stone. *Biocan*, one who/which has a scar. Verb, *magbioc*, to cause or produce the scar. *Mi* with *an*, *mibiocan*, the scarred object.

BIC-QUIA. (cor.) Noun, those black fragments discharged by the sea, looking like liver.

BIRAY. (dipht.) Noun, A kind of boat.

BIRANG. (pp.) Noun, a piece torn from, or a tear in a cloth. *Manḡabirang*, the cloth that has many of such tears. Verb form, active, *Mamirang*. P. 2. *Pamiranḡan*, the cloth that is being torn into pieces. *Cabirang*, a single tear from the cloth, it is also said of a single piece of the *landay* (bamboo slat for flooring).

BIRI. (pp.) Noun, Seeds of a cucumber; they are white. From this they say, *antinbiri*, *meguinbiri*, of a beautiful woman.

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BIRO. (g.) Noun, a trick or joke in words, or in deeds. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamiru*, *biruan*, to joke or say falsities in a jocular or in a serious manner. P. 2. past, *Biniru*, the object of a joke. *Mi*, with a companion, joking one another in falsities or in verities; *birubiru* or *Mibirubiru*, to engage in joking., playing jokes on one another. *Birubiruan*, the person being joked upon; *pibirubiru*, the joke being played, also the person with whom one is engaged in joking. v. g. *Pibiru na con Pedro quetang baintauo*, says a *dalaga*. Pedro is playing a joke on / teasing that young man about me. *Aliuang biro*, or, *macayaluanbiro*, not an ordinary joke, a different kind of joke / that is no longer a joke. *Toto biruman bibiru co*, true or not, I am not serious / true or not, I am just jesting.

BIRUC. (a.) Noun, a kind of big boat / large ship.

BISA. (g.) Defective verb, means to like. *Bisa ca*, do you like, *bisa co*, I like, (wish). Neutral verb of *Ma*, to begin to like; *bisanbisan*, to feel a liking, v. g. I ask Antonio in the presence of Juan, if he likes Maria, and Juan remarks, *bisanbisan mo ya mo?* That is, do you doubt about that now? posing such a question to Antonio? Love for a woman starts with a liking her and ends up to wanting her.

BISACLAT. (pp.) Verb of *Ma*, to have the legs wide open, but *magbisaclat* is opening them modestly, gathering up the *tapis* in a way to allow others to pass between them like in some games they play. P. 1. the legs. P. 2. the one who passes between them. The word is often used concerning girls, because the boys do not wear the *tapis*.

BISALA. (pp.) Noun, a kind of reed or cane growing on salty water, very similar to the sugar cane.

BISLAC. (pp.) Adjective, parted or divided lengthwise, like a cane or bamboo or stick. Active verb, past tense, *Minislac*, and its infinitive, *mislac*, to divide lengthwise. P. 1. past, *Binislac*, that with which. P. 2. past, *binislac*, the object that is divided

lengthwise. Neutral verb of *Ma*, be divided lengthwise. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi* with company, the pieces, and also those who take a piece. *Pibislacan*, from which the long pieces were taken or made. Idiomatically, they call married couples, *mibislac*, and a married person says of his or her partner, *cabislac ne ning catauan co*. *Manğabislac*, *mengabislac*, said of many logs that are parted in the middle or divided into two lengthwise.

BISLUG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing divided into big slices. Active verb, past, *Minislug*, and its infinitive, *mislug*, to cut, or slice in big pieces. P. 1. past, *Binislug*, the instrument, or motive. P. 2. past, *binislug*, the thing sliced or cut up in this manner. *Cabislug*, one of such slices.

BIS-SUANG. (cor.) Noun, fissures or cracks in the feet. *Bis-suanğan*, one who has such cracks. *Mi* with *an*, one on whose feet they appear.

BISTA. (pp.) Adverb, although. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

BITAG. (pp.) Noun, trap for birds. Active verb and its infinitive, *mintag*, to hang something for airing, like, clothes on a line. P. 1. past, *Bintag*, what is hung on a line. *Pibitagan*, the place, the line, or cordon. *Macabitag*, set in place. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

BITAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibitay*, *bitayan*, to hang, or kill by hanging. P. 1. and P. 2. past tense, *Binitay*, the one hanged. *Bitayan* or *pibitayan*, the gallows, or the tree from which one is hanged. *Maca*, hanging. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become hanged at the gallows, *manga*, the many hanged at the gallows.

BITANA. (g.) Noun, a net for fishing. Act. verb, past and future, *mitana*, to catch fish with it.

BITAOG. (dipht.) Noun, a tree of second class timber, popularly called, *palo-maria*, Mary-tree. For its use, see the *Flora*, p. 129.

BITAS. (a.) Adjective, a thing torn, like a cloth, or something opened, like a breach in the

breakwater, or watergate of the canal through which the water flows or released down the river; also, the one missing front teeth, and from this, *bitas a balumğus*, one who cannot keep secrets, or cannot keep his mouth shut, and says everything to everybody. Active verb and its infinitive, *mitas*, *bitasan*, to unseam, to unstitch a cloth, to open a canal, to remove the watergate. P. 2. past, *binitas*, the object that is breached. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to break it thus, *Macabitas*, the cause, or the state of being breached. See *Tastas*.

BITASA. (a.) Adverb, surely, like in ascertaining if a thing is already finished. Active verb, past and future, *Mitasa*, *bitasan*, to ascertain a thing thus. P. 2. past, *bitasa*, what is ascertained as concluded or finished, v. g. a case decided at all levels /instances. *Cabitanasan*, abstract. *Panğabitasa*, the ascertainment or definitiveness. *Micabitasa*, two who have concluded a debate or a case, litigation or contract. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to make it secured or certain. See *Tiwasay*.

BITAUAC. (pc.) Similar to *bitas*, but denotes greater extent or quantity, and this is said of a grievous or mortal wound. Active verb, past and future, *Mitauac*, and its infinitive, *mamitauac*, *bitauacan*, to unstitch or to break thus. P. 2. past *Bitauac*, the object. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become unstitched or broken. *Ica* and *Maca*, the causes; mode of *Ma*, *mabitauac*; the things that are broken, *manğabitauac*, *mengabitauac*.

BITBIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *minitbit*, and its infinitive, *mitbit*, to carry hanging from the hand. P. 1. past, *binitbit*, for whom. P. 2. past, *binitbit*, that which is toted by the hand, and also the poor, or widow who was helped to recover her former conditions, v. g. *bitbitan me itang calulu*, support the poor. *Maquibitbit*, one supported with another, like a *dalag* among small fishes, makes up for the rest: *Paquibitbit*. P. 1. the *dalag* making up for the small ones. *Talapabitbit*, one who

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carries out something out of obligation, or by virtue of his office: carries or supports something thus; also, it is said of one who is very charitable and is a defender of the poor; there is also *talabitbit*. See *Talubitbit*.

BITIC. (a.) Noun, a garter similar to that of the dyed *Bacay*, bound around the legs to walk better; if you want to know more, ask / consult the *Zambals*.

BITIN. (pp.) Noun, a boa, (dumb snake), usually a very big one, so large, that coiling on a branch, they say it could seize and lift up a deer; from this derives the active verb and its infinitive, *ibitin*, to hang somebody or something with a string, cord or rope. P. 1. past, *Binitin*, that which is suspended or hung. P. 3. past and future, *bitinan*, the place. *Macabitin*, hanging, being hung. Idiomatically, it is used to describe a business, or a person which is on the balance, or is suspended. Verb of *Ma*, be in that state, or situation.

BITIS. (pp.) Noun, feet of a living thing, or posts of a table, chair, bed, etc. P. 3. past and future, *bitisan*, that which is supplied with feet or posts, like the chair, etc. And also by word combinations / infinitive.

BITO. (g.) That part targeted by a dog, a *baril* or spear in a hunt. *Magmito*, (not literally) the dog losing its teeth, idiomatically, the son of an unfaithful wife attributed as her husband's, is called, *Bito*; *bito moya*, said to one jokingly; *atiteca*, it is your own thing!

BITOCA. (pp.) Noun, the intestines, or tripes. And from this, *pabitoca* is derived: the stones and the dead leaves / rubbish placed in the interior of walls as fillings.

BITOG. (pp.) (*N.S sic.*) Neutral verb, past, *Miniog*, and its infinitive, *mitog*, to coagulate like blood, or milk. P. 1. past, *Binitug*, the motive. P. 2. past, *binitug*, the thing thrown in as a whole, like summed-up accounts, or a thing that is composed by returning and joining the separated parts; from this, it is said to liquidate, or put in the clear the tax lists or census /

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poll. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabito*, become summed-up. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, modes of *Ma* and of *Mi*, the entries that are included.

BITONGOL. (pp.) Noun, hairy worms, like those of dried fish, when it has spoiled. Verb, *mamitongol*, the fish or meat producing them.

BITQUI. (pp.) Verb, *migbitqui*, to be bored or to despair due to sadness. P. 1. and P. 3. the motive.

BITQUIL. (pp.) Noun, contrition, repentance, anguish of heart, heavy sorrow. Verb, *Magbitquil*, be very contrite of heart. P. 3. *Pagbitquilan*, that which he is contrite of, like, for having sinned, or his father having died; the Neutral verb of *Ma*, said of the arms or shoulders so weary in carrying heavy burdens, *Macabitquil*, the cause, like a burden, v. g. *macabitquil pago pusanan*, *macabitquil tacde bitbitan*, wearisome for the shoulders to carry, wearisome for the arms to tote. Also, *macabitquil*, and better, *macapagbitquil*, what causes troubles in one's heart, v. g. *Ican mecapagbitquil*, or, *macapagbitquil quing lub cu*, you are the cause of my heaviness of heart / of my distress of mind.

BITSAY. (dipht.) Noun, Sifter for rice, Synonym of *Agad*. See *Agad*.

BIYUAS. (pp.) Noun, little edible fruits. Verb, *mamiyuas*, to gather them or look for them.

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BUAC. (pp.) Noun, hair; verb, *mamuac*, to become raveled a little, like clothes.

BUAD. (pp.) Root m. *Buadbuad*, like a pregnant woman, or a pot-bellied man. *Buadbuad ya*. See *Busadsad*.

BUAGAN. (pp.) Acute condition, tight situation. Synonym of *Ambuagan*.

BUAL. (pp.) Noun, lump, clod, as of raw sugar or earth, or overboiled rice. *Ma*, of abundance, like plowed earth. Verb, *magbual*, to make or turn out lumps/clods. *Cabual* or *cabualan*, a single lump. *Bualbual*, become lumpy v. g. *bualbual*

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ing nasi, the boiled rice is lumpy, has turned into lumps.

BUANBUAN (pp.) Noun, A delicious fish, spiny and with white scales. An untarnished weapon / sword is compared to it, *Meguin buanbuanye ning espada*.

BUAŃGIN. (pp.) Noun, very fine sand, like the sand on the beach. Verb, *mamuanģin*, this sand become piled, like mounds of rubbish / dead leaves.

BUANGIS. (pp.) Adjective, tyrannical, fierce and savage, although not as much as *ambuanģan*. *Cabuanģisan*, fierceness, ferocity, like that of a wild bull.

BUAŃGIT. (pp.) Adjective, a harsh person, of bad disposition. Verb, *mamuanģit*, to act menacingly towards others. P. 3. *Pamuanģitan*, the person against whom.

BUAT. (pp.) Noun, a certain cloth embroidered in the loom, which is no longer in use; its design is inlaid and raised over the field / scope of the cloth. Active verb, past, *Miuat*, and its infinitive, *muat*, to raise or lift up from the floor, especially a heavy object. P. 3. past, *biuatanan*, the proper place, v. g. *biuatanan men canan y Pedro*. Also, *muat can canan*, *mayumo queni*, *ibuat mo queni*, bring it here, or remove it from here. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive, those that are raised or lifted. *Manabuatanan*, for whom or by whom they are raised or lifted. Idiomatically, it is said of a fiesta or event that some people hold, or its costs, like one who raises / takes out silver (money) from his pockets, with the same infinitive / variations. Also, it is said, *buat pacalulu*, or *casbon lub*, or *caparangalan*: one moved by these motives: moved by pity / mercy, by anger, by boastfulness. Also, *biuatanan na cong gamat*, he raised his hand against me (he harmed me); *nun tin lubmo intang mibuat ca gamat can indomo*, if you are a sensible person, why did you raise your hand against your mother?

BUBU. (pp.) The clown or the comedian in a stage play.

BUBU. (a.) Active verb, past tense, *Mibu*, and its infinitive, *mubu*, to overturn a vessel

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or receptacle / basket so that what is inside shall fall out, to empty it of its content, like, lime, sand, or liquid. P. 1. past, *bibu*, what pours out from the vessel. P. 3. *Bubuan* or *bubuanan*, the place wherein; the verb also signifies to water the plants, for the sprinkler is upturned to let the water pour, and also to forge metals which is done by pouring the molten material.

BUBU. (pp.) Noun, a hand basket used for fishing.

BUBUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mubud*, *ibubud*, to scatter powder on, like ground pepper on the food, palay to the hens, or launch the *lamo* to transport the grains. P. 1. past, *binubud*, the things scattered. P. 3. past, *Biburan*, the place or the like. *Pi* and *an*, the proper place. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Manģabuburan*, those on whom the object is scattered, like the hens or the places. Idiomatically, with the same variations, it is said of one aiding the poor and the poor receiving the aid. Metaphorically, *Ing magdalang pamudbud*, *pacasaca nang curuc*, *balang queya dururup*, *ding patipating cuyug*. The one carrying the grain, makes the intense call, so that to him shall approach, the doves in droves. Inquire about its meaning, it will be readily given. *Cabuburan*, a single handful or a pinch of grain, etc.

BUBUG. (pp.) Noun, crystal, glass. Also, it is said of the transparent, *Malinang yang maguinbubug*, it is as clear as crystal.

BUBUNG. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Mibung*, and its infinitive, *mamubung*, to make or put coverings on the roof. P. 1. past, *bibung*, that with which, like with bamboo and nipa. P. 3. past, *bibunģan*, the house on which the roofings are placed. *Bubunģan*, the whole roof. Also, *bubung*, one whole tribute (a unit of taxpayers), like, the husband and his wife. *Bubung talampacan*, (literally, the roof of the sole), the heel or instep.

BUBUT. (pp.) Adjective, green, like a fruit, that is, the fruit which is not yet mature or ripe, it is yet a bud. *Bubut sulad*, a practice

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in sewing, because the edge or seam is in the form of a bud.

BUCADCAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibucadcad*, *mamucadcad*, to overturn or turn around, like clothes or books. P. 2. past, *bicadcad*, that which is turned around. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to handle something this way. Also, with the same variations, to revive, to return to an old dispute.

BUCAL. (pp.) Noun, fountain, spring, from which water comes out in spurts or jets, as if it were boiling, bubbling, seething. Active verb, past tense, *Mical*, *mucal*, to boil to the point of bubbling. *Bucalbucal*, simmering. *Pabucalan*, *pepabucal*, the water made to boil.

BUCALCAL. (pp.) Synonym of *Bucadcad*.

BUCAS. (pp.) Noun, tomorrow. See the Grammar, Bergaño. *Bucasan*, what is left for tomorrow, v. g. *Bucasan munean*, leave that for tomorrow.

BUCAYO. (pp.) Noun, Conserve, preserve, jam. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamucayo*, *ibucayo*, to make it. P. 2. past, *Bicayo*, the material made into a preserve. Verb of *Ma*, to become preserved, or inferior sugar.

BUCBUC. (pp.) Noun, weevils in wood, or bamboo. Neutral verb and its infinitive, that which breeds the weevils, v. g. the wood, *Iyan minbuc*; *bucbucan*, the wood or bamboo infested with weevils. Also, malignant dry sores. *Bucbucan*, one that is afflicted thus, v. g. a horse, and with the same variations, to carry or suffer these sores.

BUCLAO. (dipht.) Noun, goiter. *Buclauan*, a person with a goiter. *Mi* with *an*, *mibuclauanan*, the one become afflicted with a goiter.

BUCLAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *muclat*, *ibuclat*, to open, v. g., a purse. P. 1. *Biclat*, the motive. P. 2. the purse. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become opened, by itself, like, the flowers; or, by another. *Muclat sumala*, as the day dawns, or as the dawn opens the day.

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BUCLUD. (pp.) Noun, a strong fastening, like that of a scabbard, or of a cracked jar to prevent a fragment from falling out. Active verb and its infinitive, *muclud*, *buccluran*, to fasten thus. P. 1. that with which, like rattan, a clamp, or the band of a shotgun. P. 2. *Biccluran*, that which is fastened. *Maca*, being fastened with, *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, and their *manga*, *menga*, *mengabuclud*, *mengabucluran*, the object(s) with which ; *Mi* with *an*, the object given fastenings. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become fastened.

BUCOCao. (dipht.) Malignant abscess, tumour. *Bucocauan*, one who has such an abscess. *Mi* with *an*, become afflicted with it. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the appearance of an abscess. *Mengabucocao*, the tumours; *mengabucocauan*, one afflicted with many abscesses. *Ica* and *Maca*, the causes.

BUCSI. (pp.) Noun, a large plane used for smoothing wood surfaces.

BUCTUT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, a woman becoming pregnant. *Manğa*, many women becoming pregnant. P. 1. *Ica*, the immediate cause of the pregnancy, which is the fetus. P. 2. past, *Bictut*, the female. *Maca*, potential and causal. *Pangabuctut*, the pregnancy. *Cabuctutan*, like *capalian*. *Micabuctut*, the suddenness (although it is an ordinary thing), it may be said of parents who show no concern over the coming up of a *baintauo* to be with their daughter, *Anggan e la micabuctut*, or *micabuctutan*, it may be understood to refer to the *baintauo* or to the *dalaga*.

BUcU. (a.) Noun, node of a reed, or cane / bamboo. *Bucuntari*, the joints of the fingers, becoming like nodes on the broken bones when they heal.

BUcU. (g.) Noun, a young coconut, and also the early stage and buddings of flowers; Active verb and its infinitive, *ibucu*, to determine a date for some event. P. 1. past, *binucu*, the date set for sowing, or for paying. P. 3. past, *bicuanan*, the one for whom the date is set. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, like the date set or determined.

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BUCUD. (pp.) Adverb with genitive, singularly, particularly, v. g. *Bucud mong e matay?* You alone, shall not die? Also, *Bucudcuya*, he is mine solely, he has no other owner, master. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibucud*, to want everything for himself alone. P. 1. past, *binucud*, what one claims to be his alone. Neutral verb of *Ma*, v. g. *mebucud queca*, it is left to you alone. And also, one who is left alone, v. g. *mebucud naco*, that is, *bucudnacong malacuan*, I am now alone, I alone shall be left behind. *Cabucuran*, particularity. *Macabucud caco*, it is only for me; *macabucudco carela*, opposite of *Macabucud caco*, and of *bucudcula*. *Magbucud*, to become alone: do not be confused, *mamucud can catudturan* is not the same as, *magbucud can catudturan*, v. g. the former is like a transitive, the latter is like a reciprocal. The former means, v. g. the room is for four, you drive away the three, taking the room all for yourself; the latter, get your own bed, and take it where you will be apart from the rest, which is like what we would say to one with infectious itching, *magbucud can pinggan*, eat from a separate plate so that you will not contaminate us with your affliction. What we refer to as special, is something that does not conform with that of the rest, that is, *Magbucud lub*. See *Sarili*.

BUCUL. (pp.) Noun, a cyst, or wart, outgrowth. *Buculan*, one who has it. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *magbucul*, the cyst becoming apparent. *Mi* with *an*, the one afflicted with a wart. *Buculbucul*, said of a road with tripping objects, v. g. stones or lumps of earth.

BUCUNGBUCUNG. (pp.) Noun, ankle, also known as *malabulacos*. See *Bulacus*.

BUCUT. (a.) Adjective, hunchbacked, curved, humpbacked, crooked. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibucut*, to crook, to bend, curve, to warp. P. 1. and P. 2. what is crooked or curved. *Cabucutan*, the bentness, the crookedness. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become curved, crooked, or condemned.

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Pabucut, the judge who tells one of the contending parties, *bucut*, and so he gives his sentence, and *pabucut*, the sentence against. Passive 3. *pabucutan*, the one to whom it is said, *Bucut*, the condemned one.

BUCNGUC or BUGNUT. (pc.) Adjective, *Picon*, easily angered, punctilious, ticklish, of short temper or patience, short-leashed.

BUDNI. (pp.) Transitive verb. See *Bunyi*.

BUGA. (g.) Noun, a white and spongy stone.

BUGAL. (pp.) Noun, a certain sickness in the female genitals. *Buglan*, syncope, the woman with such an ailment. *Bugal nindo mo*, a curse word and very offensive. *Manibugal*, one who says these words and the like, v. g. *tumbung nibpa mo*, *Antac nindo mo*. *Panigbulan*, to whom these words are spoken.

BUGASUC (pp.) Adj., Intrepid, inconsiderate, rash in speech. See *Bulacsuc*

BUGO. (corrid.) Swelling of the eyes due to too much crying.

BUGBUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mugbug*, *bugbugan*, to give a vigorous blow with a stone, iron bar, or to bruise, and from this, to flog or to beat with a truncheon. P. 1. past, *bigbug*, that with which. P. 2. past, the same, that which or one who is beaten or bruised. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become bruised, *Mi*, with company, and *Mi* with *an*, *mibugbug*, *mibugbugan*.

BUGJA. (pc.) *Mugja*, *ibugja*, to expel, spew out the food or drink that is in the mouth, in disdain or vengeance as foolish people do, or out of resentment or to express displeasure among sensible ones; also the act of boys shooting *calumbibit* out of their mouths when they amuse themselves in the game carrying the name derived from *calumbibit*.

BUGNOS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mugnos*, *ibugnos*, to release from the hand, like, a lance being flung or thrown, or a cock to fight another cock, the sail against the wind, and even money when being supplied by another. P. 1. that which is released. P. 3. past, *Bignosan*, or,

bignosanan, like, at whom the lance is thrown, or to whom the money is supplied, like, to a friend. *Mi*, ad invicem, two to one another, *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *manğabugnos*, the things released; *manğabugnosan*, or, *manğabugnosanan*, to whom, or at whom they are released. See *Tabugnos*, or to give in advance to tenants.

BUGOC. (pp.) Noun, rotten egg; verbal: said of a cock, or of a man who is impotent. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the egg become rotten; verbal, *Manğabugoc*, the rotten eggs.

BUGGONG. (cor.) Noun, a bundle or hand of betel leaves or other leaves. *Cabugong*, a single bundle or hand. Verb, *muggong*, *bugonggan*, to make bundles of such leaves. P. 2. past, *Bigonggan*, the leaves from which bundles are made. Note, a *cabugong*, has ten *tangcas*, five *capits*; one *capit* has five big leaves, has more than five, if leaves are small.

BUGSUAS. (pc.) Sickness. *Bucsuan*, the sick person.

BUGTU. (pp.) Adj., a thing broken or uprooted, like, a pitcher, or jug, whose handle or ear is left in the hand, or a plant that is pulled out, roots and all. Active verb, past, *Migtu*, and its infinitive, *mugtu*, *bugtuan*, to break or to uproot. P. 2. past, *Bigtu*, that which is broken or uprooted. P. 3. *Bugtuanan*, the pitcher from which its handle, or neck/ear, is broken off, the body from which the soul has departed, the mouth from which the tongue is pulled out. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become broken or uprooted.

BUGTONG. (pp.) Adjective, Unique, the only one. *Ca(bu)bugtunggan*, the one and only one. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become the the only one (unique); also, the one who alone does the work that has to be done by two, like, when one ox alone pulls the sugar presser (mill), or only one horse pulls the *forlon* (*a carriage with four seats*). It also means, to proffer riddles or enigmas. P. 1. past, *bigtong*, the riddle proffered or proposed. *Mi*, with a companion, *Mi*, with

competence. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Bugtungan*, noun, the riddle, the guessing game.

BUGUS. (a.) Adjective, scarred from little itches; in Candava there are many who have these scars: *bugus la asbuc*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become scarred thus.

BUYA. (g.) *Buyabuya*, and the verb of *Ma*, to become precarious or weak, like the *tetay* (footbridge) or house with weak materials. *Pabuyabuyan*, that which is made of weak or insufficient materials.

BUYAGYAG. (a.) Adj., crumbled. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibuyagyag*, *buyagyagan*, to crumble. P. 2. past, *Biyagyag*, that which is crumbled. Verb of *Ma*, to become crumbled, and is also said of cooked rice, when taken out of the pot, it crumbles and spreads on the plate.

BUYAID. (pp.) A name for a soft and bulky body but without strength. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabuyaid*, to become thus.

BUYANGYANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibuyangyang*, *buyangyanggan*, to uncover, or to expose to view. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *Biyangyang*, that which is uncovered and exposed to view. *Mi*, transitive, and *Mi*, passive. *Magbuyangyang*, to expose oneself to view. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become uncovered or exposed to view; *manğabuyangyang*, the things or objects uncovered or exposed to view.

BUYAO. (dipht.) Active verb, *buyao*, and its infinitive, *buyaoan*, to scare away birds or beasts. P. 2. past, *Binuyao*. Also, to scream / howl while attacking, or even killing, like what the negritos, with the same variations. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become scared away.

BUIS. (pp.) Noun, tribute, tax, payment for rent or lease. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuis*, *buisan*, to pay it. P. 1. past, *binuis*, that which is paid as tax, etc. P. 3. past, *Binuisan*, to whom it is paid, or the one who imposes this tax, like, the King, or the proprietor of the lands / landlord. P.

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3. *Pepabuisan*, the person from whom it is demanded, v. g. the vassal or the lessor.

BUYU. (a.) Neutral verb, to become excited or agitated, like the townspeople. *Ica*, the cause, like the onslaught of the negritos, or the reception of a Governor or the Archbishop. *Pangabuyu*, the agitation, or the excitement.

BUYUN. (a.) Noun, tidal wave, deadly great waves. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *muyun*, to have them, like after a great tempest. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabuyun*, it is said of a great disturbance or agitation of the people. Synonym of *Gongon*.

BUYUT. (pp.) Adverb, difficulty, v. g. *Buyut casing yarian moya?* Is it with great difficulty that you shall finish it? That is, you can easily finish that. The concept of this root is difficult to grasp, and I am not sure if I could explain it plainly. But note, *sulit* is said principally of the difficulty brought about by the thing itself. *Liuag*, expresses difficulty related to time. But *buyut* principally expresses the difficulty as to the ability or lack of ability of the doer, v. g. *Buyutnan co casiya?* (*buyutnan* is a syncope). Shall I have difficulty in doing that? it is as if you say, *Emabuyut canaco ita*, (it should not be difficult for me), for my power, ability / knowledge (wisdom), it would be very easy. *Mibubuyut*, *mibuyut*, one who poses the difficulty. *Pibubuyutnan*, past, *pibuyut*, the thing, v. g. *Alan emu pibubuyutnan*, you find difficulty in everything, v.g. because you do not want to do it. *Alan pibubuyutnanmo*, *dapot ala can ayayari*, there is no difficulty along the way, only your presumption puts in the difficulty, that is why you do not accomplish anything. (or, everything is easy for you, but you do not finish anything). Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabuyut*, *mebuyut*, not more. v. g. *Mebuyut nang pigaganacan co*, and from this, I find many difficulties if would return to Spain or not, and I cannot resolve it. P. 3. *cabubuyutnan*, *quebuyutnan*.

BULA. (g.) Noun, Bubble, foam. Neutral verb, *bubulâ*, and nothing else. Or, *Mamulâ*,

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memulâ, to exhude bubbles, like a horse, an animate, or *gogo*, inanimate, producing bubbles or foam, or those of the sea, v. g. *pamulan ya asboc*, *pamulan ing dayat malat*, the former is also said of one who talks too much.

BULAC. (pp.) Noun, a bush and the fruit it bears, are both called *bulac*, cotton. But with the distinction, there is a bigger tree, and its produce can be used only for mattresses and cushions and it is called *bulac castila* (kapok?) So it is customary to add to the produce of the bush, *bulac susuldan* or *pagpaguin*. Other variations: *Manimulac*, the cloth made of cotton becomes threadbare for being worn out; *maguinbulac*, becomes very very white. See the Grammar by *Bergaño*.

BULACLAC. (pp.) Noun, Flowers in general. Verb, *mamulaclac*, the tree or plant producing flowers. *Mibulaclac*, flowers opening by themselves. *Bulaclacan*, the plant which has flowers. P. 1. from the verb form *Pamulaclac*, the motive for their flowering, the rain or the dew. *Macabulaclac a mata*, is said of a person who stands gaping with eyes wide open, enchanted or fascinated by something.

BULACUS. (pp.) Noun, Fruits of the *gugu* vine (*wacay*). *Malabulacus*, the ankle or the kneecaps, for having the shape of the *bulacus*

BULAD. (pp.) *Bulad*, they say, one who is to talk, they say well. Noun, sound in general, uttered by man. *Alanbuladna*, speaking of time, *Alanbulad na*, speaking of man; *Bubulad ya*, speaking of time, *Bubulad ing panaon*, from which it is inferred clearly that all that speak makes *bubulad*, but not all that makes *bulad*, speak. *Bulad*, therefore does not mean, to speak. Active verb, to sound, to break the silence, like when we say, *bubulad ca*, we mean, break the silence by speaking; from this we come to say that it means to speak, because it behooves a man to break the silence by speaking; from this evolves also that *Buldan*, *bildan* means that person with whom he reconciles, by breaking the

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silence of the speaking he has denied him. And so, *mibulad*, with company, with all the passions it could to the supposition, that is how you can give expression to this *bulad*, and you should not be confused if you hear *bubulad ya* about the mouse; *ebularan*, is said of a silent man, who does not involve himself in anything. P. 1. *ibulad*, *binulad*, that which is spoken of. *Alanbuladbulad*, if it refers to a man, it means he is a silent man; if it refers to time, there is no movement, like ordinarily around two hours past midnight.

BULAG. (corrid.) Adjective. Blind. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabulag*, become blind. P. 2. one who is literally blind, and also, formally taken to be blind; *Cabulagan*, blindness. *Panğabulag*, the fact of blindness or being blind. Also, *Bulag* refers to the plowshare when it is choked by the pieces of stone, and does not turn up the soil. *Inia pin micabulagbulag ca*, no wonder you have become blind all over, says one who catches a blind man in some misdeemeanor / misbehavior. *Bulag a isip*, one who is with a blind mind, one who does not understand, or is blind in comprehension.

BULAGSAC. (pp.) Adjective, prodigal, wastrel, spendthrift. Active verb, *mulagsac*, and its infinitive, *ibulagsac*, *bulagsacan*, to squander, to spread unsparingly the seeds or grains when sowing. P. 1. the motive. P. 2, past, *bilagsac*, the thing(s) squandered. Verb of *Ma*, become prodigal or squandered; *manga*, the things that are squandered or wasted.

BULAGTA. (pp.) Verb, *Magbulagta*, to stretch, or to lie down with the belly up and limbs spread, like, a drunkard, or a beast that falls asleep in this position, and also anybody or any beast, who lies prone outside the usual place for sleeping, or even inside such place, but outside the usual time for sleeping. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibulagta*, to stretch another person or thing in this manner. P. 1. past,

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bilagta, the other person, or thing. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become *bulagta*. P. 3. *Pagbulagtan*, the place where one lies in this position; *pibulagtan*, the place where one placed another in such position. *Bulabulagta*, frequentative. *Mibulagta*, future.

BULAY. (dipht.) Noun, the lightness or swiftness of a vessel, that makes it shaky. Neutral verb of *Ma*, past, *mebulay*, that which comes to stop suddenly, not being like that before. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibule*, *bulayan*, to split the leaves of the *evos* to make them materials for weaving palm mats or bags. P. 1. the tool with which. P. 2. the *evos* or buri leaves.

BULAY. (dipht. and a.) Noun, a certain vegetable, like the bean plant and its pods; there are also *bulae* and *patani*.

BULYAO. (dipht.) Noun, the shout of one who quarrels, or acclamations of victory. Active verb and its infinitive, *mulyao*, to make such shouts or acclamations. P. 1. it will be the motive, or the cock that wins a fight. P. 3. past, *Billauan*, the one shouted at. *Bulyaobulyao*, frequentative. *Mi*, future.

BULALACAO. (dipht.) Noun, shooting star, that bolt of light in the night sky, which boys say is a racing star; also known as *taclan batuin*. Verb, to have them.

BULALAG. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibulalag*, to divulge. P. 1. past, *bilalag*, that which is *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive and *maca*, become divulged. P. 3. *Pi* and *an*, the place.

BULALUS. (pp.) Adjective, Spendthrift. See *Bulacsac*, with its variations.

BULAN. (pp.) Noun, moon, month. *Pa*, expressing the length of time; *Bulanbulan*, is said of one who gets sick in the head every month, which may be migraine.

BULÁN. (a.) Adjective, stained or marked with white spots on the feet or hands, caused by the sickness called *bugsoc*. *Mi* with *an*, their appearance on the skin, to be afflicted with them or with *bugsoc*.

BULANDAL. (pp.) Adjective, a woman who leaves, or abandons her husband.

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BULANG. (a.) Active verb, past, *Milag*,[sic] and its infinitive, *ibulang*, to fell or knock down a tree. P. 1. past, *bilang*, the tree, and the tool. P. 3. past, *bilangān*, the places, or the trees that were knocked down. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become knocked down thus. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi* with *an*, the one on whom the tree falls or caught by its fall. *Mangabulang*, two more trees that are felled. *Mangabulangān*, the places and those caught by its fall. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the causes. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where neutrally. P. 3. *Pi* and *an*, the place.

BULANGGAO. (dipht.) Adjective, ruddy / reddish. *Bulanggao a buac*, blond like a Dutchman / Hollander; *bulanggo a mata*, the eyes of a cat (blue eyes). Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabulanggao*, to become such.

BULASISI. (pp.) Noun, *virilis membri caput*, the glans of the penis. *Magbulasisi*, to masturbate oneself or another (literally, push back one's prepuce, or that of another). P. 1. and P.2. past, *Bilasisi*, the male organ.

BULASUC. (pp.) Adjective, extremely violent, and if *lub* is added, it is interior violence. Active verb and its infinitive, *mulasuc*, to act in such manner, P. 1. the act of violence. P. 3. past, *Bilasucan*, at whom the violence is directed, or for whom the abusive word is intended/addressed. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. See *Bugasoc*.

BULATI. (pp.) Worm, earthworm, or those in the body. *Bulatian*, one who has them. *Mi*, with *an*, one who becomes infested by them.

BULAUN. (pp.) Molave tree; Verb, *mamulaun*, to look or search for them.

BULBUL. (pp.) Short hairs, plumes, fur of an animal. *Bulbulan*, said of meat / flesh. Neutral verb of *Ma*, past, *mebulbul*, on whom these grow, where before there was none. Also, said of a cock defeated by one that has more feathers. Idiomatically, the poor who are overcome by the rich who have more "plumes". *Mibulbulan*, one on whom hair, or plumes, grow or appear.

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BULDIT. (pp.) Noun, buttocks, anus, and by antonomasia, the bottom of a thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *muldit*, to thrust the the end or the bottom. P. 1. past, *Binuldit*, that with which, like the material. P. 3. past, *bilditan*, against which. Also, with the same variations, sodomistic coitus. P. 2. past, *Bildit*, and the object. *Mi*, with company. *Maqui*, one of them. *Paquibulditan*, the object.

BULI. (pp.) Noun, the polish or finish. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuli*, *bulian*, to burnish, to polish. P. 1. and *Buli*, or *pamuli*, the flintstone or seashell. P. 2. past, *binuli*, that which, like, clothes or wood. Also, *Buli*, a bunch of bananas or *sasa* (nipa fruits), *Mebubuli*, many bunches. *Cabuli*, the whole bunch of bananas or *sasa*.

BULIC. (pp.) Adjective, stained with white and red. *Bulicbulican*, diminutive, like *Baticbatican*.

BULID. (pp.) Verb, *Magbulid*, one who throws down logs into the water to float them down the river. Infinitive, *ibulid*, to throw them down, to cast them. P. 1. the logs. *Buliran*, the launching place. See *Ailid*.

BULIGA. (g.) Noun, one measure of land / fields which is one *brazo* or 36 square feet. Active verb and its infinitive, *buligan*, *muliga*, to measure land with this measure. P. 3. past, *Biligan*, the land that is measured. Also, *buligā*, the clod of earth turned up / raised by the plow.

BULILIT. (pp.) A rat only few days old. Also an odoriferous species of rats.

BULING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *bulingan*, *muling*, to stain with blackening matter especially during the *mardigras* (three days before Ash Wednesday). P. 1. past, *Buling*, the dye or paint with which. P. 3. past, *Bilingan*, the person so painted. *Bulingbuling*, the name for those three days. Also, *Buling a mata*, like *bulanggo a mata*.

BULU. (g.) Noun, cane, or reed of *bojo*. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamulu*, *ibulu*, to cook rice or meat in a node-to-node piece

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of this cane / reed. P. 1. that which is cooked in it. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Passive *Pi*, and *an*, the node-to-node cylinder of this cane.

BULU. (pp.) noun, fine powder of the palay, or other things that cause itching. *Mi* with *an*, the one catching this powder. *Malabulung labung*, is said of the beard that pricks. *Bulubuluan*, the deer that is moulting its horns, or the person who catches or is affected by the powder of the palay.

BULÚ. (a.) Noun, the suckling, or young carabao a few days old.

BULUBUC. (a.) Noun, those little bubbles appearing on the surface of the water when one breathes under it. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *bulubucan*, these bubble appearing or coming out of the water's surface. *Bilubucan*, the water or place under which breathing happens causing such bubbles. *Bulubulubuc*, frequentative, *Mi*, future.

BULUBULU. (pp.) Noun, a piece of node-to-node cane covered on top with stucco. *Magbulubulu*, to use such a cylinder. P. 1. past, *bilubulu*, the thing kept inside it. *Mi*, future, with its transitive and passive. *Pibulubulu*, the thing that continues to be guarded or kept in it.

BULUC. (a.) odor, as of a dead dog. Adjective, *mabuluc*, fetid. *Mabuluc a asbuc*, fetid mouth. Neutral verb, *bubuluc*, *mebuluc*, *muluc*, one that was not fetid before but has become fetid or odorous.

BULUG. (a.) Active verb, past, *milug*, and its infinitive, *mulúg*, *bulugán*, to toss money into the hand, like when we say throw it here, or to put it in the bag, or put some soup/ water into the wine or gravy. P. 1, *Bilug*, that which is put in; P. 3. *bilugan*, or *biluganan*, that into which it is put, like water into wine. *Bulugbulug*, frequentative, *Bulugbulug a lua*, shedding tears. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become shed, or those cast into, *Imabulug a lua*, the tears that are shed. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi* with *an*, *manga* and *manga* with *an*:

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its infinitive, *mibulugan*, *mangabulugan*, *mangabuluganan*.

BULUGAN. (pp.) Adjective, the male of the four-footed animals. Verb, *mamulug*, to take a female. A man who has many girl friends is usually called *bulugan*, in reproach.

BULUNDUNG. (pp.) Noun, a pile, a heap. Neutral verb and its infinitive and that of *Mag*, to become heaped, to make a heap of. *Macabulundung*, being in a heap. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. P. 1. past, *Bilundung*, what is heaped or piled. *Pi* and *an*, the place where it is heaped.

BULUNG. (pp.) A leaf, as of a book, a sword, or a tree. *Cabulung*, a single leaf, Verb, *mamulung*, the tree sprouting or putting forth leaves or the tree is very leafy. Also, active verb, *bubulung*, *mulung*, *milung* and its infinitive, *ibulung*, to murmur, to grumble, the frequentative, *bulungbulung*, is more often used. *Mi*, future, P. 1. *pibulungbulung*, what is being murmured and also the person who was the cause of what is being complained about. P. 3. *bilunġan*, *bilunġanan*, against whom or to whom they grumble.

BULUS. (pp.) Noun, flood, flash flood, or its breaking out. Neutral verb, the river that overflows; active verb and its infinitive, *mulus*, to spill, to turn on or pour a liquid, to pass wind with bellows (loose bowel movements). P. I. *Binulus*, that which. P. 3. past, *bilusan*, *bilusanan*, the place where to, or whereby. *Magbulus*, reciprocal, to have diarrhea. *Mi*, reciprocal, one who has already drunk returns to pour another drink for himself. *Mi*, transitive, *mi*, passive. *Maca*, being poured or spilled. Also, *Bulus*, said of a rooster that is entirely white. Also, *dalan a cabulusan*, main road.

BULUS. (a.) Shuttle, a weaver's instrument. Noun, *cabulusan*, a roll or bolt of finished clothing material. *Cabulús*, a single roll / bolt.

BULUSUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibulusuc*, to drop into place the tip of a

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post, banca, bamboo, or any other long object. P. 1. past, *bilusuc*, what is thrown in place. P. 3. past, *bilusucan*, the place or hole into which. *Maca*, become placed into. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi* with *an*, *manğa* with or without *an*. Also, *Bulusuc*, a pen for catching fish. Verb, *mamulusuc*, the fisherman setting it up. P. 2. the fish caught by the *bulusuc*. P. 3. *bilusucan*, the place where it is set up.

BULUTUNG. (pp.) Noun, small pox. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mamulutung*, the breaking out of smallpox. *Mi* with *an*, the afflicted one. *Bulutungan*, one who has the smallpox, is pock-marked, or the one scarred by smallpox.

BUNBUNAN. (pp.) Noun, the top of the head.

BUNDALAG. (a.) Noun, small fish or fingerlings, so called, in the sense that the *puga*, roes, fish eggs hatch into *bundalag*, and afterwards they turn into *bundaqui*, and into full grown, *dalag*. *Bundalagan*, the place where they abound. P. 3. *pamundalagan*, the place from where they are taken or caught.

BUNDAQUI. (pc.) See *Bundalag*. Verb, to catch them, *Pabundaquian*, the place.

BUNDUC. (pp.) Noun, a high mountain. *Cabunducan*, the place where there are mountains, mountainous country. Verb, *mamunduc*, to pass over, or to go to the mountains. *Talimunduc*, referring to highlands, like the hills, hilly place.

BUNĞA. (pp.) Noun, fruit in general. Verb, *mamunğa*, to bear fruit. P. 1. *Pamunğa*, the fruit. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mabunğa*, abundant in fruits. Past tense, *Mabunğa ya ngeni*, it has produced many fruits this time. But it is not right to say, *Mebunğa ya quetang banuang metung*, it had many fruits last year. *Emacapamunğa*, it cannot bear fruits. *Mecapamunğaya ngeni*, it was able to bear fruits this time. Passive, *Alan abunğa na; atin abonga na*. No fruit was borne by it. There are fruits borne by it. Also, *Bunğa ning casbu ning lubco*, idiomatically, the fruit of my burning anger (literally, resulting from the

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anger burning in my heart / extreme anxiety). *Quem fructus abuistis in quibus nunc erubescitis. Nanung apupul yong bunga, quetang macadine dinay quecayo ngeni*, What fruit did you harvest from what you now feel so ashamed. (What did you gain from the deeds that bring shame to you now). *Pabunğa*, one who leases or practices usury, or the high interests demanded by the lessor or the usurer. P. 1. the rent or the usury; *pabunğan*, the money lent or the land that is leased.

BUNĞAD. (pp.) Adjectival noun, sniffing, like one with nasal congestion. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *mabunğad*, to have nasal congestion, and its infinitive, the same. Also, *Bungad* or *Arongarong*, the notch in a woodwork. Active verb and its infinitive, *bungaran*, to make the notch. P. 1. the tool. P. 2. the notch.

BUNĞAL. (pp.) Adjective, Toothless, that is, one who lost a tooth or so, and is also said of one with broken nails, hooves, like those of a horse, *bunğal ya cucu*, and of the spike that is pulled out. P. 1. the instrument used in pulling it out, like a dentist's forceps or pliers. P. 2. past, *binunğal*, that which is broken or extracted. P. 3. the place. Neutral verb of *Ma*, and its variation, *Manğa*, like when children begin to lose their baby teeth and have new set of teeth at about the age of seven.

BUNĞANĞA. (pp.) Noun, the mouth, only when referred to in disdain or anger. *Anggan e que aspacan yan bunğanğa mo*, until I could break that mouth of yours. *Mabunğanğa*, one who talks loudly, who opens his mouth too much. See *Simpac*.

BUNGBUNG. (pp.) Noun, a short *mantilla* or head covering for women, (also called, *Pandong*). *Mag*, to use it. *Pagbungbungan*, what is made into a *bongbong*, or one who carries a *bongbong*. Active verb and its infinitive, to unleash one's anger on another, as they would say in *Buntu*. P. 1. the anger unleashed. P.3. past, *bingbungan*, or *bingbunganan*, on whom. Also, *pabongbong*, one who gives

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some woman a head covering. P. 1. the head covering. P. 3. to whom it is given. Idiomatically, to place a cord or rope around the tip of a log or pole, like a *Bongbong*, in order to drag it along. *Macabongbong*, the *bongbong* being in place.

BUNGCAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to uncover, or bring out, like things in a chest or trunk. P. 1. the cover, or motive. P. 2. the objects uncovered. Neutral verb of *Ma*, that which is brought to light. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. The cover, the cloth covering, and its *Manga*, the things uncovered. Also, to return, or to revive old controversies, with the same variations.

BUNGALO. (pp.) Noun, those little pieces of wood with which the *cavan* (beam) is made fixed. It is also said of a hairy covering, that is no longer in use. *Bongcaloan*, P. 2. the wall on which the *bongcalo* is placed, or buttressed.

BUNGGAY. (dipht.) *Bunggue bunggay*, or *Mibunggue bunggay*, to totter, or make unsure steps, like those of a drunken man.

BUNGGO. (pp.) *Mibunggo*. The wind that dashes a ship and drives it against rocks. *Mi*, passive, the ship. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause or motive, like the carelessness of the pilot. P. 3. the place against which it is dashed. *Cabungguan*, *quebungguan*. Neutral variation: *manğabunggo*, the ships or sea vessels dashed against the rocks or reefs.

BUNĠI. (corrid.) Adjective, toothless, lacking teeth, notched, hare-lipped, or with a clogged nose, or a plate, pitcher, jug with broken edges. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become thus. P. 2. past, *binunġi*, the toothless, or the hare-lipped, or the jar with broken edges.

BUNĠIL. (pp.) Noun, a ferocious animal. *Bunġut a manasan tauo*.

BUNĠIT. (pp.) Synonym of *Bunġut*.

BUNGLA. (pp.) It is used with a negation, *Alanbungla*, like, *alantaros*, *alanpinto*. (unceasingly, fearlessly).

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BUNGLO. (pp.) Adjective, broken halfway or thereabouts, like the trunk of a tree, or bamboo during storms, or typhoons, or a broken neck, like one who falls down headlong. Active verb and its infinitive, *munglo*, *bungluan*, to break the trunk, or the neck in a fall. P. 2. past, *binglo*, the object. *Ma*, to become truncated, like a bunch that breaks due to its weight. *Manga*, many trees becoming truncated, many bunches that break due to weight.

BUNGO. (pp.) Plague. *Ma*, (*mabungo*) be stricken with the plague. *Mebungo*, malediction.

BUNGSO. (pp.) Strictly speaking, the youngest child, or the youngest among siblings, and from this, any little child, whom the speaker calls *bungso*, out of endearment.

BUNGSOD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibungsod*, to launch with a push, like, a ship or banca pushed into the water. P. 1. the banca. *Pi* and *an*, *pibungsuran*.

BUNSOL. (pp.) Adverb, rashly, abruptly. *Bungsul dinatang*, came abruptly, like a plague breaking out. *Bungsulang ding salang*, or, *ding durun*, The enemies, or the locusts came so suddenly. When suddenly, the same are seen overrunning the town or occupying all the streets. And from this, the neutral verb of *Ma*, become deprived of all the senses, become dismayed. Active verb and its infinitive, *bungsulan*, *mamungsul*, to hurt or bewitch to the point of losing consciousness or dying suddenly. P. 2. the sufferer, past tense, *Bingsul*, is said of one who, with an arrow, which he grips at the tip, brings someone to his knees. P. 1. *Pemungsul*, the arrow, and also the stake with which to string up the *samat*. *Bingsul*, the one who is strung up or stricken.

BUNGTION. (pp.) Noun, heap, stack. This root happens to sound like a corruption of the Spanish, *monton*. Active verb, past, *Minungtion*, and its infinitive, *ibungtion*, to heap, to pile up. P. 1. *Bintong*, that which is heaped. P. 3. past, *bingtunan*, the place.

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Mi, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become heaped. *Pi* and *an*, the place. See *Tahumpuc*.

BUNĠULAN. (pp.) A species of bananas, fragrant ones.

BUNĠUT. (a.) Growling, grumbling with the snout / pout. *Bunġut*, or, *bunġutbunġut*, that which makes such gesture; in the sense of *Bulungbulung*, saying something to oneself, but with an apparent movement of the lips. But in *bunġutbunġut*, the movements of the lips is hardly perceived. Synonym of *Bunġit*.

BUNI. (pp.) Noun, ringworm. *Bunian*, one who has ringworms. *Mi* with *an*, the coming out or appearing of ringworms on the skin. *Bunin manoc*, the ordinary kind; *Bunin balictad*, the festering kind.

BUNYL. (cor.) Adjective, the celebrated, the applauded, the eminent, acclaimed. *Mi*, transitive, one who applauds, celebrates, acclaims. *Mi*, passive. P. 1. *Ibubunyi*, *mibunyi*, *ibunyi*, one who, or that which he celebrates, etc. *Maca*, become celebrated, or *Papabunyi*, one who pretends to be acclaimed, or what is acclaimed, or who is made to acclaim or praise. *Cabunyan*, abstract, eminence.

BUNYAG. (cor.) Seldom used. To mention, or recite by name the goods that are being peddled or sold. Perhaps its past tense, *Binyag*, recited this way, served to become the root of *Binyag*, Baptism.

BUNO. (a.) Active verb, past tense, *Mino*, and its infinitive, *muno*, *bunoan*, to attack with the fists. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. past, *Binu*, against whom. *Mibununu*, in company. *Mibunuanan*, *ad invicem*, two attacking each other.

BUNUAN. (pp.) Noun, A pen for catching fish. Verb, to catch fish with it. P. 3. *Bunuanan*, either the fishes for which it was set up to catch them, or, the very place or location.

BUNUT. (a.) Noun, the husk or tow of the coconut. P. 1. past, *Binut*, the husk or tow used as polisher or cleanser. P. 2. past, the same, the coconut husk. Active verb, past, *Minut*, and its infinitive, *munut*, *bunutan*,

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to pull out the husk or tow of the coconut. *Ma*, to become unhusked.

BUNSA. (pp.) Adverb, suddenly, unexpectedly; *bunsabunsa*, frequentative, said of the blows of a strong wind repeated in between some lulls. And from this, it is applied to calamities that come unexpectedly.

BUNTAGA (pp.) or *Buntalag*. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibuntaga*, to expose or display in a public place and edict or decree; or to display in public the dry goods of the shopkeeper. P. 1. that which is displayed. *Maca*, to become exposed to the public. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive: *mibuntaga*, or *mibuntalag*.

BUNTAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *muntal*, *ibuntal*, to hurl the lance or the spear. P. 1. the lance. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, future.

BUNTALAG. See *Buntaga*.

BUNTO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *munto*, *buntuan*, to get even, by yourself, or through another, like in a battle or a quarrel, but not in gambling. P. 1. On behalf of whom. *Maca*, potential, and from this, to unleash your anger on another person, v. g. you quarrel or fight with Pedro, and because you cannot retaliate on Pedro, you unleash your anger by attacking Juan. P. 1. the anger. P. 3. *Bintuanan*, on whom you unleash your anger. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, Passive.

BUNTOC. (pp.) Noun, Head, *Mabuntuc*, literally, a big-headed person. *Buntocan*, or, *cabuntocan*, the headboard of a bed. Neutral verb, to place the headboard here, or there, v. g., to make a headboard, either place your head at the foot of the bed, because that is more convenient, or because you are just tired. *Macabuntoc ya nangan queni*, He lies with his head towards this direction. Also, *Pabontoc*, one who distributes something per head. *Ipabontoc*, what is allotted to each head, either money, or work. *Pabuntocan*, the tributes, v. g., assign ten tributes to two men to give to the Court, the two are *Ipapabuntoc* the ten. *Pabuntocan*, if the main road is allotted, v. g. three brazas

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which pertain to its district. P. 1. the district of a *cabeza*. P. 3. verb of *Ma*, *Mamabontoc*, like the Alcalde among the people of the Court, and the *cabeza* among the people at large. P. 1. those in the whole district, like a hundred people for the Court. P. 3. the district headed by a *cabeza*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mipamabuntoc*. *Mi* with *an*, *mipamabuntocan*, the districts of a *cabeza*. *Manga*, *manḡapabuntoc*, the things that are apportioned. *Manḡapabuntocan*, the districts of *cabezas*, coming from *Mipabuntoc*. Passive, *mibuntocan*, *ad invicem*, place the head of one to the other. *Micabontoc*, like *micalupa*, and also, like *Micasampaga*. See *Puntoc*.

BUNTUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ibuntug*, to dash against the floor due to exhaustion or fatigue, like one who has carried a burden through a long distance with which he is overcome by fatigue, not finding the time to rest. P. 1. past, *bintog*, one who throws himself to the floor. P. 3. *Bintoganan*, the proper place, or the person concerned. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

BUNTOT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *buntotan*, to grip with violence, like one seizing by the clothes, or the arms, one who tries to escape. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. the one seized. *Mi*, at one another. See *cauat*.

BUO. (pp.) Half of a small coconut shell made into a cup for drinking.

BURÁ. (a.) Interjection, driving or scaring away the crocodile, boar, etc.

BURAC. (pp.) Noun, deep mud in which one gets stuck. Active verb and its infinitive, *magburac*, *buracan*, to purposely make mud, soft or liquid. P. 2. that which is made muddy. Also, the same, and that of *Ma*, to become muddied, *Manga*, those places that become muddy by passing through. And also, *mengaburac ing dalan*, when such mud is found almost throughout the road. *Mangaburacan*, splattered with much mud.

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BURAT. (a.) Active verb, past tense, *mirat*, to tuck up, not the clothes, but the skin of the penis, like what immodest boys do to uncover the glans. P. 1. and 2. past tense, *Birat*, one who uncovers or go on manipulating the skin, or prepuce. Obscene word. *Magburat*, reciprocal, doing it on oneself. See *Bulasisi*

BURÍ. (a.) Defective. Passive adjective, the thing liked. *Burico*, *burimo*, I like, you like; this is distinct from *bisa*, in which, as in most cases, *bisa* means liking with affection; *buri*, means mere wanting it. *Caburian*, abstract, the liking, the wanting. *Panḡaburi*, affection or love. *Micaburi*, those agreeing to love or marry one another. *Misanburi*, with company, *Casangburi*, and *maquisangburi* one of the *micaburi*, and this is said to imply that the parents are opposed to his falling in love or to his marriage. *Mamuri*, one who is already falling in love, or struggling with his many loves, like at the age of 14. *Buriburian*, the lukewarmly loved, or diminutive. *Manyaliburi*, one who likes or wants, right or wrong. *Paburi*, one who lets to be loved / liked, or one who seeks to be liked, like, *papuri*. P. 3. *Paburian*, one is neglected or let alone. *Paburian yo ya*, let/ leave her alone. *Mipaburi*, with company, opposite of *micaburi*. *Mipaburian*, *Mi* with *an*, v. g., if the work that is begun, is neglected: *Mipaburian na*.

BURO. (pp.) Adjective, a thing put in salt, cured in salt, like, fish, santol. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuro*, *buruan*, to salt. P. 1. that with which, like salt. P. 2. the thing salted.

BURUG. (pp.) Adjective, mangy, not like *gutlian*, but like when dogs shed their hair or coat of hair. Verb of *Ma*, man or dog, become mangy. *Maburug (ca sa)*, a malediction. Idiomatically, said of an ingrate: *Maburug ya pug*, may he be covered with manges / lose his hair for his ingratitude, like *mapapa la / mapapa ya sa*.

BURUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iburul*, to prepare, to dress up the deceased

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to lie in state, preparatory to burial, that is, remove from the death bed and shroud the deceased to lay it in state in the living room of the house. P. 1. the deceased. *Maca*, laid in state. *Piburulan*, *Pi* and *an*, the place where it is laid in state.

BUSA. (a.) Noun, toasted glutinous rice, the grains are puffed. Active verb, *Misa*, and its infinitive, *musa*, *ibusa*, to toast it. P. 2. past, *Bisa*, the toasted and puffed grains of rice. If it is not puffed, they say, *Emebusa*. *Linusu yang dalaga*, *mebalag yang saya na*: the maiden jumped, her skirt dropped: a riddle about the grain, jumping at the heat of the pan, it puffs, and discards its shell / husk.

BUSABUS. (pp.) See *Pungapul*.

BUSAD. (pp.) *Busadbusad*, the gait or manner of walking of a pot-bellied man, or a pregnant woman. See *Buad*.

BUSADSAD. (pp.) Adj. pot-bellied, or of great build/big facade. *Maca*, being pot-bellied: *macabusadsad*, *mibusadsad*, become pot-bellied. *Maca*, implying abundance: *mebusadsad*, like, *Mebunga*

BUSAL. (pp.) Noun, the core of a tree, or the center of a thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibusal*, to place something within / inside an object, like a piece of paper inside a book. P. 1. that which is put inside... P. 3. past, *bisalan*, *bisalan*, the place. Sycopates: *Buslanan*, *bislanan*. *Busalan*, noun, the tree that has a core or inside center, opposite to its outside. If the bark is hard, the inside is soft or spongy. If the the outside is bad, the inside is good, *uling maqui busal ya*. *Maca*, that which is inside. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive; *Manga* without *an* and with *an*, and one on top of the other: *mangapabuslan*, the places into which they are placed, v. g. cigar into which gunpowder is mixed. *Pemuslanan deng ubat*. *Pabusal*, *pabuslan*, like the usual, *Busal quen pangisnaua*, said of one who is madly in love, or very impatient with his loved one. *Busal con pangisnaua ding anaco*, *macabusala quing lubco*: my children are

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the core of my life, they are the reason for living, they are the core of my being. *Mag*, reciprocal, *magbusal ca carela*, *pabuslan mo la*, be in their midst / place yourself in their midst.

BUSAL. (pp.) Adjective, greenhorn, simple. Active verb, past, *Misal*, and its infinitive, *busalan*, *buslan*, to treat one as stupid, although he is not. P. 2. past, *Bisalan*, muzzled, or one treated as stupid or inexperienced. *Ica* and *maca*, the cause of being treated as stupid. *Cabusalan*, abstract. simpleness. *Ma*, to treat or become muzzled, from the corrupted Spanish word, *Bozal*.

BUSBUS. (pp.) Noun, a hole. Active verb and its infinitive, *musbus*, *busbusan*, to pierce, to bore a hole. P. 1. the tool with which. P. 2. past, *Bisbos*, that which is bored, or pierced. P. 3. past, *bisbusanan*, the place. *Ma*, to become pierced, become bored with a hole. *Busbus busbus*, frequentative, has many holes, become full of holes, make many holes. *Busbusbusbusan*, a thing that has holes, like a piece of wood, lumber, sieve, screen, or cloth. But, *busbus busbusan mo ya*, bore it a little, or slowly, diminutive.

BUSILAC. (pp.) Adjective, V. T. (*meguinbusilac*), the whitest.

BUSLU. (pp.) Noun, a basket made of bamboo or rattan strips, with a narrow mouth or opening. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibuslu*, to put something in it, (*bubuslu*, *bislu*). P. 1. that which is put in it, *Maca*, placed in a *buslu*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

BUSNGI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *busngian*, *ibusngi*, to open the door, the road, or the body; it may be expressed by the P. 1. and by P. 3, unless you prefer the P. 2. *Ibusngime itang pasbul*, *ibusngi me itang cabat*; *busngian me itang pasbul*, *busngian me itang cabat*. But when there is a true change or alteration, P. 1 is not admitted, but only the P. 2., v. g. *Busngian meng catauan na*, and it does not have the past tense, *bisngian*, but *bisngi*; it is right

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to say, *Busngian mo co*, which in my opinion, is more of the P. 3, like *Cabatan*, or *sulatan moco*, from *busngianan*, *bisngianan*, which is already expressed in the P. 3. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive and that of *Ma*,

BUSUANG. (pc.) See *Bisuang*.

BUSUC. (corrid.) Noun, vapor of the soil, or of the body. *Bubusuc*, or, *busucbusuc*, to vaporize, but not like *alipup*, which is only the heat of the body. But *busuc* is that which is emitted, like smoke, from the body, and the heat of the soil is *alimum*.

BUSULAN. (pp.) it seems this is the beam or lintel of the door.

BUSUNG. (pp.) Noun, Swelling or cyst in the belly, like that of the dropsical, or that of a woman who does not menstruate. *Ma*, become afflicted with such swelling of the belly. Also, *Mabusung*, like *maburug*. *Ica* and *maca*, the cause of the enlargement of the belly, which, Pampangos say, is ingratitude / ungratefulness, and therefore *Mabusung*. Also, active verb, to swallow voraciously, a term of insult. P. 2. past, *mebusung*; the woman afflicted with it. *Talabusung*, voracious, glutton, gluttonous, idler, or sponger.

BUTABUTA. (pp.) Noun, a tree very common along the seashores. For its usefulness in medicine, see the *Flora*, page 542.

BUTACAL. (pp.) A species of monkey, the males of the species are larger / bigger than the others.

BUTACTAC. (pp.) *Magbutactac*, to eat too much, or to overeat, v. g. up to the point of bloating *Ma*, *butctaca*. *Ma*, become bloated by overeating.

BUTAD. (corrid.) Adjective, inflated, swollen, due to coldness, or a vein or artery that becomes congested. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become swollen or inflated.

BUTANG. (corrid.) Adjective, synonym of *Busal*, foolish, stupid. *Cabutangan*, stupidity, foolishness.

BUTAS. (pp.) Active verb, past tense, *Mitas*, and its infinitive, *butasan*, often used to mean, to resolve, to determine, to

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deliberate. P. 2, past, *bitasan* (rarely used). But, *abutas*, is often used, counterbalance, doubt, or difficulty that is resolved. *Maca*, potential, Active of *Abutas*. Verb of *Ma*, the doubt becoming resolved or deliberated upon. *Butas na nang dagul*, said of one who has grown, which in a short time increases or results from little.

BUTBUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *butbutan*, *mutbut*, to look into the occult, *Buscan*. P. 2. that which. *Maca*, potential, its passive *Abutbut*, that which was inquired about and is found. *Mesabing dactal ing bandi nibpaco*, *dapot ala na con abutbut nanu man*. It has been said that my father (was very rich) had many possessions, but I could not find a trace of it. Or *Eraco pepabutbutan man quing bandi nibpaco*, they would not even let me come upon any of my father's possessions.

BUTI. (pp.) Noun, shoots of the *gandus*. Verb, *mamuti*, to be born, to shoot.

BUTIJIN. (pp.) Transitive verbal adjective, flashing, polishing, burnishing.

BUTITI. (pp.) Noun, a poisonous fish; its antidote is the *evos*, or its paste. *Ma*, to become poisoned by the *butiti*.

BUTICAS. (pp.) Noun, the palay (rice plant) about to bear spikes or grains. Verb, spikes forming in the palay, (*mamuticas na ing palay*). P.2. past, *Biticas*; future, *buticsan*, (syncope) the spikes brought forth. *Buticsan daca almolan*, I shall turn your throat inside out (gullet / windpipe). *Ma*, (*mabuticas*) to become forced out; it is said of the bunch of the banana that weighs down heavily on its trunk, causing it to break.

BUTICBUTIC. (pp.) Adjective, spotted objects; *buticbutican*, like *bulicbulican*.

BUTIL. (pp.) Noun, grain, seeds, or beads of the rosary. *Cabutilan*, a single grain, or bead.

BUTILAO. (dipht.) *Tio bubutilao*, he is far yonder, or very, very far. *Butilao* is farther than *dayo*.

BUTILTIL. (pp.) Noun, amulet, trinket or an object intricately done. Active verb and its

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infinitive, to handle, *butiltilan*, to pick up an object between two fingers. P. 2. past, *Bitiltil*, that which is handled thus.

BUTINGTING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to search / examine closely to find something, like lice, or bedbugs. P. 2. past, *bitingting*, that which is examined closely, like the pillow / beddings, the hair.

BUTTIT. (corrid.) Noun, calves of the legs. *Tintin butit caragul balang metung*, or *tintin butit pangaragul*, each one is as big as the calf, or they are as big as the calves of the legs.

BUTLIG. (pp.) Noun, pimples. *Butligan*, one who has pimples. Verb, the coming out of pimples. See *Cutil*.

BUTNGUL. (pp.) Noun, knot in a string, rope, cord. Active verb and its infinitive, *ibutngul*, *mutngul*, to knot or make knots. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *Bitngul*, the cord knotted. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with company, its passive, *Pibutngulan*, things knotted together. Also, *Butngul aldao*, to designate the day, or term. P. 1. the designated day. P. 3. *Bitngulanan*, the person given a designated date. Also, *Mabutngul a inaua* and *macabutngul a inaua*, causal, hold the breath, or make one to hold his breath. *Macabutngul*, become knotted.

BUTU. (pp.) Noun, *Membrum virile*. The male sex organ. Euphemism: *calalaqui*. *Butubutu*, the clapper of a bell.

BUTUL. (pp.) Noun, a bone, or a seed. Verb, take out the bones by removing the meat. P. 2. *Pamutulan*, the meat. Verb of *Ma*, (*mabutul*). become bony, or very lean. *Butulan*, a thing that has bones; also, a species of bananas. *Cabutulan*, a single bone, or a single seed.

LETTER C

C before A

The regular variations of this letter are the following: double the first syllable of the root and you will have the present tense; between the first letter and the vowel of the root, interpose *in*, you will have the past tense; the root is the future tense (less the exceptions mentioned below): v. g. *Calag*, present tense is *cacalag*; *quinalag*, the past tense; *calag*, the future tense; another, *Cacaliqui*, *quinaliqui*, and *caliqui* is the root and future tense. But note: some roots with two syllables, where after the first vowel, there is only one consonant, usually are intercalated with *um* between the first letter and the first vowel to form the future tense, like, *Cabus*: present tense, *cacabus*; past tense, *quinabus*; future tense, *cumabus*: and thus when the future is formed with the addition of *um*, this shall also pertain to the active voice.

The first passive is formed by prefixing an *i* to the root, in the present and future tenses (not in the past tense), but the present tense always duplicates the syllable, and the future never admits the *um* of the active. The past tense is the root, by changing the first vowel to *e* or *i*, except those that have two vowels after the *C*, where between the *C* and the vowel, they take an interposed *i*. Also, much less are the other bisyllabic roots, where after the first vowel they have only one consonant, not two.; these are sometimes the past tense of the active with an *in*, interposed; and at other times it is the root changing only the first vowel into an *i*, or *e*, which is the general rule.

The second passive for *Inayut*, copulated. the future tense adds *an* to the root; the present tense also adds *an*; the past tense is like that of the P. 1. If the root does not have P.1., pretend that there is, with the same exceptions, more than those that interpose an *in*, I shall mark them, and also those that admit an *in* this past tense.

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The third passive is as follows: double the first syllable for the present tense; for the past tense, change the first syllable of the root into an *i* or *e*, or leave it as it is, if it is an *i*; the future tense is the root adding *an* or *anan* to all the three at the end; if it shall be *anan*, mark it.

The infinitive is to change the 1st *C* with *ng* and add *Ma* before it (or add it after *Ma*), v. g. *Cutang*, *Manğutang*; the neutral verb of *Ma*, after ascertaining the root, omit the duplicated syllable and add *Ma*; for the future tense, add *Ma* to the root; those of *Mi*, for the present tense they double the first syllable, more so for the future and past tense add only the *Mi* to the root. I have already mentioned that you should take notice of the exceptions.

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CA. A preposition used often. See the Grammar

CABA. (a.) Food taken on a platter, or in a basket, like those donated to a convent, or taken to the convent on Holy Thursday for feeding the poor. *Magcaba*, to bring food thus. P. 1. *Ipagcaba*, the motive, or the foodstuffs. P. 3. for whom.

CABAG. (a.) Noun, sound of footsteps of one passing by, like those of horses. Active verb, future, *cabag*, *manğabag*, to make that sound by stomping when angry. P. 1. past tense, *Quebag*, the motive. *Cabagcabag*, frequentative, or *Mi*, future. *Ma*, in abundance.

CABAG. (pp.) Neutral verb, the snake inflating/ flexing its neck when provoked. *Cabagcabag*, frequentative, *Mi*, future. *Micabagcabagya batal / picabagcabag na ing batal na*.

CABAY. (dipht.) Noun, a herb that causes itching. It is edible.

CABAYIAN. (pp.) Noun, a large basket for provisions. It is an insult to a woman when referred to as *Cabayian*, opposite of *calaquian*.

CABAYANGNAN. (pp.) Noun, the prime of youth, robustness, youthfulness.

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CABAL. (pp.) A charm against getting wounded. *Cabalan*, one who has it or is immune to pain or injury. *Magcabal*, to use such a charm. *Nun e ya maquicabal*, *intang emesugat*. If he does not have that charm, why was he not wounded. A superstitious belief.

CABAN. (a.) Noun, a box or chest. And the *caban*, (the measure) Active verb, future, *caban*, *manğaban*, to place in a chest, ark, or to measure by the *caban*. Infinitive: *Acaban*, (ycaban, ?) for both meanings. P. 3. *Quebanan*, the thing measured by the *caban*.

CABAN (pp.) Noun, the spanner or beam that goes over posts. Active verb, *manğaban*, to place them. Passive, past, *Quebanan*, the posts.

CABASI. (pp.) Noun, a kind of fish; also a kind of texture or weave.

CABAT. (a.) Noun, door panel, not the doorway. Active verb, future, *Cabat*, and its infinitive, *icabat*, *manğabat*, to close. P. 1. *Icabatme itang cabat*, or, *pasbul*, or, *tauo*; past tense, *Quebat*. P. 3. *Cabatan meng pasbul*, or, *itang tauo*. Past tense, *Quebatan*, *quebatan da cami*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Manğa*, with *an* and without *an*, and *Mi*, with *an*. *Maca*, the door that is closed, not the one closed out, like, a dog, that which is *Micabat*, or *micabatan*.

CABAUNG. (pp.) Noun, Coffin. Active verb, *icabaung*, to put the corpse in it. P. 1. that with which, past, *Quebaung*. P. 2. The material used in making the *cabaung*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the coffin. *Maca*, to be in a coffin, put in a coffin.

CABCAB. (pp.) Active verb, *icabcab*, to adjust or fit the lumber to the floor, trussing them to the floor. P. 1. those that are put side by side with each other. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manğacabcab*, to chew, like a horse chewing the fodder (picking it up and pushing it in with its upper and lower lips to chew or masticate it.) *Cacabcab*, *quinabcab*, *cabcab*. P. 2. that which is chewed, *Quibcab*, *quibcaban*, the fodder.

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P. 3. the part from where the snout or mouth takes up the fodder (*picabcaban, quibcaban, quibcabanan*).

CABELTUN. (pp.) Noun, The fleshy part of the banana trunk with which school children wrap their books.

CAB-BIYAO. (corrid.) Noun, Sugar mill. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumabbiyao, mangabbiyao*, to press the sugar cane to extract the juice to produce sugar. P. 1. the animals that pull the shaft that turns the mill or presser. P. 2. past tense, *quibbiyauan*, the milled cane. *Pi* and *an*, the place, or the *bagasse* / remains of the sugar cane, also, *Pi* and *anan*.

CABIBI. (pp.) Noun, Mussels, shells of mussels for producing lime. Verb, *mangabibi*, to gather them. *Macabibi*, abundance of such shells.

CABID. (pp.) Noun, a certain measure of cotton for spinning: four threads makes a *cauing*, four *cauings* make a *cabid*; ten *cabids* make one *tul*, which is one skein.

CABID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumabid*, to draw to one's self. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. that which is drawn. Also, with the same variations, *mangabid*, the judge who discriminates or is biased in his judgement, by condemning one who deserves justice. Verbal, *mangabiran*, the partial judge.

CABID. (a.) *Micabid*, to slip morally, to commit a mistake in deed or in word. v. g. *Bagguico micabid panansaquitán moco*. For every little mistake / slip I make, you hurt me.

CABIRA. (pp.) *Emagcacabira*, that which hardly has any importance, or value.

CAB-BIUS. (cor.) Neutral verb, to become loosened from a noose or knotted rope. And is also said of one who frees or loosens oneself from required work / forced labor. P. 1. that which becomes loose or loosened, *Icabbius mu iyang lubid*, past, *Quibbius, icabbius moco quening casaquitán*, you freed me, free me from this difficulty. P. 3. of *Ca, Quibbiusanco itang casaquitán*, or, *utang*. I got freed, or I got rid of that hardship, or, of those debts. Also, the same

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and its construction is transitive, to loosen something or someone. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, and its *mangá*, those which are loosened / freed; *ipangabbiusme iyang carang*, loosen the *carang* from the thorns among which it is entangled.

CAB-BLA. (cor.) *Macacabbla, micabbla*, to fail, to become faulty. *Eemicabbla, alan cabbla, engali sucát micabbla*, without fail, unfailingly, it certainly would not fail, like something that has been prophesied, come true without failure. *Pangacabbla*, v. g. *ing pangacabbla na*, the manner of failure, or of having failed. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause of failure.

CAB-BLING. (cor.) Noun, a tree with fragrant leaves.

CABOCABO. (pp.) Noun, Stuff for making cushions; also used for igniting fire.

CABU. (pp.) Noun, Vital movement in the veins of the neck. *Cabucabu*, frequentative. Neutral verb, future, *cabu*, to feel the heartbeats between the chest and the throat.

CABUG. (a.) Noun, Sound of the water, when one jumps into it or dives or swims in it. *Cabug cabug*, frequentative, *Micabugcabug*, future. See *Tabug*.

CABUG. (pp.) Noun, The beat of the heart when one is frightened, or scared. Neutral verb, to palpitate, to throb very strongly. *Cabugcabug*, frequentative. *Mi*, future. *Micabugcabug ya salo*. See *Carug*.

CABUYAO. (dipht.) Noun, Wild orange or lemon. Active verb, to press them to extract juice as substitute for vinegar. P. 3. *Quibuyaoan*, the food cooked in the juice of the *cabuyao*.

CABUD. (a.) Adverb, once, upon the moment, at sight, just as, v. g. *Antina cabud queta*, it is just like that. Active verb, future, *cabud*, to work, to be, to become, to work with punctuality. P. 3. The thing in which one is punctual. Infinitive: *mangabudya*, he is very punctual. *Micacabud, micabud*, neutral verb, become punctual, v. g. If you are invited to a dinner at 12:00 noon, and you come at 11:00 A.M. they will tell you, *Micabudca*, you are punctual, much early before dinner time. *Cabud*, at the moment,

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arriving in time and before time, all is punctuality. And from this, *Cabud ya mabalatong ing tauo, cabud ta calinguan ing daraptanta, cabud ta malilo*. It is already understood. (Once a man makes a mistake, at that moment we forget what we are doing, we at once get confused /get ill-willed).

CABUS. (pp.) Active verb and neutral. The infinitive is always active, *icabus, cumabus, mangabus*, to free, and can also mean to become free, and becoming free is to pass or while away the time, v. g., one who in passing through a bridge, while away the time, *Cacabus ya, cacabus na ing panaon*. *Mi*, neutral, more often used: *Micabus*, & P. 1. one who is freed. P. 3. that which was passed. *Cabusan*, v. g. *Cacabusan ta ne ing bulan a iti*, we are about to pass this month by; *quebusan ta na ing balayan Betiz; quebusan tana ing capanganiban*, and also *micabus tana*: we have already passed through the town Betis; we have already passed the danger point, and also, we have already passed through, we are already free. *Mi* with *an*, speaks also of the time, and of those who have passed them by, or have freed themselves. *Micabusna co*, I am already free; *Micabusanaco*, I am already freed, because the time has elapsed. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, the freed ones; *mangacabusan*, the things that have passed by/through; when a thing surpasses the required measure, it is *cacabusya, quinabus ya*, that is, it passes, or it has passed. But if it has not reached the measure, it is said, *cabuscabusya*, it is a little short of the measure, like *abutabut*, it is close to the required measure / close to being sufficient in measure.

CABUTI. (pp.) Noun, Mushroom, a kind of fungus. See *Payong*.

CACA. (guttural.) Noun, older sibling, as he is called or addressed by younger brothers or sisters. It is also a word of respect to any older person.

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CACAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumacas, mangacas*, to grate, to rub off, or scrape a seed or bread against the grater, a stone, or a fragment of earthenware.; and therefore, that which is P. 1, is the grater; and *Pi* and *an* is the place where in, if the grater, stone is scraped against the medicine, seed, bread; the grater, the stone, and the bread etc., is the P. 2. past tense, *Quinacas* or *quecasan*, and also the scrapings; *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Picacasan*, the fragments, and also the seed from which they were scraped. *Ma*, neutral, to become grated or scraped. *Maca*, potential.

CACALBILING. (pp.) Noun, A medicinal plant, used against spasms or lockjaw.

CACARICUCHA. (pp.) Noun, a tree about four to six yards in height, of great usefulness in various ailments, according to the *Flora*, page 80.

CACHUMBA. (pp.) Noun, a plant of about three feet in height, a substitute for saffron, and useful in the dyer's shop, according to the *Flora*, page 431.

CADCAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cadcad, icadcad, mangadcad*, to wind in a reel. P. 1. that which is reeled. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, that cylinder or spool around which. Also, to sow discord, or in disputes, to provoke the lukewarm party or have no inclination to argue. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive and its verbal form is *Mamicadcad*, the sower of enmity / discord.

CAGAO. (dipht.) Noun, small insects that cause itching or mange. *Cagauan*, one who has these itches. Verb, *mangagao*, to catch these insects. P. 3, past tense, *Quegauan*, one on whom these insects cause itching.

CAI. (dipht.) Irregular verb of movement. *Cacai, minai, umai*, or *mai*, to go, or to come. Passive 1. *Icacai, quina, icai*, that which is taken, or carried, and also the motive. P. 2 and P. 3. *Ayan, inai*, that which one goes to carry, or the place, or object/ business. Infinitive: *Mangai*. P. 1. *pangai, pengai*, the things put in place, or carried

to a place. Verbal noun, active, *Pamanğai*; passive, *panğacai*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi* with *an*: *Picaian*, the place where it is carried to, or placed /put in place, or, *Pai*, *paicai*, to go, or come definitely or on purpose: past, *pepaycai*. *Macacai*, presently placed, or put, v. g., *Nomacacai*, where is it taken? We would say, where is it placed?

CAIT. (pp.) Transitive verb, to give sparingly, to live in a frugal manner, to be niggardly, to curtail, to lessen. See *Guitis*, *tipid*, *imbut*.

CAYTANA. (pp.) A known tree. It is medicinal according to the *Flora*, pp. 47-48.

CAYA. (guttural.) Adverb of doubt / wonder, or of choice. See the Grammar, (*ADLP-Bergaño*).

CAYAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumayas*, *manğayas*, to cleanse or smooth out, to shave, or to peel to remove any roughness, like, in rattan, or a tooth pick, or shave the lower end of a candle to fit it in the candlestick. P. 1. the tool. P. 2. past tense, *Quinayas*, or, *queyasan*, the object shaved, or smoothed out. *Mi*, transitive, v. g. *Ican micayas quetang sundang*, Use that knife in smoothing out the stick, or you smoothen it out with that knife. *Ing sundang micayas neman*, the knife is sharp enough to smooth it out / the knife can surely smooth it out. *Pi* and *an* (*picayasan*), the shavings and the location. *Ma*, become smoothened out or cleansed of any roughness.

CAYAT. (a.) Active verb, future tense, *Cayat*, and its infinitive, *cumayat*, *manğayat*, to bite. P. 2. past, *Queyat* (or *quinayat*), that which is bitten. P. 3. past, *queyatanan*, the part, or place from which it was bitten off, even when it is not chewed. *Ma*, to become bitten; *mangacayat*, the many pieces, or spots that were bitten off.

CAYAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *icayat*, to drag along, like the habit, or the train of a robe or gown. *Pacayat*, that which is made to drag; *cayatcayat*, frequentative, and *Mi*, future, *micayatcayat*.

CAYLI. (pp.) The left side, or the left hand. *Quinayli*, left-handed. *Magcayli*, to use the left hand, left-handed or not. Neutral verb, to place oneself to the left. P. 1. past, *Queilli*, what is placed at the left hand. *Pagcayli*, *pigcayli* what is done, using the left hand. *Macacayli*, to be on the left.

CAYNGIN. (pp.) Noun, wide area of land or place cleared of trees, or any wild growth. *Magcayngin*, to work for a living there. *Pagcaynginan*, the place cleared, also *Caynginan*, *queynginan*.

CAYI. (pp.) So and so, John Doe, and also, what's his name, Active verb and its infinitive, *cumayi*, *manğayi*, to ask for the name. P. 3. the one who is asked of his name (*quinayian*, *picayian*), also P. 1, or P. 2. according to the concept. *Magcayi*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

CAYOCAYO. (g.) and *micayocayo*, the shaking of the shoulders by women of loose conduct, when they walk swaying their arms backwards as if on hinges, or are disjointed.

CAYUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumayud*, *manğayud*, to scrape up. P. 1. the tool. P. 2. that which is scraped up. *Picayuran*, the scrapings/scrap. *Ma*, to become scraped. *Panğayud*, the instrument or tool used in scraping, like the knife.

CAYUCUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cayucut*, *manğayucut*, to double up, with the jaw touching the knees, ordinarily out of fear, and sometimes because of the cold weather. P. 1. the motive.

CAYUCUT. (pp.) Noun, the end of the spinal column at the buttocks.

CAYUMANGGUI. (pp.) Adjective, brownish, more brown (*moreno*) than fair-skinned.

CAYUNCUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *cayuncung*, to fold up or crumple down because of cold weather, also to warp, like leather or thin lumber when exposed to the sun; also said of a herb called *pacayuncung*.

CAYUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumayu*, *smanğayus*, to scrape, or cleanse one who has *sotan* (skin disease) caused by a certain insect. P. 1. the instrument

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used in such scraping. P. 2. the ailing person.

CALA. (g.) Noun, the shell of a tortoise / turtle.

CALA. (a. and g.) Active verb, future, *cala*, and its infinitive, *icala*, *mangala*, to wind around a reel. P. 1. past, *Quela*, that which is winded around. *Picalan*, the cane around which it is reeled or spooled.

CALABCAB. (pp.) Noun, the blaze of fire. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to be set ablaze. *Mi* with *an*, the one caught by the blaze.

CALABOA. (pp.) Noun, a medicinal plant, used to treat gonorrhea, according to the *Flora*, page 346.

CALABUCAB. (pp.) Noun, a water snake, a non-venomous kind.

CALABIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icalabit*, *mangalabit*, to bind or fasten something hurriedly or loosely. P. 1. that with which. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive; *Pi* with *an*, the place. *Mi*, with company. *Picalabitan*, those bundled / fastened together. Also, to touch, synonym of *Calbit*.

CALACA. (pp.) Neutral verb, to snore, to rasp at the throat, like the dying, the asthmatic.

CALACAL. (pp.) Noun, small sticks used in counting. Active verb and its infinitive, *calacal*, *mangalacal*, to count with them in making an account. P. 1. that which is counted, like the silver money which are submitted for accounting or when accounting is demanded. Also, by the P. 2. and P. 3., *Quelacalan*, past, to whom the accounting is made; and also take into account of past events, like the animosities they caused in other times. *Ma*, become taken into account, and its infinitive, *mangacalacal*, the many things about which an account is taken. *Maca*, potential, its passive: *Acalacal*. & *Acalacal mo casi ing camalan ning Dios?* Can you fathom/measure (make an account) of God's greatness? Idiomatically, *magcalacal*, to engage in business, like those traders from Manila. P. 1. *Ipagcalacal*, the capital (investment) and also the merchandise, *Pagcalacalan*,

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from whom it is bought, or to whom it is sold, also, one who is sent to do some business.

CALADCAD. (pp.) Noun, a shovel used in heaping palay or garbage. Active verb and its infinitive, *caladcad*, *mangaladcad*, to sweep for the purpose of heaping or piling. P. 1 that with which, the shovel or broom. P. 2. what is shoveled or swept for piling. *Macacaladcad*, become heaped thus. Idiomatically, with all its variations, to go on turning up or causing disputes or controversies.

CALAD-DUA. (cor.) Noun, rational soul. Verb, *mangaladdua*, the soul appearing, asking for Masses to be said for it. And from this, it is said of one who spreads fear, alleging / feigning that he is a soul from the other world or life. P. 3. *Pangalad-duan*, to whom the soul allegedly appears, causing fears, like with chains being dragged along.

CALAG. (a.) Adjective, an object that had lost its extrinsic form or figure, or the wholeness of appearance it had previously, like, parts being separated from one another, they are *calag*, and by the same token, the clock or chair that lost has arms, or the cloth that is unstitched or become unfolded. And from this, it is said that it means to upset or to disarrange, but it is not so. Active verb, future, *Calag*, and its infinitive, *mangalag*, to disassemble, to upset, to loosen, like, the knot, fetters: all of these fall under the same concept. P. 1. the motive, past tense, *quelag*. P. 2. past tense, *quelag*, that which is loosened, undone. And also to ask for socks, which are among other clothes in a chest, they would say, *calagan mo itang medias co*, or, *itang libro quing cajon*. *Ma*, (*macalag*) a thing becomes loosened, *manga*, (*mangacalag*) many things that become loosened. It also has its frequentative, *mangacalagcalag*. *Maca*, become or be presently loosened.

CALAGCAG. (pp.) Synonym of *Calaca*.

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- CALAI.** (dipht.) Adjectival noun, a weapon for defense., like a breastplate, including the one made of leather. *Magcalai*, to use it.
- CALAMAY.** (dipht.) Noun, a dish or food common in this land, a local dish. Verb, *manḡalamay*, to make it. P. 1. the sugar, or honey. P. 2. past, *quelamay*, the rice flour. *Ma*, to become prepared as such, or whatever is prepared or cooked like *calamay*.
- CALAMBA.** (pp.) Noun, a large narrow mouthed pitcher, also known as *Taboan*.
- CALAMBIGAS.** (pp.) Noun, a gold figurine, rarely used. But as they understand it, it is said of what is removed from the boar, so that it remains sterile (castrated).
- CALAMBIBIT.** (pc.) A well known plant, the seeds of which are used by boys in their games, and they are also used in medicine, according to the *Flora*, page 240.
- CALAMUNDING.** (pp.) Noun, a tree belonging to the genus of citrus, of the species of lemons, whose fruits have pulps that are composed of segments similar to that of oranges, pomegranates, etc.
- CALANG.** (pp.) Noun, a wedge used for tightening the posts / feet of a table, chair, etc. P.1. the wedge. P. 2. the table, chair, etc. Also, the fastenings of the *landay* (bamboo slats of the floor), or the *bonuan* (fish trap) when they fasten them with rattan strips, with all its variations.
- CALANG.** (a.) A brazier or earthenware stove, used in cooking. It has three "feet" (*tungco*). See *Paldupuan*.
- CALANGAY.** (dipht.) A species of parrots, which could do no more than chirp / squeak.
- CALANGCALANĠAN.** (pp.) Small shellfish, or mussels, much smaller than the *cabibi*.
- CALANGAN.** (pp.) Noun, small railings.
- CALANGDASAL.** (pp.) Adjective, a thing used to wedge, spur; it could be of wood, like those used to wedge or spur the banca when it is stored in the shed: it could be of stones.
- CALANGCANG.** (pp.) Noun, something noisy tied to a dog's tail. *Calangcanġan*,

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- the dog to whose tail this noisy device is tied. *Quelangcanġan*, P. 3.
- CALANSAG.** (pp.) *Manḡalansag*, the plates that fall off the shelf / plate stand, and they break into pieces.
- CALANSING.** (pp.) Clang or sound of clashing swords, and of anything that produce such sound.
- CALANTAS.** (pp.) Noun, fragrant wood, similar to *tindalo*, or even cedar. (pc.) A tree of first class wood mistaken by some as *tindalo*, and by others as cedar, because of the fragrance exuded by its wood. In truth, it is neither of the two. It is useful for boat-building due to its durability, according to the *Flora*, page 136.
- CALANTIPAY.** (dipht.) Species of oysters. Verb, *mangalantipay*, to gather them.
- CALAO.** (dipht.) Active verb, future, *calao*, *manḡalao*, to slacken, to loosen, not that it is tied, but that it is tight, like a dress, or an object that has wedges. And also to widen, like the hinges, so that the door panels could swing easily. P. 1. and P. 2. past tense, *Quelao*, the thing loosened. Idiomatically, *macalo co biyai*, contrary of *mascop co biay*; because *ascop* is the opposite of *calao*. Also, with all its variations, this verb is intransitive: to become slackened, to become widened. Infinitive of that of *Ma*, *manḡacalao*, the many things that are slackened or widened.
- CALAO.** (dipht.) Noun, a well known bird, with a white neck and crest. *Malacalao*, said of one with uneven color, like the native (*indio*).
- CALAP.** (pp.) Adjective, cuts of wood, bamboo, or rattan. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumalap*, *manḡalap*, to cut them in the mountains. *Calapan*, the place for which they were cut, like the courtyard, stable, sheepfold etc. P. 2. past, *Quelapan*, the things sought for, and cut on the spot. Idiomatically, *Nanung seria mo carin? Manḡalapcan lagnat mo? Saquit mo?* What was your objective in going there? To catch some fever for yourself? Some illness for you? And if from over there, and even if from another town, they return

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home with some ailment, they would say, *Calapmita, calapquita. & Uling ing manintun macacalap ya*. That is what you caught, that is what I caught. & For one who seeks, can find find/ catch something. And it can be said in irony of one who sought life or something to live on in some place, but met death there, or returned home with some sickness. See *Saglap*.

CALAPAYAN. (pp.) Noun, a kind of bier with shafts made of bamboo, on which they carry the dead. *Magcalapayan*, to use this kind of bier. P. 1. *Icalapayan*, past tense, *quelapayan*, the dead, carried on such a bier. *Paquiapalo ra ca, icalipayan daca*. Once I get my hands on you, you might as well be carried on a *calapayan*.

CALAPUTPUT. (pp.) Noun, large strong root, trunk. See *Palumpung*.

CALARO. (pp.) Adverb, used with a negation: *Ecalaro*, Virgin, *ecalaro*, chaste.

CALASAG. (pp.) Round shield, cuirass, breastplate, and backplate, the armour. *Magcalasag*, to use it. Verb infinitive, *manğalasag, icalasag*, to defend one's self with it in a tight situation. *Pangalasagan*, the thing used in defense, and also the one defending oneself with it by placing it on his shoulders.

CALASCAS. (pp.) Sound, like that of a sword being drawn from its scabbard, or that of machete when drawn against another in a game. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *calascas*, to sound in this manner.

CALAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icalat, manğalat*, to scatter at intervals, like *sinabud* by sowers, placing them in small heaps, or oil falling in drops, or spreading a little here and a little there. P. 1. that which is scattered or dropped. P. 3. the place where it is scattered... *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place. Verb of *Ma*, and its *manğa* with *an*, the places where much is scattered. Idiomatically, it can mean spreading the news.

CALAT. (adjective) Noun, a measure of ten braces, used in measuring land area. And also the cord used by carpenters (plumb

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line) and masons, v. g., to erect a perpendicularly straight wall. Active verb, future, *Calat*, and its infinitive, *manğalat*, to measure with a plumb line. P. 1. the plumb line, past tense, *quelat*. P. 3. *Quelatan*, the wall that is measured.

CALATUNG. (a.) Noun, a timbrel made of bamboo.

CALAUANG. (pc.) Noun, rust of iron, or fatty substance on the surface of the water, or dross on the surface of teeth. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *manğalauang*, to produce it. *Calauang*, the object that has it / rusty object. *Mi* with *an*, *micalauangan*, and its *manğa*, objects becoming rusty. *Ma*, abundance of rust, dross etc.

CALAUAT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manğalauat, icalauat*, to fasten with rope or rattan, like one who has to be whipped, so that he could not move. P. 1. past tense, *quelauat*, that with which. P. 2. and P.1. one who fastens. *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, with company, like when two boxes are fastened to one another.

CALAUT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *calaut, icalaut, manğalaut*. Neutral and active, become grasped and to grasp. P. 1. past tense, *Quelaut*, that which is grasped by a hook or tenterhook. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with company. *Picalautan*, the place.

CALBIT. (pp.) Noun, a signal, tapping with a finger or two, or giving the elbow. Active verb and its infinitive, *manğalbit, calbit*, to make this signal. And it is also said of dogs when they approach, or come near to be fed with something, and they paw on you, and that is their signal or *calbit*. P. 1. past, *quilbit*, the motive. P. 2. the same, to whom the signal is given. *Mi*, in company, v. g. Pedro passes by, and having something to call his attention to, and because he could not hear us, we make this signal, *micalbit cata*, if he sees us, he comes to see what is the reason for our *picalbit*, past tense, P. 3. past tense without *an*, like *pipayli*.

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CALCAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maṅḷalcay*, to dig up the earth to bring up water, or to stoke up the ashes/dig up old quarrels to revive them. P. 1. past tense, *Quilcay*, that with which, and is also said of the quill, which writes. P. 2. the same, *Quilcay*, what is dug up or stoke up, also old controversies stirred up. A construct: *Ing maṅḷalcay macaquit ya*, one who searches / digs up shall find something / or one who stokes up the ashes shall find embers.

CALCAL. (pp.) Synonym of *Calcay*, to scratch up or stoke up.

CALL (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icali*, *maṅḷali*, to dig up to bring out something, like roots or root crops. P. 1. the tool, or for whom. *Icali mu cun gandus*, dig up yams for me. P. 2. that which is dug up. Also, with its variations, *Malalam lamang salapi*, *nun tin icali*, *malagaualang calian*. Money though buried so deeply, but if there is something to dig with, it can easily be dug up. And also, if a lawyer does not present the case which he knows well, they say, *Calianmon salapi*, *uling salapi ilan macacali*. Dig up the money (from your pocket) for it is money that can dig up things. *Ma*, to become dug up. *Macali*, abundance of diggings. *Maluca cayan bandi*, *dapot alan cuculi*, *macali*. He may be poor, but he comes from a good family. *Magcali*, *noca man manggang magcali*, *eca manaquit pagcalian*. No matter how long you may dig, you shall not find anything worth digging for. P.3. that which is dugged for, *Pagcalian*.

CALLAT. (pc.) Noun, Noun, a herb which bears fruit similar to grapes. Verb, *maṅḷallat*, to look for them / gather them.

CALYAT. (pc.) A fruit similar to grapes. See *Callat*.

CALICAM. (pp.) Adjective, incarnate or flesh colored, rarely used.

CALICASUC. (pp.) Noun, thick smoke, strong scented vapor. Neutral verb, to have this scent, and if you add *lub* to it, it will mean annoyed, penetrating the nostrils, become angry. See *Salicasuc*.

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CALICUBAC. (pp.) Noun, dandruff, scabby crust of the head, and also, of *abias*, when it is not well cleaned. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to produce or have it. *Ma*, abundance of dandruff.

CALIGAG. (pp.) Synonym of *Calicubac*.

CALIGQUIG. (pp.) Noun, Chills, including shivers due to fright. Natural verb and its infinitive, *maṅḷaligquig*, *caligquig*, to suffer chills, to shiver. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Calacaligquig*, frequentative. *Mi*, future.

CALILIP. (pp.) Noun and adjective. An old friend, an experienced friend in whom one can trust, a confidant. *Mi*, with company.

CALILINGO. (pp.) It is used this way: *Calilingoyang guinto?* *Alia calilingong guinto*. Is it fake gold? No, it is not fake gold. Or Is it gold? Surely, it is gold! All it means to say, Clearly you can distinguish it and know that it is gold, like its sound when tested by dropping it on stone. Also if you doubt its genuiness, whether it is pure gold or alloyed gold. By looking at it, I would say, *Calilingo yang sicaualo?* or, *ecalilingong sicaualo*. It will be known that it is a *real*, or a *sicaualo*, because its seal says so, and it is this sign that distinguishes the thing.

CALIMAYO. (pp.) Noun, arrogance. *Maṅḷalimayo*, or, *mangalimayoan*, one who is arrogant, or with a very inflated ego.

CALING. (pp.) Noun, Crossbar (bar across a door or window), a door latch. Active verb and its infinitive, *icaling*, *maṅḷaling*, to bar the door, place a door latch. P. 2. the bar or latch. P. 3. past tense, *Quelingan*, the door. *Macacaling*, the door becomes barred or latched.

CALING. (a.) Noun, Sound / clink, as of money. Neutral verb, future, *Caling*, to sound thus. Also, *Pacaling*, v. g., *Ala yan pacaling*, the same as, *Ecaling a bulsa*, nothing clinks in his pocket. *Pacalingan*, to cause the money to clink. It's the same with those medal-like objects that boys attach to their belts or sashes, they are

called *Pacaling*. *Pacalingan*, when they are made to sound or clink.

CALINGAD. (pp.) Noun, a tree, whose bark is fragrant like cinnamon. It is a tree, about fifteen to twenty feet in height and useful in medicine. See the *Flora*, page 222.

CALINUNGAN.* [sic] (*Calinguan*) (pc.) *Cacalinguan*, *quelinguan*, irregular verb (See *Ligao*, and better, *Lingao*.) the thing that is forgotten. *Manḡalinguan*, the person who forgets.

CALIQUI. (pp.) Titillations. Active verb and its infinitive, *caliqui*, to titillate, to tease, to tickle. P. 2. past tense, *Queliqui*, or, *queliquian*, the person teased or tickled.

CALIS. (pp.) Noun, a sword, or dagger. Verb of *Mi*, with company, *micalis*, to fence or fight one another with swords, or dagger. *Picalisan*, the motive, like, over a damsel, and the place, and also one of the two combatants. *Micalis*, to clash with sticks, swords, and all the rest. *Picalis*, those made to clash or fence.

CALIS. (a.) Active verb with root in future tense, *calis*, and its infinitive, *manḡalis*, to scrape, to abrade, or grate with a knife, or a piece of broken porcelain. P. 1. past tense, *Quelis*, the implement. P. 2, same, *Quelis*, the thing which is scraped, and also, *Quelisan*. *Picalisan*, the place, or the scrapings.

CALISAY, or, TALISAY. (dipht.) Noun, a tree well known, useful in medicine and in the dyer's shop. See the *Flora*, page 265.

CALISIP. (pp.) Noun, palay about to bloom. *Calisip pa*, still aborning, ablooming (of vine, corn, wheat, etc.)

CALISQUIS. (pp.) Scales of fish, or any flakes on the knee or on the shin, or on the legs of cocks and hens, and that of the sea-bream. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡalisquis*, *calisquis*, to scale, or remove the scales. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Quelisquisan*, also, *quelisquis*, from which. *Ma*, to cause the removal of the scales. Idiomatically, *Macalisquis ya ing bubunḡan*, when the strong wind raises the *pinaud*, *uling quelisquisne ning anḡin*, the roof is as it were descaled by the wind.

CALIT. (a.) Noun, Sound of a bed creaking, squeaking, or table, chair, or a dog walking. Neutral verb, future, *calit*, to squeak, to creak. *Ma*, abundance of creaks. *Calitcalit*, frequentative.

CALIUS. (pp.) Noun, a common and well known tree; for its usefulness, see the *Flora*, page 286.

CALMA. (g.) Noun, fate, luck, good or bad. *Ma*, *macalma*, very fortunate/lucky, very happy. Verb, to seek the fortune; but *maninḡalma*, taking chances or risks in seeking it: *Audaces fortuna iuvat*. Fortune helps the daring, or It helps to be daring in seeking one's fortune. *Ing calma*, *ali quing maninḡalma*, *nune quing macalma*. You already understand this, Fortune is not for the seekers of fortune, but it is for the fortunate. *Paninḡalman*, the object of one's risks. *Pacalman na ca ning Dios*. May God grant you good fortune.

CALO. (g.) Noun, pulley, tackle (ropes and pulleys).

CALLUAS. (pc.) Noun, Rattan casings, like that of a large porcelain jar. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡal-luas*, to encase with / in rattan. P. 1. the rattan. P. 2. past tense, *Quil-luasan*, what is encased with rattan. *Ma*, *macal-luas*, become encased with rattan. *Macacal-luas*, actually encased in rattan.

CALUBCUB. (pp.) Noun, a tree with this name. Also, the hollow of a damaged tree. *Calubcuban*, the tree that has a hollow trunk. Verb, *manalacubcub*, to decay in the core.

CALUCABCAB. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manalucabcab*, to become detached, like the meat of the coconut detached inside the shell, or the grain of the hazel nut. It is also said of leather that is badly tanned, which opens, or comes off, or falls apart.

CALUCU. (g.) Noun, flame of fire. *Micacalucu*, the fire is aflame; said of one who is overcome by ardent love. *Micacalucu ya pusu*. *Micacalucû ya*, adding, *lub*, means sparks of passion / or

raging with anger. *Macalucu*, very ardent, abundance of ardor, or of flame.

CALUCUB. (pp.) Noun, a very low hut / cabin, and the roost of the *denas*, which is of similar make. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡacalucub*, to set up such a trap, or snare. P. 2. *Cacalucuban*, *quelicub*, that which one desires to catch, like the *denas*. And the entrapped ones. Another variation: *Magcalucub*, to live in or stay in that little hovel. [Should it not be '*magcalucub*'?]

CALUG. (a.) Active verb, future, *calug*, *manḡalug*, to search, not for fruits, but in the manner of one who goes to the kitchen after having taken meals, to take whatever remains in the pots, or on the plates, and eat again. And also, in the room that has been emptied of its contents, to go and see if something was left behind. P. 2. past, *Quelug*, or *quelugan*, the leftovers that were found.

CALÚG. (a.) Sound of a thing inside a hollow object, like, a rotten egg, or *piedra de Aguila*, or the grain of the hazel nut. Neutral verb, future, *calug*, to sound hollow, like a rotten egg when shaken, or empty entrails. Verb, *icalug*, to shake to produce a sound. *Pengalugan*, the thing shaken.

CALUGCUG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to roar or to bellow, said of the intestines, when famished.

CALULU. (pp.) Adjective, unfortunate, unhappy, distressed, destitute, miserable. *Ma*, to become. *Pa*, to speak of, to tell of, *Pacalulu*. P. 3. *Pacaluluan*, to whom. And from this, it comes to mean, to have mercy, pity. Another construct: *mamacalulu*. *Pacacaluluya*, is asking for compassion, pity; from this, either, to become compassionate, or, deserving of pity, pitiable. *Panḡacalulu*, verbal passive; *Pama*, or *pamama*, verbal active.

CALUNG. (pp.) Noun, secundines, or secondines, the afterbirth. *Calunḡan*, the child. *Maca*, the child still wrapped up in it.

CALUNG. (a.) Frequentative, *calungcalung*. See *Calug*.

CALUMPANG. (pc.) Noun, a tree with first-class wood. Its fruits are useful in medicine, according to the *Flora*, page 524.

CALUCUP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *calupcupan*, *manḡalupcup*, to encase, to plate in gold, or silver, or, to cover with a lining, like, a *pelota*. P. 1. the material used in encasing, etc. P. 2. past tense, *quelupcupan*, or *quelupcup*, that which is plated, encased, etc. *Maca*, to become plated.

CALUS. (pp.) Noun, a strickle. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumalus*, *manḡalus*, to strike off the excess in a measure of grains. P. 1. that with which, the strickle. P. 2, that which is strickled, v. g., the *cavan*. *Pi* and *an*, the place, and the excess that was strickled off.

CALUS. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡalus*, to remove at one time, or altogether, or, demolish / tear down, like, the entire *landay* (flooring), or all the nipa roofings, including that which is removed or knocked down by a strong wind, like, all the trees, i. e., nothing of the old *landay*, the old nipa thatchings, nor plants or trees are left standing at one instance. *Calusan*, *quelus*, or *quelusan*, the objects. *Ma*, neutral verb, and *manga*, to become removed, or demolished, or knocked down.

CALUSCUS. (pp.) Noun, Cracks, chinks, fissures, from which something falls on the mud, or through which water escapes to the fields, or apertures in the leather, like, old shoes. *Caluscusan ya*, the object that has cracks. Neutral verb, with the same infinitive, *manḡaluscus*, to have these cracks, etc.

CALUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icalut*, *manḡalut*, to fasten something with rattan, like a mat-bag, so that it may not open, or the door that has no crossbars / latches. *Icalut*, *calutan*, *calutanan*. P. 1, the rattan fastenings. P. 2, the mat-bag, the door etc.

CALUT. (a.) Noun, an edible root crop from the mountains. Verb, *manḡalut*, *menḡalut* to go looking for them, to gather them.

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- CALUTCUT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maṅgalutcut*, to look closely, to search for meticulously, or trace with utmost diligence, v. g., something that got lost, or is missing, like, a piece of cloth, or a man. *Carin ya man quing infiernos, calutcutan moya*. Be he in hell, track him, pursue him, search for him. Past tense, *quelutcutan*, or, *quelutcut*, *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Ma, manga*, go on searching, pursuing, etc.
- CAMACAMA.** (pp.) Frequentative, and *micamacama*, become bewildered, stunned, panicky.
- CAMAGUI.** (pp.) Noun, a golden figure. Search for it.
- CAMAMALO.** or, *Camulalo*, a very deadly species of snakes.
- CAMANDAG.** (pp.) Noun, venom. *Camandagan*, it has venom, it is venomous, and also weapons with poison.
- CAMANG.** (pp.) Noun, brace, like, of a box, to make it firm, a clamp. Active verb and its infinitive, *icamang*, *maṅgamang*, to put braces, to brace, like, on a banca, so it will not overturn. P. 1. the brace or braces. P. 2. *quemangān*, the box, or the banca.
- CAMANSA.** (pc.) Noun, a lean tree about nine feet tall, well known and pernicious, according to the *Flora*, page 519.
- CAMANGIAN.** (pp.) Noun, kidney beans, string beans.
- CAMAN-ŃĠIAN.** (pc.) Noun, a resinous substance similar to incense, frankincense; I am not sure if it is myrrh.
- CAMANTIGUI.** (pp.) Noun, a herb and its flowers, well known, in appearance; similar to a rose.
- CAMAYANĠAN.** (pp.) Where the wind tends to blow easily, they say: *camayanġaning anġin*. *Ing tauong biasang pasalamat, camayanġane ning lugud*. *Nun uya mapad ing tauo, iyang camayanġana*. The person who shows gratitude, is easily loved. Man tends easily towards his inclinations, or to what he is fond of. Past tense, *quemayanġan*.
- CAMAS.** (a.) *Micamas, micamas*, to flare up in anger, to lose patience, fly into a rage.

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- Picacamasan, picamas*, against whom one is vexed, angered, or raged.
- CAMASA.** (pp.) *Ecamasa*, unceasingly / without cease, relentlessly.
- CAMASO.** (pp.) *Meguín camaso*, said of the stringent odor of urine.
- CAMATSILIS.** (pp.) Noun, a tree well known, and useful in many ways according to the *Flora*, page 371.
- CAMAUO.** (pp.) Noun, the fist, the hand closed tightly, opposite of *palad*, palm of the hand (open hand). Active verb and its infinitive, *camauo*, *maṅgamauo*, to dip the hand on something not your own, like, a petty thief picking on the pocket of another, or a boy smooching from a jar of candies, or on the *calamay*. *Camauan*, that into, or on which the fist is dipped, like food preserves, or into another's pocket. *Ma*, neutral verb, become pawed upon, eaten, or taken away stealthily. *Ninun quinamauo quetang dalaga? Ulingmecamo ya*. Who laid his hand on the maiden? Because she had been violated.
- CAMBAL.** (pp.) Adjective, twins, two born together, including those of beasts, also, fruits, when there are two in one peeling. *Mi*, with company, two together. *Cambalan*, or, *cambalanan*, pairing one with another.
- CAMBANG.** (pp.) a flower half-opened, or a fruit about to come out from flower. *Cambanġan*, an object or thing that has it. Verb, the plant bringing out the buds. Metaphorically, *maṅgambang*, the womb bearing a fruit, to have children, and the children are: *cambang*. *Ing dapat a mayap, maṅgambang naman: ing dapatmong mayap maṅgambang quing Guinutang Dios*. Good works generate something; your good works will be fruitful in the Lord our God.
- CAMBING.** (a.) Noun, a goat. *Tulucambing*, an animal with white spots / stripes. *Migtulucambing ya*, said of an animal when born with such spots.
- CAMCAM.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maṅgamcam*, to hold a child in your arms.. P. 2. past tense, *Quimcam*, the child, *Maca*,

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the child being held in the arms. Synonym of *Cumcum*.

CAMIG.* [sic]. *Caming*. (a.) Noun, a tree whose sap /tar causes pimples, itchings. *Micamingan*, one affected by the *caming*. *Macaming*, to become afflicted with this malady.

CAMTAN. (pp.) Active verb, and (seems to be a Tagalog word), *cumit*, to achieve. *Camtan*. P. 2. what is achieved.

CAMPAPALIS. (pp.). Noun, a swallow (bird).

CAMPL. (g.) Noun, a faction, party; partiality, guild, a society. Neutral verb, past, *Quinampi*, to form or join such a faction, party, etc. *Mi*, with company. P. 3. past, *Quinampian*, those of the same party, or the partiality that is done. *Manḡampi*, the judge who takes the side of those who could bribe him more, or one who has more supporters, protectors, patrons.

CAMPIL. (pp.) Noun, a wrapper made of leaves of the palm, used in making *suman*. Active verb, past tense, *Quinampil*, and its infinitive, *campil*, *manḡampil*, to weave it and place the *suman* in it. P. 2, what is put in the woven wrapper, like, *micampil campil*, like those which are pressed tightly together, or crowded together, like spectators in a comedia.

CAMPIT. (pp.) A knife used in cutting up betel nuts, or paring off a quill.

CAMPO. (g.) *Mipacampû*, being at ease, either sleeping, or seated.

CAMPUL. (pp.) *Micampul campul*, like *Micampil campil*.

CAMPUNG. (pp.) Adjective, dominated, lorded over, be he a person, or be it a land. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡampung*, to defend one's dominion, (sometimes they would say, *camponḡan mo cami*, idiomatically.) *Camponḡan*, *quimponḡan*, the subjects defended by the leader, etc. P. 2. with the same variations. To lead back his subjects, to retrieve his constituents. *Ma*, neutral verb, to become defended or subject to the leadership of the victor. *Mi*, with company, those belonging to one dominion. *Pacampong*,

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to ask for defense, or become subjected, or dominated. *Pacampungān*, the one who is asked to defend them.

CAN. (r. m.) Verb, *manḡan*, to eat, something that was no breathe, opposite of *Masan*, eat something that was alive, like, fish, meat. When they say, *Manḡan*, to eat, they do not take that distinction into consideration. P. 2. *cacanan*, *canan*, *quenān*, *penḡan*, that which is eaten.. *Canan*, as a noun, is food. *Capanḡan*, viands. Also, a beautiful woman is called *capanḡan*. *Dacal ing capanḡan a mililisya quing batal ning tauo*, is said of a choosy *baintauo*, when he sees beautiful women, for emphasis. And in irony, if you ask, what is that, (and they are whips), one would answer, *Capanḡande deang anac, con yo itang capanḡan quing silid ampanḡanco dening mangapia*. This is the favorite dish/ viand of children; get me that *capangan* from the room, so I could offer some to these noble fellows. (All said in similes and in deep irony: the capanḡan here are the whips, usual means to discipline wayward children; get me that whip in the storage room (silid) [it is as it were a "viand" kept in the cupboard] I am going to give these manḡapia [said in irony of the recalcitrant children] a taste of it (the whip)]. *vqs.*) *Panḡanḡanan*, comestibles, strictly speaking they do not have to be animates. *Pacan, pa*, to give to eat. Also, *Pacan*, the woof in weaving cloth, it is like being eaten up by the finished fabric. The woof is the weft of a woven fabric: the threads that are carried back and forth across the fixed thread of the warp in a loom. *Manḡapanḡan*, the glutton.

CANA. (pp.) Noun, Falsity of weights. *Maquicanayang talaro*, this weight is false. *Ala yan cana*, it is faithful /true. Idiomatically it is said of a man who has no guile or defects in him. *Alan canacana*, exaggeratedly honest.

CANA. (a.) Active verb, future tense, *Cana*, and its infinitive, *icana*, *manḡana*, to put in place, like, boots, curtains, the bridle.

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- P. 1. that which is put in place; P.3. *Canan*, *quenan*, the place where it was put. *Maca*, be in place. Verb of *Mi*, with *an* and without *an*: P. 1. *micana*, the things put in their places; P. 2. *micananan*, the places.
- CANAO.** (a.) Noun, alleviation, ease, widening of place or space. *Canao a lub*, ease of mind, alleviated feelings, abundance of ease. *Canao canaoya*, he is at ease in a large room or cell, or like a single candy in a big china jar. See *Naua*.
- CANAUL.** (pp.) Noun, a known bird.
- CANCANG.** (pp.) Neutral verb, to growl, like a dog when it is driven away harshly.
- CANCUNG.** (pp.) Noun, a herb that grows and creeps on the water, good for the venison. Verb, *manḡancung*, to gather it, like for salad, and other recipes. *Ma*, abundance of *cangcung*.
- CANDA.** (g.) Noun, a fragrant yellow flower, for the natives it denotes endearment or favor, as we say for the carnation flowers.
- CANDULI.** (g.) A fish called by this name. Verb, *manḡanduli*, to catch them.
- CANDUNG.** (pp.) Active verb, and its infinitive, *candung*, *manḡandung*, to take, or place a child on the lap. P. 2. past, *Quindung*, the child. *Macacandung*, being held on the lap.
- CANDUT.** (pp.) Noun, a little pinch, a small bit, or piece. Active verb and its infinitive, *candut*, *manḡandut*, to pinch a bit. P. 2. See *Acdut*.
- CANḠAY.** (dipht.) Adjective, one invited to a banquet, or celebration. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumanḡay*, *manḡanḡay*, to invite to such an occasion. P. 2. *Canḡayan*, *quenḡayan*, the invitee. See *Bababa (sic)* (*Babala*, *vgs.*), a synonym.
- CANLALAMAT.** (pp.) Noun, a venomous snake.
- CANLANG.** (pp.) Noun, a small drum, or timbrel.
- CANLAS.** (pp.) Neutral verb, future tense, *Canlas*, or, *cunlas*, to follow / succeed, change in office, or exchange office, but not substituting for another, like *alili*, but being changed, because although taking the place of another, he holds his post not

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- as strictly as *alili*; sometimes, the terms are interchanged, one with the other. P. 1. the incoming official. P. 2. the one exiting from office. Variation: *Picanlasan*: the one in charge that there would be a change. Verb of *Ma*, like nv. (*manḡanlas*, *menḡanlas* (note it). *Mi*, one with another, *micanlas*).
- CANLONG.** (pp.) Adjective, place of safety, a guarded or defended place. Reciprocal verb, *magcanlong*, or *Paycanlong*, to seek one's safety in such a place, to take refuge. *Macacanlong*, to become safe, or protected in a place. Active verb and its infinitive, *Canlongan*, *quinlongan*, to safeguard, to give refuge.. P. 3. the place in which shelter or refuge is sought. P. 2. the same place that shelters the refugee. If it is one to whom he goes or calls for help, like, to a Saint, it is the P. 3. *Micanlung*, reciprocal, to go to be helped / defended, like to a cove, a safe place, a refuge.
- CANO.** (pc.) Allegedly, to make allegations. *Emosa canucanuan*, *maustang bina*, do not go around, saying that others said it, for it is already very obvious. See the Grammar, -*Bergaño*. *Canouari*, to pretend, and with *mag*, *magcanouari*.
- CANSAO.** (dipht.) Active verb, *cansao*, to rinse with water what is inside. *Cansauan*, *quinsao*, that which is rinsed inside, like, a glass, jar, tumbler. *Cansao cansao*, to shake the liquid inside. *Canso cansauan*, shake slowly to rinse. *Cansaocansauanme pin*, put in a little water to rinse this. Also, Noun, *Cansao*, little bars with which they put a fence around their houses.
- CANSONG.** (pp.) Neutral verb, and active, the infinitive of which is always active, *cansong*, *manḡansong*, to shake, or to cause to shake, like liquid in a canter that is not full. P. 1. past, *quinsung*, that which is shaken, and likewise for the P. 2. *Cansung cansung*, frequentative, caused to shake. *Cansungcansungan mo ya*, shake it slowly, lightly, like in rinsing the inside of a flask. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, future. *Picansung cansung*,

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the flask that is being shaken while holding it, or while rinsing it.

CAN-NYAN (pc.) Neutral verb, and active verb and its infinitive, *maṅgan-nyan*, (to show how). P. 1. and P. 2. past tense, *Quin-nyan*. P. 3. *Can-nyanan*, *quin-nyanan*, *macan-nyan*. Verb of *Ma*, and *macan-nyana*. *Macacan-nyan*, potential, the ability to do it like the sample: v. g., when the teacher takes the quill in his hand, and says to the pupil: this way, showing him how. This "this way" becomes a verb with all its infinitive and passives, and never means more than this, be it in the matter, which so far you already see in *Macan-nyana*, which we say, it suffices: and the native says no more.

CAN-NYAO. (d. c.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maṅgan-nyao*, to rinse by dipping it in the water. P. 1. past, *Quin-nyao*, the water. P. 2. past, *Quin-yauan*, that which is rinsed, like, a cup. *Ma*, to become rinsed. *Mi*, transitive. *Maṅga* with *an*, and without *an*, the cups or dishes. *Pican-nyauan*, the sloppy water, the washings, like those given to the pigs.

CANUAN. (pp.) Noun, the forehead. *Ma*, *macanuan*, prominent forehead, wide forehead.

CANUGTUG. (pp.) Noun, a wild duck, with a crest like that of a cock; its meat is delicious to eat.

CAPA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *capa*, *maṅgapa*, to endeavor to grope in the dark, like, searching for obscure things, or walking with a blindman's stick. P. 2. past, *quepa*, that which is groped, even by the feet. *Capacapa*, frequentative, to walk while groping.

CAPA. (pp.) The sparrows coming in abruptly in swarms. Neutral verb; perhaps derived from this: *manapa*, *ding putiocan*, or, *ding durun a manapa*, the bees swarming sporadically, the locust that come abruptly in swarms.

CAPAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, *Icape capay*, frequentative. Synonym of *Capa* (g.). to probe with a steady hand.

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CAPAYAN. (pp.) Noun, opulence, affluence, wealth. *Macapayan*, opulent, influential due to being wealthy.

CAPAL. (pp.) Noun, grossness, thickness. *Macapal*, adjective, thick, like, wood, timber, cloth. *Macapal ing quiapo*, *ing dicut cung daranglayan*, etc. Neutral verb, growing fat, becoming heavy with fat.

CAPAPACANAN. (pp.) *Maqui quepapacanan*, a thing that is useful; *alan quepapacanan*, it serves for nothing, from the point of view of the speaker.

CAPATAD. (pc.) Noun, brother. *Mi*, with company, two who are brothers. *Maquicapatad ca quing Santa Cofradia*, join the holy brotherhood/confraternity.

CAPCAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *capcap*, *maṅgapcap*, to touch, to feel, (the fifth sense of the body). P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is touched or felt, including what is touched in an ugly manner. *Mi*, *micapcap capcap*; *mine ya queting micapcap capcap*: he came here groping his way, like, an old poor fellow. *Pi*, passive, the hand.

CAPIN. (pp.) Adjective, anything which is apart, which is not involved with other things; that has nothing to do with other things. *Recede ab Amalec ne forte involvam tecum eis*. Stay away from the Amalecites that I may not involve you in their destruction. Neutral verb and active verb with its infinitive, *capin*, to stay away, to separate oneself from the others. P. 1. past, *Quepin*, that which is separated, or kept apart from others, like, money that you owe somebody, that it may not be spent with your other money, or, a friend that he may not be killed with the others. *Macacapin*, become kept apart; *magcapin*, to stay away; *Capinan*, to use another's clothes, to avoid wearing out his own. Also, *Capinya lub para nang tauo*, contrary of *Samál*. He is aloof from his fellows, opposite of busy with the affairs of others or, *lamas a lub*, he is not at ease with others.

CAPIS. (pp.) Noun, seashells, Verb, *maṅgapis*, to gather them from the sea. P. 3. *Capisan*,

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quepisan, the window panels sashed with processed seashells.

CAPIT. (pp.) Active verb, future tense, *icapit*, and its infinitive, *manġapit*, to fold and stack, putting one on top of the other, like, leaves of *samat*, or clothes. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *quepit*, what are stacked or set in piles. *Maca*, become stacked up. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with company, with its passive 2., leaves or clothes, one on top of the others. *Mi*, future, and is said of people crowding together. *Micapitcapit*. See *Bug-gong*.

CAPSA. (a.) Adjective, made of clay, or mud., like, the *banġa*, plates, etc. *Mamipin capsa*, a worker in clay, or potter. *Capsa* is also any fragment of a broken earthenware, or mudware.

CAPUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icapul*, *capulan*, *manġapul*, to place mortar, or tar, pitch on. P. 1. that with which (the tool). P. 2. past, *Quepulan*, or *quinapul*, upon what the mortar is placed. *Macacapul*, become placed on mortar. *Macapul*, neutral verb, to prepare the mortar, to put the mortar on.

CAPUPUT. (pp.) A certain finish or form of finger rings, which are in vogue currently.

CAQUEUAN (pc.) Noun, forest, woods, groves. Neutral verb, to turn a plain field into a forest. Infinitive; *manġaqueuan*: to lie in ambush in a forest, or to retire into the interior or depths of a forest.

CARAYOM. (pp.) A needle, be it a pointed bamboo stick. Also, all kinds of palay except the *lacatan*. Active verb, *carayom*, and its infinitive, *manġarayom*, seasonal sowing on an upland. P. 3. with sycope, or without, the place, *querayumanan*, *querayumnan*. *Querayuman*, noun, the seed sown.

CARAMPATAN. (pp.) Adjective, Medium, not big, nor small. not long, nor short. See *duag*.

CARANG. (pp.) Noun, Awning of a banca, a boat awning. Active verb, *marang*, and its infinitive, *manġarang*, to put up an awning on the banca. P. 3. past, *Querangan*, the banca. P. 1. the bamboo: *samil*, or

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covering. *Palcaranġan*, where it is put on; our bancas do not have this.. *Carangcarang*, said of those (walkers), small carriages, given to children when they are learning to walk. And sometimes it is said of grown-ups who walk with such eccentric, or odd steps.

CARAS. (a.) *Micaras*, to make haste. *Picarasan*, *picaras*, that which is hastened. *Caras caras*, frequentative, to walk in a hurry. *Picaras caras*, he who acts with great haste, without stopping. *Ma*, in abundance. *Macaras yang tauo*, he is a hasty person. See *Das*.

CARIN. (a.) Adverb of place. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. P. 3. the place where a thing is. *Macacarin*, to be there, or to be in place. *Anticarin*, the same as, *antiqueta*, is also an adverb of time, which for us means, then, at that time, on that occasion, in our Spanish language: *Non datang ya pota*, *carin me amanuan*, If he comes by and by, then or it is then, it is at that moment, that you should scold him. *Antimo carin*, it is difficult to distinguish when this *mo* is a restrictive particle, or when it is a syncope of *Moa*. *Icanaponbala*. (I leave that to your judgement, sirs.)

CARIT. (pp.) Noun, a curved knife which is used by the *manuba*. (tuba gatherers). Active verb, and its infinitive, *cumarit*, *manġarit*, to cut with it. P. 1. the *carit*. P. 2 *queritan*, what is cut with it..

CARO. (pp.) Active verb, *manġaro*, the poison taking effect, like the venom of a snakebite reaching the heart. (*Cacaro*, *quinaro*, *cumaro*.) P. 2. past, *queruan*, the victim of snakebite.

CARUG. (pp.) Neutral verb, the heart palpitating due to fright. *Carugcarug*, frequentative.

CARURU. (g.) Noun, a stick used in rolling tobacco. One stick, *caruru*; *adua caruru*, two sticks, etc.

CARURUNĠAN. (pp.) *Magcarurunġan*, one who treats or give deference to a respectable person. P. 3. *Pigcarurunġan*, a person treated with respect.

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- CASA.** (g.) Noun, false crystalline stones. *Meguing casâ*, said of the moon when it is very bright.
- CASA.**(a.) *Casâcasâ*, said of a person out of temper, boisterous, licentious, of loose, or immodest conduct. Synonym of *taratara*.
- CASACASA.** (pp.) Adverb of when, if, in case.
- CASÀG.** (a.) *Casàg casàg*, to convulse, to be knocked down, and *Micasag casag*. See *Pasag*.
- CASAY.** (dipht.) *Magcasay*, reciprocal, to lie supine, stretched. P.1. one lying in such position. *Casayan*, *quesayan*, or *pigcasayan*, the place. *Pagcasayan*, the place where one lies stretched. *Macacasay*, lying supine. *Casecasay*, frequentative. See *Quera*, *ulid*.
- CASAO.** (dipht.) Noun, movements of the fish on the surface of the water. *Caso caso*, frequentative. P. 3. past, *Quesauan*, the place.
- CASAT.** (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Casat*, and *magcasat*, to wallow, like the pig, to bathe, or roll in the dust, in the puddle, or mud, or be covered with dust or mud, like one coming from the rice fields. P. 1. that which has wallowed in the dust, or mud. P. 3. *quesatan*, *pigcasatan*, the place. *Pagcasatan*, the place wherein one makes himself dirty. *Macacasat ya quing pulong*, of one who goes many times to that place.
- CASCAS.** (pp.) Neutral verb, to rub by friction. The infinitive, *cascas*, *manğascas*, is active. P. 1. what is rubbed. P. 3. past, *quiscasan*, against what. *Mi*, with company, be they inanimates, or men. *Mi*, transitive. *Ing micascas carela*, *picascasana la*, past, *Picascas*; ia variation of *Mi*, *Mamicascas*, a sower of discord. *Mi*, passive.
- CASI.** (pp.) Adjective, friend. *Cacasi co ya*, he is my friend, he is a friend to me. P. 1. The one who is introduced as a friend. *Micasi*, two persons binding one another in friendship. *Mâquicasi*, one who binds himself, or wishes to enter into a friendship. *Ipaquicasi mo co can Pedro*. Make me a friend to/of Pedro. *Paquicasian*

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- co ya*, I am befriending him, or I shall be a friend to him. *Ican micasi carela*, You make them friends to one another. *Picasian mo la*, Forge a friendship between them: Past tense, *Picasi*; *Mi*, passive, *Micasi la*. *Manggasi*, verb, one who procures a friendship that is licit or illicit. If it is with a woman, it means to court her. *Panggasian*, *Pinggasian*, a man sought to be a friend, or a woman sought in courtship, licitly, or illicitly. Also, the object being sought, or offered, like a box of face powder: *Panggasian meng ibiye*, or *cuanaco*, you are seeking to give, or to take it from me. *Ipanggasi*, *pinggasi*, P. 1. the object that is offered, or the motive: *Ing pamanğasaua iyan panggasina*, It is marriage that he is offering/ proposing. See *Mungcaqui*.
- CASI.** (pp.) It is different from the one above, which has the accent on the *á* in all its variations,, *micási*, while this has it on the *i*. *Micási*, one who works with all efficiency and tenacity. *Picascasian*, *picasian*, what is done in this manner. Past tense, *Picási*, like *tutuán*, *pimuán*.
- CASI.** (a.) Adverb. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. It is solely added, in this language, to something more. It is done by adding *magca*, or *amagca* before it, and the verb in the past, or future tense, even though it may not be so elegant, v. g. *Non apianan moya*, *amagca*, or *magca*, or *magca casing quingua mo ya*, if you liked it, wouldn't it be better if you have taken it? If you are tired, is there something better than you went to sleep? Or is there something better for you than going to sleep? *Non mepagal ca*, *amagca*, or, *magcasing metutud ca?* or, *matutud ca?*
- CASILI.** (pp.) Noun, a bird that goes under the water, similar to the cormorant. *Magcasili*, to act like a *casili*, to immerse oneself under the water.
- CASING.** (a.) Synonym of *Caling*.
- CASO.** (a.) Noun, The shaking or wiggling of a thing that is badly wedged, aptly said of the braces of a coach. Neutral verb, future,

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casó, and its frequentative, *casó casó*, to become shaken or wiggled. P. 1. past, *quéso*, the motive: not being firm, or not tightened. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*. P. 2. the same, that which is shaken by another, like shaking a loose nail, to pull it out.

CARACATA. (pp.) Thousands upon/and thousands.

CATAG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Catag*, teeth chattering, clicking rapidly due to cold or shivering. *Catag catag*, frequentative, also said of one trembling with fear, when shocked grievously.

CATAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, future tense, *Cumatay*, and that of *Ma*, *macatay*, to proceed sluggishly in what one is doing. P. 1. past, *Quinatay*, what is done with sluggishness. *Mi*, future, *micatay*, like a clerk who at all times says, tomorrow the case shall be expedited. *Picatecatay*, keep on delaying a job in this manner. Also, with all its variations, the synonym of *Calat*. Verb, to delay, or be the cause of what is delayed.

CATAM. (pp.) Noun, carpenter's plane. Active verb, future, *Cátam*, (*Càcatám*, *quínatám*, or *quétam*, *cátam*), *manğatam*, to plane, to smoothen with a plane. P. 1. the plane, past tense, *quétam*. P. 2, past tense, *quétaman*, that which was planed. *Picataman*, the shavings, or the place. *Macàcatám*, planed, become planed, is being planed. *Macá*, potential, able to plane.

CATANG. (pp.) *Catángcàtang*, or, *micatàngcátang*, to roll, or to gyrate what is struck, like, a ball. *Picatángcatáng*, the passive of *Mi*, future.

CATAT. (pp.) Noun, skin. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumatat*, *manğatat*, to skin, to flay. P. 1. the tool. P. 2. past, *Quínàtat*, or *quetatan*, the animal that is flayed, or skinned, and it can be said of San Bartolomé, and from this it is said that no one can be bodily/physically present in two places at the same time, *E sucát mayadua catat ing tauo*, literally, a man cannot have two skins.

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CATAUAN. (pc.) Noun, the body. Neutral verb, *manğatauan*, to become incorporated, like, what is white, is stained, or dyed black, it is the neutral verb, and by the same token, the rust of iron, also, the pagan or a heretic who is converted and incorporates himself to the Holy Church. It is also said of one who becomes a son-in-law, *Micatauane quing catuyangana*. *Mi*, neutral, to have things incorporated, and it is said of one who grows fatter, that he is acquiring a body, *micacatauan ya*. *Micatauan yang tauo*, we mean, he has become a man, and this is what we have been teaching the natives. But in reality, this construction does not tell the whole truth explicitly, he has taken upon himself the body of a man, but if he has also taken a soul, or not, is not expressed. Another infinitive, *Manğatauan*, the many things that it embodies are colored or marked by the P. 3. *Panğatauanan*, the thing to which the body is related or attached very much, like to be able to carry it. Also, it may mean the woman in the marital act, v. g., *Y Francisca pangatauanane ning asaua*. *Mi*, with company; *mipangatauan*, man and woman. *Maquipanğatauan*, either of the two. *Paquipanğatauan*, its passive is the P. 1. *Paquipanğatauan*, is the husband, or the wife involved with another who is not his/her spouse. See *Tauo*.

CATCAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icatcat*, *manğatcat*, to lay the net made of *ebos* to catch deer, or other animals in a hunt, or that bigger net that is cast into the sea to catch fishes. P. 1. the net. P. 3. past tense, *quitquitanan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become laid out, or casted.

CATI. (pp.) Noun, a unit of weight used in this land, which is 20 ounces; ten *cati*'s is one *chinanta* (about 15 av. pounds). *Catian*, the weigher, or balance. Also, *Cati*, or, *Pangati*, the bird decoy for catching other birds. (*See Ati, vgs.*). P.3. past, *Quetian*, the birds, which they wish

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to catch. *Manḡati*, to hunt, using decoy birds. P. 1. past, *Quenati*, the decoy. P. 2. past, the same, *Quenati*, the birds caught with the use of a decoy; it is also said of one who incites others to game gambling, like playing card games.

CATIBAN. (pp.) Noun, a mistake in a deal, in word or action., like, when you are invited for Wednesday, and by mistake, you come on Tuesday. *Mica catiban*, to err repeatedly, or lately, in such manner.

CATICAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icaticat*, *manḡaticat*, to wind around or make repeated spiral turns with the ivy, or *vacáy*. Active, *manḡaticat*, to reel or spin around a spool, like thread, rattan, or a ribbon around a cane or baton, etc. P. 1. with what. P. 3. past, *Queticatan*, spun around something. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, neutral, like a vine (*vacay*). *Manḡa*, plural, with *an*, or without *an*, (*manḡacaticat*, *manḡacaticatan*).

CATICUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *caticut*, to pierce, or bore with the point of a knife. P. 1. that with which, P. 2. past, *Queticut*, or *queticutan*, the thing pierced in such manner.

CATIG. (pp.) Noun, those bamboos fastened to the sides of a boat, like, the *catigs* of our bancas. Active verb and its infinitive, *catigan*, *icatig*, to place them. P. 1. the pieces of bamboo. P. 3. past, *Quetigan*, the banca. *Mi*, with *an*, *Micatigan*, the banca to which they are fastened. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

CATING. (pp.) *Mecatingcating*, said of that which is left dry, like the beach, or the fields for lack of water., or of a narrow mouthed pitcher that used to be full of water. *Pacatingcatingan*, *pepacatingcating*, that which was left dry.

CATIQUEI. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *catiquei*, to cause one to laugh by tickling him. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. past, *Quetiquei*, the one made to laugh by tickling. Also, with its regular variations, rarely used, to imitate the squeak of rats, or the quacking of ducks, *Baliuis*. (See *Caliquei*, vgs.).

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CATLI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡatli*, to cut metal with a carpenter's horse (a special saw), with its regular variations; it is a word rarely used.

CATMON. (pp.) Noun, a wild tree that bears orange-like fruits which are very sour.

CATUG. (a.) Active verb, future, and its infinitive, *càtug*, *catugan*, *manḡatug*, to knock, like one calling at the door, or like boys playfully beating wooden clubs against a fence or the like, P. 2. past, *quetugan*, the object struck by a wooden club to produce a thudding sound. *Catugcatug*, frequentative, its passive is *catugcatugan*, also, *cacatugan*, *pepacatugan*, to cause something to sound by knocking at it.

CATUYANḠAN. (pp.) Common noun, for parents-in law; the siblings and cousins of the parents-in law are also called, *catuyanḡan*. Verb, to become a son-in law to the parents of one's spouse, to become parents-in-law of the spouse of a son or daughter. P. 2. *Pangatuyanḡan*, one who is taken as a parent-in law. *Micatuyanḡan*, affinity between a parent(s)-in-law and the son/daughter-in-law. See *Manuyang*.

CATULUNAN. (pp.) A witch, hag. *Magcatulunan*, to practice witchcraft. See *Tulun*.

CATUNG. (pp.) *Catungcatung*, one who is there alone for a job/task that needs to be done. *Ma*, neutral verb, become alone for the task; *Pacatungcatunḡan*, *pepacatungcatung*, one left alone to do the job, like, a Prior, who, at the same time, has to act as Vicar.

CATUT. (a.) *Emicatut*, said of one who could not move because of constriction or forcible detention. *Alan picatutan*, having nowhere to relax oneself, or to rest, or to ease pain. Idiomatically, *e micatut*, is said of one who cannot leave what he is doing, there being no moment to go anywhere. *E micatut quing dapat na*, one who is engrossed or extremely taken up/busy in his task. He is like caught in a *Bucatut*, a noun, a fishing basket/trap with a wide

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opening and a narrow end, from which the fish cannot go out because they could not move. *Ma*, neutral, to be caught thus; also one caught in a tight situation, *Mebucatur ya*; verb, *mamucatur*, to catch fish with a *bucatur*.

CAUA. (pc.) Noun, a large *carajay*/ bronze pan. *Telacaua*, *caymanera*, (crocodile pan).

CAUAD. (pc.) Noun, a string wire. *Meguingcauad*, said of a hardened rope that cannot be coiled, and also said of hard strands of hair.

CAUAY. (diphthong.) Neutral verb, to swim. P. 1. past, *Queuay*, what is carried or waved thus, like clothes. P. 3. past, *queuayan*, the river where one swam and also what is retrieved by swimming or diving in, like, rescuing a drowning person. P. 1. *Ipangauay*, what is dragged by swimming, like, one who has drowned.

CAUAYAN. (pc.) Noun, the bamboo, or its species. *Cacauayanan*, a grove, or plantation of bamboos, canes, reeds.

CAUAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *caual*, *icaual*, *mangaua*, simply wave the hand, or wag the tongue. P. 1. past, *queaual*, the hand, or the tongue. P. 2. past, *queualan*, at whom the hand is waved, or what is expressed by the tongue. *Emicaualman a dila*, like one who is dying or near death, he could not even move his tongue. *Micaualcaual*, one who can hardly row a boat, or, a bad oarsman. *Picaualcaual*, the oar, *Mi*, future, frequentative.

CAUALA. (a.) *Magcauala*, or *migcauala*, or *mipagcauala*, to become divorced, or separated, like married couples, or illicit partners, also, friends. *Migcauala*, one who separates them. *Mamicauala*, its infinitive, the separated ones. *Picaualan*, *picauala*, those separated by one from the group. See *ualay*.

CAUALI. (a. and g.) Noun, a small *carajay*.

CAUAN. (a.) Adjective, with a woeful interjection, said of an unfortunate incident, or of a misfortune, v. g.,

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Cauanacanda, *non dasnganaca ngeni ning camatayan!* - said to one in a bad state. Woe to you, if death comes to you now! *Cauan yang tauo!* - said of one having good abilities, but uses them to his own loss /disadvantage, that causes him misfortune. If one is given a *tindalo* (first class wood), and he uses it only as a foot bridge (*tetay*), *Cauan yang tindalo!* - said in ridicule for such a waste of hard wood. *Ma*, *macauan*, become unfortunate, and consequently to cause sorrow. *Pacauan*, is *Pa*, to tell one, and from this, to tell of one who is experiencing grief. *Pacauanan*, *pepacauan*, about whom, of one who has no appreciation of things precious, and thereby loses them easily, it is said, *Tauo yang e bisang pacauan*. It is opposite of *Tauo yang mapamacauan*.

CAUANG. (a.) Adjective, a thing broken apart, like having a crack, or a joint not well fitted. Neutral verb, and also, active, future, *cumauang*, and its infinitive, *icauang*, which are always active, to become separated, or to separate contiguous objects. P. 1. past, *Quinauang*, that which. P. 3. *Pi* and *an*, that from which it is separated. The person, or work from which it is separated, is, *Cauanggan*, *queuanggan*, P. 3. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with company. *Picauanggan*, *picauang*, the things separated from each other. Passive 2. *Mi*, reciprocal or potential. *Eco micauang*, *alacon picauanggan*. *Manga*, with *an*, and without *an*. And from this, it is said to go slowly on the work, or distancing from it now and then, from time to time, etc.

CAUANI. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *cauani*, to separate from another. P. 1. one who is separated, like, a boy from bad companions. P. 3. past, *Queuanian*, from whom. *Mi*, with company, become separated, like, friends, or a married couple, or illicit company, with its infinitive. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Manga cauani*, those separated from one another. Also if from something all pieces fall apart, *mengacauani ya*.

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CAUSA. (pp.) *E causa*, without ceasing. *Emanlacao. Pacauasa, pepacauasa*, one who offers what he has to his invited guest. P. 3. to whom. P. 1. *Pacauasa*, what is given or offered.

CAUAT. (pc.) Active verb, future, *Cumauat*, and its infinitive, to restrain, to detain, to stop. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is detained. *Ma*, become detained, and *Mi*, also. *Picauatan*, the place of detention. *Cauatan ing casbo ning lub mo, ecu micauat*, says one who is very busy. Control your hard feelings, I cannot afford to be delayed, or, Please don't get angry, I just could not help you.

CAUIG. (a.) Neutral verb, to bear easily, or carry at ease, like, a pike carried by a soldier, and similar things, including a piece of lumber. *Cauigcauig*, frequentative, *Picauigcauigan mo ya*.

CAUIL. (pc.) Adjective, an object carried under the arm over the hip bone. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡauil*, to carry in this manner. P. 2. what is carried. *Cauilcauil*, is said of a woman, wherever she may wish, goes carrying her child or children in this manner.

CAUIL. (pp.) Noun, the long string or line, with a hook or bait attached to it, that is thrown into the sea to catch fish. Verb, *manḡauil*, to fish with it.

CAUING. (pc.) An object that is clasped, like, a hook clasped to an eye, and one who carries a jug in each hand is said as *Micauing ya*; it is *Mi*, transitive, one who is linked to another, or joined to each other, as though chained together. *Mi*, passive, one linked, clasped or chained to another. And from the passive of *Mi*, with company. *Picauingan, picauing*, said of clauses that are joined, or dependent on other clauses. They are referred to as *micauing*. *Mi*, passive, *micauingcauing*, if passed from two, or three.

CAUIT. (pc.) Noun, a hook, grapple hook. Active verb, future, *Cumauit*, and its infinitive, *icauit, manḡauit*, to grasp with a hook, to hook. P. 1., the hook. P. 2. what

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is hooked. *Ma*, to become grasped with a hook. Also, those short pieces of cut bamboo with which the gate of a fence is braced to raise it, or to keep it erect, is called, *Cauit. Macacauit*, the hook being in clasp, or grasping something.

CAUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumaul, manḡaul*, to embrace. P.1. that which is made to embrace another thing, like, *pacaul mu ya*, let it be embraced. Also, on behalf of whom, *Icaul mo co queya*, embrace him for me. P. 2. that which is embraced. *Ma*, neutral verb, become embraced. *Ma*, potential, can be embraced, embraceable. *Emacaul*, cannot be embraced, v. g. because the person is too fat, or the object is too large.

CAUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Càung, Manḡaung*, to bark, v. g. the dog barks. *Pagcaunḡan*, the motive, or at whom.

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COCOA. (dipht.) Active verb, future, *Cumocao*, and its infinitive, *icocao*, to dip the hand into the water, like to draw up or retrieve something which is under the water, or is at the bottom. P. 1. the hand that is dipped. P. 3. past tense, *Quecoan*, the water. Also, it is said of one who, believing something is solid, hard, steps on it and his foot sinks through, or one who, believing the river is only shallow and is wadeable, goes on to cross it, but sinks wholly in the water: *Micaocao ya. E cadumalan quean, pota micocao ca*, Do not pass there, lest you sink. *Macacocao*, become immersed into, like one who falls into an open well or cistern, *Macacocao quing talaga*. And also, *Quing talagang malalam, quing casalanan pin*, in a deep well, which in truth is become immersed deeply in sin.

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CUALA. Noun, hut or shed, like those found on the shore from *Macabebe* to *Uauâ*. *Magcuala*, to stay in it. *Micuala*, to set it up. *Picualan*, the motive, to sell nipa thatches, for stacking nipas for sale. *Pipagcualan*, the place where it is / was set up.

CUA. (pp.) Noun, a little pistol. (*Also, a puppy, cub, whelp.*)

CUAQUI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumuauqui*, *icuaqui*, *manġuaqui*, to wag the tail, like, a dog wagging its tail when it sees its master coming. *Cuaquian*, or, *panġuaquian*, the object for wagging the tail. *Coacuaqui*, frequentative. See *Cui*, (*Cuy*).

CUBACUB. A certain game, no longer in use.

CUBCUB. (pp.) Active verb, and its infinitive, *cubcub*, *manġubcub*, to surround with people, or with trenches / ditches, or fishpen. P. 1. that with which, past tense, *Quibcub*. P. 2. past tense, *quibcub*, that which is surrounded. P. 3. *Quibcuban*, the place that is under siege. *Ma*, neutral verb, become surrounded, become sieged. *Cucubcubandaco uari salo*, says one who is cowardly or very timid, or feels threatened.

CUBO. (pp.) A hut in the middle of the rice fields to make *Bubuyao* (*scare the birds, or animals away from the seedlings*). *Micubo*, to make it. *Magcubo*, to stay in it. *Picubuan*, the place, or the objective, like, the seedling field, or the seed plot; to shoo way the birds, etc.

CUBUG. (a.) Noun, a loud thudding sound, like that of a troop of cavalry. *Cubugcubug*, frequentative. Synonym of *Cabag*, in that sense.

CUBUT. (pp.) Noun, a little fish pen. *Cubutcubut*, the fish wiggling in it and from this, one who is wiggling or moving inside something, like one wiggling behind a curtain.

CUCU. (pp.) Noun, cough. Neutral verb, *cumucu*, *manġucu*, to cough, like one who

has a cold. *Macacucu*, the cause of coughing. *Macacucu*, able to cough / *Cocococo*, frequentative, like an old man who coughs all the time / is always coughing.

CUCU. (a.) Noun, fingernails, toenails. Verb, *manġucu*, to trim them. *Cucuan*, one who has long nails, and also P. 2. past tense, *Penġucuan*, when they are trimmed short, or, *Quicuan*.

CUCUC. (a.) Noun, Cackling of hens, not when they have just finished laying an egg, which is *malpatoc*, but when they have their chicks. Neutral verb, future, *cucuc*, and its infinitive, *cumucuc*, *manġucuc*, to cackle thus. P. 3. past tense, *Quicucan*, the chicks.

CUCUL. Noun, the hoof of a horse, goat, carabao, etc.

CUCUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Cucung*, and its infinitive, *cumucung*, *manġucung*, to shrink, like, lumber, which warps under the heat of the sun, or the washed clothes which crease under the heat of the sun. P. 1. past tense, *quicong*, that which was warped or shrunk, and by which. P. 2. past tense, *Quicunġan*. *Maca*, become warped, and, *Manġocong*, is said of a clawhand, for the tendons or nerves become shrunk.

CUDCUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cudcud*, *manġudcud*, to grate the coconut meat, also when in a place there are leftovers, like, grains, and they are scraped or gathered up and piled. P. 1. that with which. P. 2, the one who grated it, past tense, *quidcud*, or, *quidcuran*. *Micudcula deang capon mong queti, aco nan bala carela*. Your relatives have gathered here, I shall take care of them / I shall attend to their needs. *Micudcul la*, here means all of them, no one is left out, like grated coconut. *Picudcurandaco*. Etc.

CUDIPI. (pp.) A musical instrument similar to a harp. They are no longer extant today.

CUDTA. (pp.) *Micudta*, *micucudta*, one who invents, or composes a literary work or verses. *Picudtan*, *picudta*, that which is made up, like, a lie. *Mamicudta*, construct

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of *Mi*, a great inventor, but of falsities/falsehoods. *Mamicudta can amanu*. *Pamicudtan pemicudta*, that which is made up, to whom they are uttered.

CUY. (pp.) *Cuycuy*, *icuycuy*, to wag the tail, like, a pig, or a dog. (*See Cuaqui*.)

CUYA. (g.) *Macuya*, weak, like, a floor. *Cuyacuya*, a thing that shakes, because it is less firm; *alia macuya mulang*, the same as *masaquit yan mamulang*. *Eya macuya pilubluban*, *maragul ya lub*. He is not weak in naughtiness, same as, he is very very naughty. He is of no mean disposition, he is very proud, arrogant.

CUYAD. (pp.) Noun, shortness. (material, not stature). *Macuyad*, short. Neutral verb, *cumuyad*, and that of *Ma*, become short; active, *manğuyad*, to shorten. P. 1. what is, and also by P. 2. *manğa*, *menğa*, the short ones, the shortened ones. *Micacuyad*, the short ones. *Cacuyaran*, *quecuyaran*, like *cacaban*, *quecaba*; *caragulan*, *queragulan*. *Macuyad a isip*, narrow-minded, short of understanding, short in intelligence, etc.

CUYAM. (pp.) *Cuyamcuyam*, astir, like worms in a festering wound.

CUYAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, astir, like a crowd of people, or, of beasts. *Cuyaocuyao*, as in an spectacle, or in a pageant.

CUYAP. (pp.) *Cuyapcuyap*, to hardly appear, like that little you can perceive of an object that is submerged, but not totally covered by the water.

CUYUG. (pp.) Adjective, inseparable partner, like, a pair of doves, and from this, the one who always tag along with another is a *cuyug*, *cacuyugcuyug*, exaggeratively. *Angel a cacuyugcuyug*, describes well a Guardian Angel, like *cayabeyabay*; *micuyug*, with a companion, like, consorting one another. *Picuyugan*, *picuyug*, those done together, or paired by another, and also, the motive., v. g. *Ali iyan picuyug ing lub yu yang mayap*, *non e ing calibianyu*, It is not your goodwill that has bound you as friends, but your

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libido. *Cacuyug*, *quecuyug*, one who has a partner, or has taken as a partner.

CULABIT. (pp.) Synonym of *Calabit*.

CULACLING. (pp.) Noun, a species of bird, the thrush with red eyes.

CULAYADIANG. (pc.) Ebony, ebonywood.

CULAING. (pp.) Noun, a French horn, here it is made of bamboo. *Magculaing*, to play it, to blow it.

CULAYO. (pp.) Noun, the owl. Verb, the hooting, or howling of this bird. Also, to boast of noble lineage. Passive, past tense, *pengulayo*, the noble relatives hooted about. *Capangulayo*, like, *Casabi*.

CULALA. (g.) Interjection of joy. *Magculala*, to utter it.

CULAM. (pp.) Noun, witch craft. *Magcuculam*, the person they call a witch. *Pagculaman*, one bewitched by another person.

CULAMUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *culamut*, to spread roots, like, a *baliti* tree. Passive 3, past tense, *Quilamutan*, the place, whereby the roots are spread, or the place that the roots embrace.

CULANG. (pp.) Noun, fault, and also an adjective, faulty or defective, like the jug for the chocolate beverage. It is also said of one who lacks intelligence or comprehension: *Culang ya*. Neutral verb and active, with its infinitive, *cumulang*, *culanğan*, *manğulang*. It is always active and that of *Ma*, remaining empty or lacking, like the jug or the chocolate itself and any other thing that is lacking or used up. *Quing aduang casiran*, *ing colang iyan sagmitan*. From two evils, choose the lesser one. Active verb and its infinitive, the one that is decreasing or being used up or lessening. P. 3. past, *Quilanğan*, the remainder; *caculanğan*, *queculanğan*. P. 3 like *cabalbalan*, *quebalbalan*, and also like *cacuyaran*, *quecuyaran* & *Caculanğan ning isip co*. *Panğulanğan*, *pengulanğan*, 3. the glasses; v. g. *Pengulanğan*, *pengulang*, what was deducted, passing to the Passive with a

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syncope and without it. *Menḡaculang*, construction of *Ma*, *Magculang*, *migculang*, to whom it is lacking, v. g. I owe ten, and I pay for nine, *Mag culang cung metung*, I am short by one. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause, etc.

CULAPAD. (pp.) Noun, intestinal worms (amoeba). *Culapdan*, one who has them. *Miculapdan*, one who became infested with them. *Maqui culapad*, to have them.

CULAPO. (pp.) Noun, Molds or moss, that appear on stones or in preserved foods. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manḡulapo*: to produce molds. *Culapuan*, moldy, like the food preserves that have molds. *Mi* with *an*, *Miculapuan*, become moldy.

CULAPUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *culaput*, *culaputan*, *manḡulaput* to entangle. Passive 2, past, *Quilaputan*, that which entangled. *Maca culaput*, become entangled, like an infant entangled or wrapped up in the afterbirth (secundines), or a sick person well wrapped up in blankets. See *Tungcus*.

CULAPSING. (pp.) The minutest portion. An atom.

CULASA. (g.) Verb, *magculasâ*, be resolute in sinning with a woman, with great gratification over the sin, and in proximate danger of pollution, achieving it or not, like *magtalasâ*.

CULASIM. (pp.) Sourness, acidity. *Culasiman*, one who is affected by the sourness, showing in gestures with the face, like, in tasting vinegar. Infinitive: *Manḡulasim*, to make a face in tasting vinegar, like in taking a bite of a sour fruit, or one who is irritated or annoyed by somebody.

CULASISI. (pp.) A parakeet, or small bird.

CULAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to spread, *cumulat*, *manḡulat*, like, oil on the water, or seep through, like on paper. And it is said of fire produced by a witch; I do not know what kind of fire that is. *Culâtcuilat*, frequentative. *Mi*, passive.

CULATAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *culatay*, *manḡulatay*, to extend itself by creeping, like, *grama* grass,

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squash, watermelon etc. P. 3. past, *quilatayan*, the place over which it spreads or extends itself. *Paculatayan*, to cause it to climb, like a vine with many shoots.

CALATCAT. (pp.) Adjective, any long and slender thing, like a reed or cane, twig, or small tree. Verb, *calatcat*, to grow thus.

CULATIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to drum, with the fingers over the arm of a chair. *Pangalatican* or *pangulatican*, *pengulatican*, the place. P. 1. with the fingers.

CULAUIT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *culauit*, *manḡulauit*, to call by shouting to one who is very far. P. 2. past, *Quilauit*, to whom.

CULCUL. (pp.) Noun, a hole in the ground, not deep, but like those on the road that is not smooth or plain, or level, or even. Active verb and its infinitive, *culcul*, *iculcul*, *manḡulcul*, to dig or excavate. P. 1. that with which, or in virtue of which, *Iculculmucon ubi*, Dig me some yams. P. 2. that which is dug up. *Maculcul*, become dug up, *Culculculcul*, the place or the road that has many holes or is pock-marked with holes. The verb *Culcul* speaks well of a dog when it digs or makes holes with its paws.

CULDA. (g.) Adjective, green, like a fruit, in its early stage.

CULDAP. (pp.) *Culdapculdap*, said of what passes before one's eyes with great brevity, like, the lightning. Neutral verb, to flash with great brevity. *Minea*, *quetiquinuldap yamo*; he came here like the flash of lightning (but left quickly). See *Quildap*.

CULDAS. (pp.) Neutral verb, to step down as from a horse (dismount), or go down the stairs, step by step. P. 1. that which or one who steps down. P. 3. past, *Quildasan*, the place wherefrom or where to. Active verb, *manḡuldas*, the muleteer who discharges or unloads the male mules. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Pi* and *an*, from where and to where, and idiomatically, to be released or pay up a part of a debt.

CULI. (a. and g.) Active verb, *Cûculî*, *quînulî*, *culî* (note the accents), *manḡulî*, to incline,

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or to tend to, or what comes to one by nature or heredity. *Culiculi*, diminutive, when little is known about one's origin, v. g., to a Galician or a Vizcayan who has learned to speak the Castillian tongue perfectly, but makes slips or mispronounces words now and then, they would say about him, *Culiculi mu rin ing pang'a Gallego na*, He tends back to his Galician heritage / His being Galician shows up after all. *Manguli, menguli*, is said of a person, who, at some instance, reverts to his past. Note well the examples: a negrito who was reared as a Spaniard in a palace from his infancy, but later, in a moment of *Sumpong*, returns to the mountains: *Quinuli ing pang'a pugut na*. His being a negrito shows up after all. Occasionally they would say of negritos who grew up among the Pampangos and were taught to eat at the *dulang, macabular* (suddenly) they begin to eat meals not at the table, but directly from the rice pot: *Quinuli ing pang'a pugutda*, because negritos eat in this manner, i. e. their negrito heritage is acting up. Likewise, if a grandfather was a witch, but the father was not, the grandson shows traits of a witch or becomes a witch himself, they say, *Quinuli itang puli na*, It is in his blood, or what he is now is vestige of his past. This is also said of certain ailments or some behavioral traits, be they good or bad. *Pang'ulian, peng'ulian*, what comes from the breed or lineage. See *Golo (Puli)*.

CULILING. (pp.) Noun, the cord of the *Gaud* (oar).

CULIMLIM. (pp.) Adjective, a dark object, or badly tinted/dyed. It is said of a dusky or brownish face or skin, like that of a mulatto, one who has traces of a native and the Spanish features do not come out clearly. *Culimlim*, those who sunned themselves or walked or worked under the sun. *Ma*, neutral, to have two competing colors. Verb, *mangulimlim*, one who dyes, or seeks sunlight to see better. Also, the

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neutral verb of *Ma*, is said of honor or virtue becoming murky or darkened, because of some mistake or vice.

CULIPAT. (pp.) Noun, a red feathered bird of prey.

CULIPATPAT. (pp.) Movement of the *Lipatpat* (glow worm). Neutral verb, *Cuculipatpat, quinulipatpat*, said of the glow worms when they swarm among the trees, fluttering around them.

CULIS. (a.) Noun, a tree, which produces a yellow dye, used in tinting *ebos*.

CULISAC. (pp.) Synonym of *Acclis*

CULISAP. (pp.) Louse bigger than the *Cumad*.

CULIT. (a.) Noun, fine points in Pampango handwriting, *Magculit*, to learn reading its characters. P.3. *Pagculitan*, a little book of exercises in Pampango spelling.

CULIT. (pp.) Noun, difficulties, runabout course. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangulit*, to put difficulties by circumlocution or by runabout ways, v. g. the fiscal/lawyer, when he does not want to attend to a litigant, makes alibis, that he does not have at hand the decrees/sentence/ or the writs, or that the clerk is absent or is not available, and so forth. And also the difficulties posed by those who do not want to dismiss a concubine, or leave a bad life. And also, one who goes runabout, playing with terms (circumlocutions), thus confusing what he means, v. g. I ask a waiter for water to drink, and he answers me, Sir, is it rosewater, cinammon water, or fragrant water that you want? P. 1. the subterfuges like these, the things that are distorted, or the runabouts being given, like in a simple request for water to drink. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, future, frequentative, *Piculitculitanaco*; *Maculit*, one who has lots of *culit*. *Tauo yang maculit*, speaks well of persons who are boring, who say things full of straws, with thousands of preambles and turns, when he can say it in a word or two. Also to one who starts by saying, *Sinaria copu...* I deigned to

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come to you etc...one tells such a person: *Emopanamansa piculitculit, igcas mong buri mo*. Don't give me the spin around, tell me what you want,/ Don't be so circuitous, go at once to the point.

CULUB. (pp.) *Culuban*. Noun, a covering, pot lid. Active verb and its infinitive, *culuban*, *manḡulub*, to cover very well, like, an earthen stewing pot so that the steam bubbles will not flow out or spill. To lower the cover. P. 1. past, *quilub*, covered with already. P. 3 that which is covered. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become covered with a lid.

CULUBUNG. (pp.) *Mag*, reciprocal, *magculubung*, to cover the face and all, like with a shawl or blanket, and it is said of widows who go about well covered, or well veiled. *Pagculubungan*, *pigculubungan*, P. 3. the shawl or the veil or black mourning *mantilla*. Active verb and its infinitive, to cover oneself, to hide behind a cover. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *quilubungan*, on whom the covering or the veil is placed. *Mi*, transitive, *Maca*, become covered, *Mi*, reciprocal.

CULUG. (a.) Noun, thunderclap or sound, noise that is hardly perceived. Neutral verb, future, *Culug*, to sound or clap, rumble in this manner, like, intestines or guts rumbling, or the rice, when it is boiling. *Culugculug*, frequentative.

CULUMBO. (pp.) Noun, tent-like curtain (mosquito net). *Mag*, *magculumbo*, to use it. *Maca*, to be inside the net. Active verb, *manḡulubu*, to place the net over one who is already sleeping. P. 3. Over whom the net is put in place. *Paculumbuan*, *pepaculumbuan*, the one covered by the net. *Paculumbuanme ing Pare*, cover the priest with a mosquito net or provide the priest with a mosquito net. *Minecu carin at eraco pepaculumbuan*. I went over there, but they did not provide me a mosquito net. *Paculumbo*, one who puts a mosquito net, or provides a mosquito net.

CULUMPIS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *culumpis*, *manḡulumpis*, to

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become dry, or become shrunken, like, a young bamboo, or wood, which when placed or used, it is still green; later it dries up and becomes loose, or becomes slackened; old people who become wrinkled.,

CULUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *Culung*, *iculung*, *mangulung*, to enclose, like in a room, apartment, corral, cage. P. 1. past, *Quilung*, the one who is enclosed or closed in. *Culungán*, noun, the place, like, a cage. *Ma*, to become closed in. *Macà*, cloistered, closed in, like, nuns, or birds in a cage.

CULUÑYAYAN. (pc.) Noun, swellings of the lymph glands, dry ones, including those in the neck; neutral verb, the appearing of a swollen lymph gland, *manḡuluñyayan*, *menḡuluñyayan*.

CULURUN. (pp.) Noun, wrinkle, crease, like on the forehead, or on a cloth. See *Culutun*, to wrinkle, like, the eyebrows.

CULUS. (pp.) Noun, swishing sound, like, that of swishing silk or taffeta clothes. Neutral verb, future, *Culus*, to sound thus. Also of deer making their way through tall grasses. *Culusculus*, frequentative, swishing movement. *Maculus*, producing much swishing sound.

CULUT. (a.) Adjective, curled, curly kinky. *Culut a buac*, kinky hair, or wooly hair, like that of negroes or mulattoes.

CULUTCULUTAN. (pp.) Noun, a well known bush. I am not sure if it is the same as malva/mallow.

CULUTUN. Noun, wrinkle, like those of the forehead, eyebrows, or of an old woman's face, or of clothes. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manḡulutun*, to become wrinkled. P. 1. past, *Quilutun*, that which is wrinkled. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Macà*, become wrinkled or shrunken.

CULUUNG. (pp.) Noun, distiller in a tavern. Also said of the body as though it was hollow inside, or that which in men appears like a distiller, from the joints of the thighs up to the throat, not including the arms, i. e., the torso, and so to know if a wound is

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a dangerous one, they ask if it is in the *culiung* (the torso).

CUL-LYAO. Neutral verb, to shout, like making *Bubuyao* in the rice fields. P. 3. past, *Quil-lyauan*, the birds driven away by shouting.

CUL-LYAUAN. (pc.) Noun, a golden oriole.

CUMAD. (a.) Noun, Louse. *Lias*, then *cumad*, then the *culisap*, finally, the full grown *Cuto*.

CUMBAD. Stuff/tow. See *Cabocabo*.

CUMBU. (pp.) Neutral verb, to become mound-shaped, to become raised, opposite of *Culcul*. *Ma*, to protrude like an *empanada* (meat-pie), or a swollen cheek.

CUMCUM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumcum*, *icumcum*, *manğumcum* to contract the body by constricting it, like, what natives do when the north winds blow. Also to embrace something close to one's chest, like, a book. Neutral verb, to shrink or contract, like, when meat is roasted, it contracts. P. 1. that which, *Quimcumaneng catauana*, said of one who has become thin, and by the P. 2. past, *Quimcumane*, he held the book close to his chest. *Maca*, being held close to the chest.

CUMIT. (a.) Active verb, future, *Cúmit*, to keep watch over, like, over cattle. P. 2. past, *Quimit*, v. g., the carabaos that are watched over while grazing in the pastures. *Maca*, keeping watch. *Talacumit*, one who has the duty to watch over: the shepherd, cowherd, the pasturer/pastor.

CUMPAY. (diphtong.) Noun, Grass/fodder given to horses. Verb, *Manğumpay*, to go cutting grass for fodder.

CUMPAL. (pp.) *Cumpal*, or *micumpal* *cumpal*, when they are in a swarm, or in heaps, like, swarming ants, or a multitude, even of people. *Non datang ing dapat ning tauo, micumpalcumpal, non ala, alanang ala*. When work comes to man, it comes in heaps, at other times there is none at all.

CUMPAS. (pp.) Noun, a little stick or rod with which to goad a horse.

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CUMPIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icumpit*, *manğumpit*, to keep guard with tenacity, like, an avaricious keeping watch over his goods, or like a secret guarded very much. P. 2. that which is guarded tenaciously, like the money, or a secret. *Ma*, guarding/guarded with great tenacity. *Macumpit*, guarded with a closed fist but speaks of it freely.

CUMPUL. (pp.) Synonym of *Cumpal*. See noun for *caterva* (multitude), or *tropa* (troop).

CUMUL. (pp.) *Cumul cumul*, is said of one who chews with the mouth closed, to dissimulate, like one who has stolen something, or like one who chews *buyo* inside the church, fearing to be scolded, or like one who has no molars. See *Ngumul*.

CUMUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumunan*, *manğumun*, to carry a child in the arms, like one being taken to be baptized. And also one taken on the lap. P. 2. past tense, *Quimúnan*, the child. *Micumun*, with company, said of a husband taking his wife on his lap, or the two riding together on a horse, like, a *baintauo* and a *dalaga*. *Pacumun*, the wife, or the *dalaga*. To allow. *Pacumúnan*, to allow one to bring the child in his arms, like, for baptism.

CUMUS. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Cumus*, to scratch one's head in anger, and it is not itchy there. *Cumusan*, *quimusan*. P. 2. the head. *Cumus cumus*, frequentative.

CUNDARIT. (pc.) *Manğundarit*, *manğunğundarit*, *mengundarit*, to show/manifest happiness and joy, like, to a friend whom we finally meet, after missing him for a long time, or when children come out with gesticulations and gestures of joy to meet their father who is returning home from a long travel or journey, or those provocative affectations that women make with men to incite them to evil, or when one comes with a wide smile to ask for something. *Mi*, with company.

CUNDILAT. (pp.) Noun, the spleen or the pancreas of a beast. See *Pali*.

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CUNDING. (pp.) One twelfth of a *sicaualo*; verb: *á condang*.

CUNDIT. (a.) *Cunditcundit*, frequentative, is said of one who takes or picks on small bits, like, a finicky or over formal person, or one who has little appetite, who goes on taking small bits.

CUNDO. (pp.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *Cundo cundo*, to jump up and down, like, a boy who is very happy.

CUNDUL. (pp.) A species of gourd.

CUNGCUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to buzz, like, mosquitoes buzzing like little trumpets. Metaphorically, it is said of the poor who rush or mob, buzzing like mosquitoes, seeking some remedy for themselves. P. 3, past, *Quingcungān*, one who is molested or disturbed by the buzzing of mosquitoes, or harassed by the mob of poor people.

CUNLAUIT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumunlauit*, to climb up by gripping at an object, like, a cat, burglar, or one gripping at branches to climb up. It is said of a plant that grows by clasping at something, like, the ground ivy. P. 3. past, *Quinlauitan*, the place where it clings or grasps. *Micunlauit*, with company, it is said of herbs that creep, entwining with one another. *Picunlauitan*, one who involves another in his allegations, and he is said: *Micucunlauitá amanu, bintang, dalom*, with its P. 2. And also, if I talked to Pedro, and Pedro, to Juan, and Juan, to Francisco, we are *Micucunlauit*, with the same passive, placing in the nominative what they have done in this manner. *Biasaneng gangato, micararayomang timbo, piculauitanamo*. Wise is the *gangato* spider, that could spin its web between reeds which are far apart. By this they mean that legal relationship established between parents-in-law here and parents in Spain, by the marriage of a Spaniard to a native woman. See *Tauid*.

CUNLUT, or, GUNLUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cunlut, manḡunlut*, to draw to oneself, by attraction. P. 2. that

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which is attracted. P. 3. the place from where it is drawn or attracted. From this, if they connect a clasp to a hook, they do not say, *Daquitān moya*, but, *cunlutan*.

CUNSI. (pp.) Noun, a padlock.

CUNTANG. (pp.) Adjective, violet, purple.

CUNU. (a.) *Micácuno, or, micúcuno*, to doubt. *Picácunuán, or, picúcunuán*, P. 3. that which is doubted.

CUNUT. (a.) *Cunút cunút, micunút cunút*, one who is in the midst of danger without knowing what to do. *Ing tauong macaddia lub, alia micunut cunut*, one who is prepared in mind will not hesitate; likewise, it applies to a perplexed one: v. g. May God make me worthy to know the meaning of St. Augustine's words! If he means to say this, or to say that?

CUN-ŊYAT. (cor.) Noun, toughness, like, boiled food hard to chew, or like, the wood of the *baliti*, or leather that is well tanned. *Macunyat*, it is tough, i. e. does not snap, does not crack, does not break into pieces, opposite of *Gapoc*. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to become tough. P. 1., or, *Ica*, or, *Maca*, the cause.

CUN-ŊYI. (cor.) Noun, a species of vine (*Vacay*), used in fastening; it is more resistant to water than the rattan.

CUPA. (g.) *Micupâcupâ*, future, to take along, or carry along some treasured object, like, a favorite book, a stick one has found, and takes along as useful for his purpose. *Picupâcupâ*, that which one takes along, and wants to gaze or look at always.

CUPAL. (pp.) Noun, ejaculated semen. It is a dirty word, and very insulting to say, *Cupal mo*.

CUPAS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *cumupas, manḡupas*, and that of *Ma*, cooling off, waning of strength, vigor, or assuaging of acute pain, fading of color. *Micupas, or, quinupas itang pali, itang saquit*: heat cooling off, pain assuaged. *Magcupas*, to lose color, like, cloth. But it does not have to be black, but green, etc., fading to a lighter color/hue, like grain, etc.

- CUPIA.** (pc.) Noun, hat. *Magcupia*, to use a hat. *Pagcupian*, *piccupia*, the hat.
- CUPIT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *icupit*, *manğupit*, to close by folding in its opening, like, a pouch, a sack, or bag. P. 1. and P. 2, that which is folded in. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.
- CUPIT.** (a.) Adjective, *Cupit ya mata*, the eyes of a Chinese, or the eyes of an infant.
- CURACURA.** (g.) Noun, a lean-on for shafts and crutches, or for muskets. P. 1. past, *quira quira*, that which is leaned on, like, a musket. *Maca*, placed on the lean-on.
- CURAG.** (pp.) Neutral verb, to loosen, *cumurag*, to widen or to stand out, or to exceed, like, a lining wider than the cloth, or vice versa, or because it was purposely made to exceed it.
- CURAL.** (pp.) Noun, dirtiness, grime on the face, or on the body. *Curalan*, and *Mi* with *an*. *Macural*, abundance of filth, or grime.
- CURAM.** (pp.) *Curamcuram*, like, *uramuram*, to blink.
- CURAM.*** [*curan?*] (pp.) Noun, the pot. *Micuran*, those who cook food in one and the same pot, v. g., a married couple, or the rowers of a boat.
- CURAP.** (a.) *Curapcurap*, the opening and closing of the eyes, batting of eyelids, like, one badly awakened, or one whose eyes are irritated. Also, flickering of the light of the lamp which is running out of oil.
- CURO.** (g.) *Cacurô*, one handful, what can be contained in one hand, like, one taking a double handful, but using only one hand. *Manğuro*, verb, striking a fist at each one.
- CURUC.** (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *curuc*, *curucan*, to call the chickens/hens by saying, "curuc" repeatedly. *Curuc curucan*, *quirucan*. P. 2. the hens.
- CURUG.** (a.) *Curugcurug*, the noise caused by galloping horses, or when children run or romp in the room of the convent if the flooring is made of wood. See *Cubug*.
- CURUL.** (pp.) Neutral verb, *cumurul*, said of a brave and invincible warrior when it happens that he has to retreat, or, if the steel sword, despite its sharpness, misses

- its target. *Tauo yang ecucurul*, is said of one who does not turn away his face to no one, or does not easily surrender / give up, or run away from a fight. P. 1. past, *Quinurul*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, or the motive of having to give up. *Curul*: the sword that has missed its target.
- CURÚT.** (a.) *Curutcurut*, said of one who comes and goes, goes up and down, enters and goes out, having done nothing, even though at times he has done well. *Mi*, future.
- CUSA.** (pp.) Noun, willingness, initiative. Verb, *Magcusa*, to work on one's own initiative. P. 1. *Ipagcusâ*, that which one does on his own initiative, v. g. *Ipagcusâ muna itang daptanta*, You initiate what we have to do. You take the initiative in our task. P. 2. that which is done in this manner. *Non eca magcusang magaral*, *papagcusan da ca*. If you do not study on your own initiative, I will make you do so.
- CUSAD.** (pp.) Neutral verb, *cumusad*, to crawl, like, a snake, or any other reptile that moves by crawling or creeping. P. 3. the place where it crawled, *quisaran*, or, *Pi* and *an*, *Picusaran*. *Cusadcusad*, frequentative.
- CUSCUS.** (pp.) Active verb, future, *Cuscus*, and its infinitive, *manğuscus*, *icuscus*, to rub, by cleaning, or applying oil. P. 1. tht which is spread or rubbed, past, *Quiscus*. P. 2. what was rubbed or cleansed, past, *Quiscusan*.
- CUSISAP.** (pp.) *Meguing cusisap*, said of a thing that is very thick, or dense, like, luxuriant growth / foliage, like the palay that is leafy or luxuriant.
- CUSUT.** (pp.) Active verb, future, *Cusút*, and its infinitive, *manğusut*, *icusut*, to rub, not by wiping with a rag, or by rubbing oil, but by the hand, to remove dirt. P. 1. past, *Quisut*, what is rubbed, v. g., if a kerchief is already clean: *E me icusút queang marinat*, do not rub it against the dirty ones. And also, if I take the two ends, to clean one by rubbing which ever of the two to the other, that is the P. 1. The P. 2.

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past, *Quisután*, the dirt that is rubbed off. Also, *Macácusútcu quing sablang casaqitan*, I am immersed or being rubbed amidst many hardships.

CUTÁ. (a.) Noun, mote or atom. *Antian cutá*, a very small thing.

CUTA. (g.) Noun, strong walls, fortress, castle. *Micútâ*, one who is inside it *Magcútâ*, to take shelter in it.

CUTANG. (pp.) Adjective, asked, questioned, i. e. the thing asked about in a question. Active verb, future, *Cutang*, and its infinitive, *manğutang*, to ask, to question, to inquire, to demand. P. 1. that which is asked or by whom it is asked/inquired. P. 3. past, *Quitngan*, *quitnganan*, syncopes, to thom it is asked. *Atinpon cutangcutang lang miasaua*, they are inquiring about marriage, usually, making inquiries for a marriage license, including inquiries to the couple wishing to get married. *Enacanğeni manğutang uling carin ca quing balayanmo*. You do not have to inquire, you are in your own hometown. If one refuses to talk to someone, *E nacu cucutngan*, he would not speak to me.

CUTAO. (dipht.) Frequentative, *Cutaocutao*, not enough for many, v. g. *Cutaocutao queng menggan*, *adduamong gatang*.

CURÁP.* (a.) See *Curáp*. [is it *Cutap?*]

CUTCUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cutcut*, *manğutcut*, to inter, and from this, to bury. P. 1. that which is buried/interred. P. 3. *Quitcutanan*, the place of interment. You already know, *Picutcutan*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Also, Neutral verb and its infinitive, to become pricked/pierced, like, by a sackcloth, or pain, or hatred, etc. Also, *manğutcut a dimla ing anğin non galing aldao*. The cold air is penetrating deeply /unbearably cold at early dawn.

CUTIL. (pp.) Noun, mole, wart. *Cutilan*, and *Mi* with *an*.

CUTING. (pc.) Noun, kitten, or a cat few months old.

CUTIT. (a.) Adjective, very small, tiny. *Antin cutit*, it is like an atom / an iota.

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CUTU. (pp.) Noun, head lice, not body lice.

Cutuan, or, *micutuan*, one who has lice. *Manininguto*, the dog shredding off fleas. *Cuman cutu*, to delouse another man or woman. *Macutu*, abundance of lice, lousy. Also, *cutucutù*, the little wrigglers on stagnant water.

CUTUM.* [*cutun*] (pp.) Noun, Close fitting jacket. Neutral verb and active verb and its infinitive, *manğutun*, to fold or plait dresses, or clothes. P. 1. past, *Quitun*, that which is folded or plaited, and P. 2. by whom. past, *quitunan*. *Cutuncutun*, frequentative.

CUTUD. (a.) Adjective, a thing that is cut very short. Active verb and its infinitive, *cumutud*, *manğutud*, to cut down. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the thing cut. P. 3. past, *Quituranan*, from where it is cut off. *Micutud*, two who cut something, each one taking his piece, with company; and also, the two pieces; each piece is a *Cacutud*. *Picuturan*, *picutud*, passive. *Magcucutud*, is said of a witch who flies with a half body. A madcap, a false belief.

LETTER D

D before A

The variations of the root words that begin with this letter are like that of C, without any difference, except for their infinitive that occurs regularly by changing D of the root to an N after *Ma*. But take note, many of these are changed to a soft N like *Damdām*, and the many others are changed to a hard N, like *Dacap*, and so these of N shall be expressed, while those that are not, expressed by the simple N, and the same shall express the rest of the exceptions or difficulties that I will come upon.

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DABAL. (pp.) Adjective, corpulent, or bad shape of the body. *Carabalan*, and *pangarabal*, abstract.

DABILBIL. (pp.) Noun, the whizzing sound of water flowing rapidly. And also the sound of the prow as the banca crosses the water with velocity. Neutral verb, the current, or the banca that produces such sound. P. 1. past, *Debilbil*, or, *Ica*, or, *Maca*, the cause., v. g. *Nanung icarabilbil ning banca*, *nun ere igaud masican*, How can a banca produce the whizzing sound of the water, if they do not row it faster. *Micarabilbil yang daratang*, it is coming with great speed, announcing/reporting the speedy arrival of the banca. *Parabilbilanye ing banca*, let the banca make that whizzing sound in the water. *Marabilbil yang cacay ing banca*, The banca goes forward with much whizzing sound.

DABULBUL. (pp.) Neutral verb, to spurt, to jet, the water entering in great spurts, like in a hand-basket, or in a broken banca. *Micarabulbul lulub ing danum*, or *micarabulbul ya ing banca*, reporting the spurting of the water into the banca. *Marabulbul lulub ing danum*, the water is coming in with great spurts. P. 3 the

place or spot through which the water spurts; with all its variations, it is also said of wind blowing in great gusts, and produces a sound like that of a very heavy shower.

DACAY. (dipht.) Noun, a part, only in relation to the whole. Active verb, future, *Dumacay*, make several parts from the whole, to divide it, or to cut it. P. 1. past, *Dinacay*, the thing divided into parts, which is the P. 1. in behalf of whom. P. 2. past, *decayan*, the thing divided into parts, that is, that produced the parts. P. 3. *Dacayanan*, *decayanan*, the one given a part, like in the P. 1. *Miracay* is *Mi*, transitive, one who, or those who divided the thing, that is, those who made the parts. *Piracayan*, *piracay*, are reduced to the passive of *Mi*, with company, because it is the thing divided into parts that denotes the relation of one part to the others.. *Mi*, passive, *miraque ya*, the thing that becomes divided. Also, it signifies to apportion, but not the simple one, but the *Mi*, future, with the addition of those among whom it is apportioned, v. g. *Acun miracay*, I alone shall divide it, but if there are several persons among whom it will be apportioned, *Acun miracay carela*, I shall apportion it to them, and I call this apportioning it, different from dividing it, if there are many, the one dividing it will say, *Acun miraqueraque carela*, I am going, or have given each one his portion. P. 2. *Piracayan* or *piracay*, or *piraqueracayan*, if the thing being apportioned is big (it is for many). P. 1. *Piracay*, or *piraqueracay*, those among whom it is apportioned. *Piraquemola*, or *piraqueracayancola*, past and future, respectively. *Mañyacay*, one who divides many times, or divides many things: a construct of *Mi*, transitive, *Mamiracay*, is one who divides many things, and if there is an accusative among whom he is the divider or apportioner; the things apportioned by him are with the neutral verb of *Ma*, *mapiracay*, *mepiracay*, and it

has its construct of *Mi*, passive, *manḡapiracay*. *Manḡaracay*, the things apportioned, and with the accusative, *Manḡaracay carela*, the things apportioned to them. *Manḡaracayanan*, when there are many among whom they are apportioned. Also, a Neutral verb, future, *Dumacay*; it is likewise one who takes a part. *Mi*, neutral, one who leaves carrying his portion. *Micaracay*, stating that he received a part. *Macaracay*, potential, v.g. *Araqéco*, or, *mecaraqueco caretang macacuan usa*. I was able to get a share from the deer caught in the hunt. *Mi* with *an*, *miracayanan cu*, A part was assigned to me, or a share was apportioned to us. *Mi*, with company, those dividing something between themselves. *Miraquecayo*, *picacaracayan*, *picaracay*, that which is divided between the two of you; *Caracay*, single part, or, *maquiracay*; one of the two sharers. P. 3. *Paquiracayan*, the thing, and whichever of its parts. Also, *Dacayan*, *decayan*: one is a claimant among co-heirs of some property, and he asks that each be given his share, and retains what is apportioned to him: all this is expressed by saying, *Dacayandaca*, *dacayantaya*, We will give you a share, let us give him a share. *Mi*, with company, is admitted in all these infinitive. Make inquiries. Be on the alert.

DACAL. (a.) Adjective, much, or, many. Neutral verb, future, *Dácal*, and that of *Ma*, and of *Mi*, to become many by increasing. P. 1. past, *decal*, with which. P. 3. *Daclan*, or, *dacalan*, past, *diclan*, or, *decalan*. Also, *Caraclan*, or *queraclan*, all is by increasing in quantity, or multiplying in number. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Queracaldacal da* or *na*, everyone, or all of them. *Queraclan*, *quecaldan*, the multitude.

DACAP. (a.) Adjective, taken captive, prisoner, or one who is in prison. Active verb, future, *Dàcap*; another construct, *Mañyacap*, to catch, to capture. P. 1. the motive, or with what. P. 2. *Dacpán*, syncope, past tense,

dècap, one who is apprehended, captured. *Ma*, neutral; *manga*, if many, become captured, caught, etc.

DACDAC. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Dacdàc*, and its infinitive, *manyacdac*, to drive a stake with the point to the ground. P. 1. past, *dicdàc*, that which is driven into the ground. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Maca*, become driven into the ground. *Madaacdac*, abundance of stakes. See *Tulos*.

DAC-CLONG. (cor.) Adjective, bow-legged. *Dac-clong dac-clong*, one walking bow-leggedly.

DACLUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyclut*, to get/take by handful, with one hand or both, like, cooked rice. P. 2. past, *diclut*, that which is taken/scooped up thus. *Ma*, neutral, become scooped. *Caraclut*, one handful, or one take. *Caraclutan*, that which is taken by the handful. See *Damput*.

DACMAL. (pp.) or, *Dacma*. Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañialmac*, or *maniacma*, to put one's hand on top so it could not escape, like, on a rat, or cat, to catch with the hand. P. 2. that which is caught in this manner. *Pi* and *an*, the place.

DACURAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyacurac*, to step upon, like seeds being sowed. P. 2. past, *decuracan*, that which is stepped upon. *Pi* and *an*, *Pidacuracan*, the place. *Ma*, neutral.

DACUT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to sink in the mud, raising one leg, the other sinks in the mud. *Dacutdacut*, or, *miracutdacut*, to walk in this manner.

DAGANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyagan*, to buy much, or in bulk (wholesale). P. 1. the money. P. 2. past, *Degañgan*, that which is bought in bulk. P. 3. *Dégañganan*, to whom or for whom: opposite of *Tautay*; *degang*, is the proper word when one buys for the storeroom the provisions for the whole year.

DAGAO. (dipht.) Noun, postulated abscess. *Dagauan*, and *Mi* with *an*, one with such an abscess.

DAGATAG. (pp.) Noun, a big sloped shade, like those used by vendors, which can be turned to the directions of the sun, to provide shade to the vendor and his goods.

DAGDAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagdag*, to add. P. 1. with what. P. 3. to what. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become added or increased. P. 3. of *Ca*, *caragdagan*, *queragdagan*, what is given an increase, or an addition. And from this, what is given as an extra is *caragdagan*, because, v. g. if I bought a book which is worth one real, and they give me a pen as an extra, *Miragdag yang pluma quing libro*, *queragdagana ning libro itang pluma*. He added a pen to the book, the pen was given as an extra to the book.

DAG-GLUS. (cor.) Adverb, hurriedly. *Dag-glus yang pupulayi*; *dag-glus lalacad*; *daglus cauala*? He is running hurriedly, walking hurriedly; why are you in a hurry? *Dag-glusdag-glus*, frequentative. *Dagus*, *balus*, *bag-glus*: synonyms.

DAGMA. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the ground sinks, the house crushes down, or falls down. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause of the sinking, crushing or falling down, v. g. the wind.

DAGSA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyagsa*, to knock down a person on the floor, and he tumbles down. P. 1. past, *digsa*, that which is made to fall down. *Digsanan*, past, the place. P. 3. *Pi* and *an*; *Miragsa*, become knocked down. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Magdagsa*, to fall down on one's own volition. *Macadagsa*, become fallen. A construct of *Mi*, *manga*, with *an*, the things that are knocked down, or without *an*, the places. *Mengaragsanan dutung*, *mengaragsananlan dutung*, persons on whom a tree fell; *dagsadagsa*, *miragsadagsa*, frequentatives, like, the drunken.

DAGUIS. (a.) Noun, Rat. *Payung daguis*, mushroom. *Sulundaguis*, that bright star, that is seen occasionally in the west. Also,

Magdaguis, or, *magdaraguis*, one who has severe diarrhea, (dysentery).

DAGUYO. (pp.) *Mi*, with company: with their deameanor, the companions whom we usually refer to, in bad or in good company.

DAGUL. (a.) Noun, magnitude, greatness. *Maragul*, great, big. Neutral verb, future, *dàgul*, and that of *Ma*, to become big or to grow. P. 1. past, *dègul*, and P. 2. the same, the one growing up, or becoming big. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive; the constructs of *Ma* and *Mi*, *mangaragul*, *mengaragul*: if it is of *Ma*, they are growing up; if it is of *Mi*, they are becoming big. *Ola yanti caragul*. or, *pangaragul*? How big are they, or, how large are they?

DAGULGUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the wind blows, the waves roar, and the water causes a rapid noise, and *micadagulgul*, making a roaring sound. P. 3. past, *degulgulan*, the place.

DAGUS. (pp.) Neutral verb, *dumagus*, and that of *Mi*, to slide down. See *Dag-glus*. P. 1. that which slides down, like, downhill, etc.

DAYA. (pp.) Noun, blood. Neutral verb, *dumaya*, to bleed. *Pa*, to cause to bleed, like, by a knife. *Maraya*, *meraya*, bleed abundantly, like, due to lashings. *Misangdaya*, or, *micaraya*, they are all Pampangos (have the same blood). *Carayaraca*, says one Pampango to another, even if they are not relatives, which is the same as saying, we are of one nation. *Micaraya cata*, *Misangdayacata*, *carayaraca*, you are of my nation, my countryman; You are proud, *Pablasang daya cang Capampangan*, for you belong to the Pampango nation. *Ing dayang Castila*, the Spanish nation. *Detang dayang deta*, those nations. *Matas a daya*, is of noble blood. *Malutu cu mo dayang anti queca*, I am as noble as you are. *Mababa, o matuling a daya*, of vile blood. *Gagalao a raya*, *guinalao a raya*, is said when one becomes angry in defending his blood or race, his blood stirs, also, blood boils even without fire.

DAYA. (pp.) *Maraya*, astute, deceitful, cunning, v. g. the devil, that is, one who covers up his lies and deceptions. *Paraya*, one who works this way, and P. 1. that which was done, or had acted in this manner, for this Root tells us of ours too: *Marayangnan Pedro, ampat, tio macarap, non e tutu ita*. Let Pedro deny it, for he is here, that it is not true. See *Laram*.

DAYAMI. (pp.) Noun, the long straws of palay or wheat.

DAYAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mandayao*, to manifest, to expose to the view of all. P. 1. what is exposed, also, *parayao, peparayao*, to become manifest, to show oneself, to become apparent. And also, P. 1. *Iparayao*, what one makes others to see or expose to view. P. 3. to whom he manifests, or to whom he makes it plain. *Pamarayao*, the act of showing it plainly; *Pamamarayao*, to demonstrate.

DAYAS. (pp.) Active verb, *dumayas*, and its infinitive, *Mañyayas*, to push through, like, in giving birth, or be in labor. P. 1. the baby. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Dayasdayas*, frequentative, one who strives, or makes effort to rise up, or sit up, like a fat person.

DAYAT. (pp.) Noun, seeding ground, or ricefield that is irrigated. *Carayatan*, like, *caongotan*. *Dayatmalat*, the sea. *Dayatdayatan*, diminutive, like, *tauotauoan*; *pagdayatan*, the irrigated field that is turned into a seeding ground, like. when you go sowing in the courtyard. *Mirayat*, like *misicapat*.

DAYAUA. (pc.) Adjective, plain white palm-mat.

DAICDIC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to walk at a trot, hurriedly. P. 1. what is carried hurriedly. P. 3 one who has walked in this manner. *Dayadaicdic*, frequentative

DAIG. (pp.) Noun, fumigation, from earthen jars using smoking rice hulls. Active verb and its infinitive, *Man-ñyaig*, and that of *Mi*, transitive, to fumigate in this manner. P. 1. that which, and that with which. *Mi*,

passive, the same. *Piraigan*, the place. *Abundaig*, the ashes from this fumigation. The *Mi*, transitive, is also to cover the fire with rice husks, to conserve the fire. *Daigan*, the fire or embers so covered, past, *deigan*, 3.

DAING. (pp.) Adjective, dried fish. Active verb and its modes, *Mañyaing*, to slice open the fish lengthwise and salting them for drying. P. 1. the instrument, and for whom, P. 2. past, *deingan*, the rest, i. e., the fish after being sliced open and salted to dry.

DAING (a.) Synonym, of *Dalong*, with its variations, to cry in supplication, to implore.

DAINGDING. (pp.) Neutral verb, to deteriorate, or become prematurely old, like a plant. *Tutubu yang daraingding*, or, *tinubu yang dinaingding*, to go on deteriorating. *Tutubu yang daraingding*, an adage: The more he studies, the less he knows, instead of growing or increasing, it grows stunted or becomes retarded.

DAYO. (a.) Noun, distance. Neutral verb, *dumayo*, and that of *Mi*, become distant, move to a distance, to withdraw, or, move away. P. 1. that which goes away, or become distant. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Micarayo*, two things far from each other, including moral separation. *Micarayola lub*, *micacandayo*, its construct, *mangangandayo*; *Marayo*, very far; past, *merayo*. *Maca*, become distant, and *Maca*, with intent, *Macarayo ca quean*, verb, *Mandayo*, active, *Mangarayo*, many things that are far.

DAYO. (pp.) Adjective, gathered together to celebrate a fiesta, like singers, who provide music to a dance, in the town or out of town, or to provide music to celebrate the day of a friend's Saint, or like those who go to another town for a cockfight, or to play cards, or to spend a day with somebody. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Mañyayo*, to go to such occasions/places. P. 1. that with which, like, cocks, money, music. P. 3. past, *Deyuan*, the person or persons to whom they went. *Mirarayauan*,

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far from each other. *Maquirayuan*, *icarayuan*, the companion in these ventures; also, one who requests or invites for a toast. *Parayuan*, the invited/toasted ones.

DAYON. (pp.) *Dayondayon*, like, *mainmain*, going for a walk.

DAYI. (a.) Adjective, relative, of the same lineage. *Mirayi*, two belonging to the same generation. *Carayi cu ya*, he belongs to my generation. *Dayiyan arian*, he is of royal lineage. *Arian*, by the particle *an*. *Dayiyan mapia*, of noble lineage.

DAYI. (pp.) or, *Dauyi*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become changed, to diminish. Infinitive: *mandayi*, noun also, or, *mengayari*, or, *dauyi*, the things, that become changed.

DAIT. (pp.) Noun, washboard, (nautical term: a thin flank/board at the side of a boat/ship, adjusted to turn the wash of the sea a deck or port of the ship). Active verb, and its infinitive, *Mañyait*, to make a washboard, or place a washboard for the ship. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *Deitan*, the ship/banca. *Mi*, neutral, become equipped with a washboard.

DAYUCUT. (pc.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become bent or weighed down, or overwhelmed by the weight, like, one who carries a heavy burden, or a branch, bent by the weight of its fruits. *Ma*, bent too much / too low; past, *Me*.

DAYUPAY. (dipht.) Noun, Locust, at its stage of developed wings. *Manyayupay*, or, *Mandayupay*, the many who are in that stage of development. See *Durun*.

DAYUPUT. (pp.) Noun, density. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to make dense or become dense, like, paste. *Marayuput*, dense. P. 1. past, *Deyuput*, and by the P. 2. past, *Deyuputan*, what is made to become dense; infinitive: active verb, *Manyayuput*.

DALA. (a.) Noun, load, burden. Active verb, *daralà*, *dalà*, or, *màgdalà*, to carry, or take a load/burden. P. 1. past, *dèla*, what is carried, or on behalf of whom. P. 3. the same, also what is carried, but not on

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behalf of anyone; *Dalàme queni*, all is of one in substance, including the way of conceiving that is somewhat distinct. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to have it taken or carried in this manner. *Emaralà*, could not be carried. *Mi*, *midalà*, transitive, *Mi*, *midalà*, passive. *Piralán*, or, *pipagdalán*, the place, in which it is carried, or from where the burden is carried.

DALA. (g. and a.) Neutral verb, future, *Dàlâ*, and that of *Ma*, be tutored by experience, or take warning from the past. *Ica* and *Maca*: *Non nino ing tamping cuman alimbauang icaralâ quing casiran ding aliua, iyan totong maganaca*. The one who readily learns from the mistakes of others, is really a thoughtful one. *Manğaralâ*, infinitive of *Ma*, one who gives punishment to another that he may learn from it. *Iparalâ*, *peparalâ*, with what, v. g. the lashes. P. 2. to whom. *Panğaralâ*, the warning, the experience that gives a lesson, or, *icaralâ*.

DALA. (pp.) Noun, a casting net. Active verb, future, *dumàlâ*, and its infinitive, *Mandàlâ*, to cast this net to the surrounding water, or, in a circular motion. P. 1. the net. *Pandàlan*, *pindàlan*, the place where it is cast. *Ma*, neutral, to be caught in this kind of net. Idiomatically, to throw or cast something right to the center, not to any side, like throwing garbage in the manner of casting this net. *Maca*, the casting net become spread in this manner.

DALACDAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to stoke the burning firewood, to make it blaze into flames. *Maralacdac*, ablazing, abundance of flames, past, *Me*, also *Dalacdacan*, *delacdacan*. P. 2. what is devoured or burst into flames, like, *talaib*. Also, one who stokes or ignites the flames. P. 2. what bursts into flames. P. 3, *delacdacanan*, the place.

DALAG. (a.) Noun, mudfish, a well known species of fish. See *Bundalag*.

DALAG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *dalág*, is said of one who quarrels, and at the same time stomps his feet and angrily poses his

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hands, and shouts and argues. P. 3. *delagan*, against whom. See *Liparac*.

DALAGA. (pp.) Adjective, a single woman, a young maiden before getting married. *Pangadalaga*, state of being a single woman, implying virginity. *Dalagang alang bacas*, or, *alan sibucan*, virgin. *Caralagnan*, in the peak of maidenhood, like *cabaintaunan*, or *mararalaga*, a girl about the age of 12, or at the onset of puberty, and being of marriageable age, she is a *Dalaga*. *Maquipagdalaga*, said of one who helps at or attends church on Saturdays.

DALAYAP. (pp.) Noun, lemon. *Mi*, *midalayap*, to use it in preparing some foods. P. 3, past, *delayapan*, the food in which it served as an ingredient. *Micadalayap*, said of two becoming compadres, or the acquiring of spiritual relationship between the father and the godfather of a child.

DALAMAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become contiguous, or to adhere, to stick to, like a stain, or a scab. P. 3. past, *delamatan*, the spot, or place, like, the hand. Idiomatically, said of something imbedded in the heart, impressed in the mind, like, a bias, prejudice, or hatred, *miralamat quing lub*; is said of a son-in-law, or a married man, towards relatives by affinity, *Miralamat ya carela*.

DALAMPANG. (pp.) Frequentative, *daladalampang*, one who stumbles as he walks, like a child learning how to walk, or an old man or woman who totters while walking. See *Dampang*.

DALAMPASIG. (pp.) Noun, sand bank along the sea, beach, or river bank, like, the one they have on the beaches or seashores of Manila.

DALAMPO. (pp.) Neutral verb, to humble oneself before another, *magparalampo*. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. past, *Delampuan*, to whom, or before whom. Also, frequently used, to pray humbly. P. 1. one who. P. 3. to whom. *Pairalampo*, to become subject to, to yield to another. See *Suco*.

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DALAMPUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, that which is carried away by the waves. P. 1. that which. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place on which, neutrally, like, the beach where they are hurled/ dashed by the waves, or the gulf towards which they are carried away by the waves.

DALAN. (pp.) Noun, road, where one passes or walks, physically and morally. And from this evolve many meanings, as you will see. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *dumalan* to pass, materially and formally, v. g. *Dinalan quing lub co*, *dumalan ca queyan*. It came to my mind, that you will pass here. P. 1. what passes through, *Dinalando queti detang mapanaco*, they brought the thieves along this way. *Non meca Uaua*, *iralan me ining sulat quing Pari Prior Betis*. If you are going to Guagua, make a stopover to give this letter to the Father Prior in Betis, or, On your way to Guagua, drop by at Betis to give this lettler to the Father Prior there. P. 3. The place through where materially and also improperly, the person: *Delànanqué ing Balayan*, or, *ing Priorna*. I dropped by in the town, or to see its Prior. Also, *Delanan co itang saquit*, or *lasa*, I passed through that pain, or suffering. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, neutral and potential. Physically and morally. *Maca*, potential, and its passive. *Maca*, unforeseen, unexpected; frequentative, *Dalandalan*, to pass many times, to come and go, in both senses, and its *Mi*, neutral, *Dalandalanan*, through which, or that which, like, works. Passive of *Mi*, neutral, *Caralanan*, *queralanan*: that of the future, *Caralanan*, *dalanan*, in both senses, v.g. *Dinalan co queni*, yes, *dinalan co*. *Miralanco*, neutral, in as much as *Dinalan co*; *delanana co*, in as much as *Miralan co*, neutral. *Queralanan co*. And so, too the frequentative in both meanings. Also, although all are reduced to what was said, it admits various nuances, v. g. given occasions/chances, I shall write you: *Paqui atin dalan*, or *paqui micayancon dalan*.

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Also, *Alan dalan*, there is no way/ or occasion, like if I ask, what is there for me, what awaits me?. *Alan dalan non emo ini*, there is no way/ remedy, except this. *Dinmocon aduang pesos, at irálan co ing buri mo*, v. g. says a lawyer or fiscal. Give me two pesos, I shall find a way for what you like. *Nğamo na sana, piralándalan mo na co pa sana*. Come on, I wish you would, little by little attend to my case/ dispatch my case, see to it I would be given a blank slate, or see to it I be given an acquittal. Passive of that of *Mi*, future, *Paralan, peparalan*. P. 1. that which is allowed to pass, *Paralan mo itang sulat, paralan me y Pedro; quea*, or *carela*, is understood here, that they pass through where he is, and carry or take the letter to him. Also, *Peparálan deng lasa. Ing lasang peparálan da quea*. They made him pass through suffering. The suffering they made him pass through. Also, from this, it is said, *Non parálan quing catuliran, quing pacalolo, quing catutuan, o quing biro*, with *qing*, and without *qing*, everything. *Ing tauong maqui utang, parálanaman quing biga, mamáyad ya mo*. The man who has a debt, even were he to let the clouds carry it so long as he pays. Try saying that in Spanish! P. 3. *Paralanan*, allow it to pass. *Paralán mo ya*. Also, send him *dinalan*, (100 pesos) that may be just/enough, but *Adduang dalan*, 200 pesos!

DALAN. (a.) Neutral verb, one who is next in order, or that which follows. P. 3. *Dalanán*, that to whom one comes next., v. g. *Dalanányang pang'anay*, he follows next to the first born. P. 1. that which is done next, becomes the next. v. g. *Ing iralán cung sabian*, What I'll speak of next. *Mi*, speaking of two, the one following the other. *Miralándalan*, speaking of many following one another. *Caralan*, coming next, following next, v. g. *Ing macaralán caniti*, The one that follows this. *Mi*, neutral, *Dinalan co quea, miralán co quea*. I came next to him, I followed next to him. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive P. 2.

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Piralanán, pìralán; pìralàndalán, if they are many, if they are placed or arranged in their order.

DALANDAN. (pp.) Noun, a species of citrus, fruits are orange in color, also called, *cajel*, from Spanish. *Micadalandan*, the spiritual affinity among the parents and the godparents of a child. And of novelty. *Mi*, coming to to such affinity, like, *misicapat*. (Also, like *micadalayap micandungan quing biniag. vqs.*)

DALANGAT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to show an aspect of irritation, or anger, as in animals, with their hair setting on end, or bristling up. At one time or another, it is said of men beset by sudden fear. Of a man, *daralangat ya mata*, of a beast, *daralangat ya bulbul*. Also of a man, *dinalangayat ya buac quing tacut na*.

DALAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *dumalao, manyalao*, to visit a friend, or a sick person, or to visit altars, shrines etc. P. 3. past, *Delauan*, the one who is visited. *Dalaodalao*, frequentative. *Midalo*, the visitor and the visited.

DALAPDAP. (pp.) Neutral verb, said of an awning or covering that would catch the flow of water from the roof, but *salapsap* is more often used. Also the covering of the *ambi* (awning) in relation to the roof. *Paralapdapan*, the place where the awning joins the roof proper. It also refers to the area covered by the *paralapdap* (awning).

DALAQUIT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to pass or cross over from one region, or line (written or printed), or from one plain/level to the other, and if it is turning a leaf or page of a book, it is also *sinumanğid*. P. 1. past, *delaquit*, what was carried across. P. 3. past, *delaquitan*, the place, river, area, road, etc. P. 2. v. g. *Dalaquitan mo co*, cross over to me, carry me over to the other side, like, a river, sea etc. and it can be P. 3. Come over to me. And also, *dalaquitanan mo co quetang imalan co*, bring over my clothes to me. *Piralaquitan*, can be the place from where, or on which, like a banca. *Mi*, transitive,

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Miraláquit, *Mi*, passive, *mìraláquit*. Active form: *Mànyaláquit*, *idalaquit*, like St. Christopher.

DALARAC. (a.) Noun, those sticks/rods on which the (*pinaud*) nipa thatchings are fastened to the *dingding* (sidings). Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalarac*, to put them in place. P. 1. the sticks/rods. P. 3. past, *Deralacan*, the place.

DALAS. (a.) Noun, hurried repetition of what one is doing. Active verb, future, *Dalás*, and its infinitive, *Mànyalás*, to repeat the action hurriedly. Also, neutral verb, P. 1. past, *Délas*, that which is repeated hurriedly, like, the tongue of a bell. P. 2. past, *délasan*, the act of repeating, like the ringing of bells. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Also, that of *Ma*, v. g. *Maralás cung sumala*, *méralas cung sinala*, I shall miss many times, I missed many times.

DALAUO. (pp.) Noun, a hole. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to fall in/ to step in a hole, including holes or spaces between wooden planks. *Mengalauoya mata*, his eyes are sunken, like, a sick person, or a thin man. *Micaralauo*, like, *micaticdao*. See *Talauo*.

DALAU. (pc.) *Maralaua*, *mararalaua*, a tree becoming clear and disengaged from thickets: and a tree rarely used.

DALDAC. (pp.) And its infinitive, *daldac*, to pound, to crush into pieces, like in a mortar, vat, or to drive in with force with a wooden mallet. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. *Pi* and *an*, Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Madaldac*, to prepare for pounding. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Mangá*, with *an*, or without *an*, the things pounded, and the mallets or pestles.

DALDAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *daldal*, *manvaldal*, to crumple, rumple, like a dress that was new, and is already crumpled or frayed/ worn out, or a book, become crumpled by use. P.1. that with which, like with a piece of wood to soften or rumple the *gogo*, or *vacay*. P. 2. that which is rumpled. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to make crumpled, or become softened or crumpled.

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DALERAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to slide, or slip in through a greased stick or piece of wood, or become placed through a slide. P. 1. and its frequentative, what is made to slide. P. 3. the place. *Dalerayan*, noun: gang board. Platform through which a big rock is raised up. Also, *Magdaleray*, like a sick person raising his voice, the lowers it, betraying his real condition, like crying out, *Aray*, *aray*, *aray*. *Paqui magdaleraya*, *e masakit ing saquit na*, *uling maca-pagdalereya*. His illness is not serious, because he could still cry out thus.

DALI. (g.) Noun, One finger width. *Adduang dali*, *apat a dali*, Two fingers, four fingers wide, not more. Active verb and its infinitive, *Mànyáli*, one who measures in this manner. P. 3. past, *Delian*, that which is measured thus. Also, *Dali*, (a.) *daliráli*, Neutral and that of *Mi*, to act repeatedly, slowly. *Dalidalian*, that which is done thus. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become light, or swift. Physically and morally. *Marali ya lub*, he is lighthearted; *eca maraling mangaco*, do not promise too easily; *Cararali*, adverb, at once, promptly. *Enaco pamintuan cararali*, *ecararaling ticdao*. He does not obey me promptly, he does not rise/stand promptly, &. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause.

DALI. (g.) Active verb, *dumali*, to bathe another. P. 1. the water, even it be scented water. P. 2. the bathed one: another infinitive, *Mandali*, reciprocal, to bathe oneself, be it in perspiration, or in blood. *Mandali yang daya*, *Pandalian*, the puddle or bathing place of wild animals. There is also, *Pandalian*, *pindali*. P. 2, those bathed by another. See *Dilo*.

DALICAT. (pp.) Noun, Viscous, like, pitch, resin, or bitumen, honey or combination of ingredients. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sticky, to make something sticky, glutinous. *Maralicat yang tauo*, slow to rise, sticky person, or slowfoot, because he does not finish what he has to do. *Caralican*, abstract, *stickiness*.

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DALIG. (a.) Noun, *Dingding*, a siding made of wood. Active verb, future, *Dálig*, and its infinitive, *manyalig*, to put a wooden wall, partition. *Manyalig*, to make a *dingding* of wood. P. 2. past, *Délig*, the wood. P. 3. past, *Déligan*, the house, or the site. Metaphorically, *eyoque raligan*, or, *emo co raligán*, do not cover us, or me, from the light like a *dingding*. (Do not obstruct the light, do not be like a *dingding* to us /me.)

DALIRUL. (pp.) Noun, spout of water. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to run/or flow in spouts, like through a channel/canal, or to spurt sweat of blood. P. 3. past, *Delirulan*, the place, or the ship where water spouts or enters. *Ma*, neutral, *madalirul*, become spurting.

DALISAY. (dipht.) Adjective, refined or purifies in the crucible, like gold, or processed wine. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyalisay*, to upgrade the quality, to refine, to free from dross. P. 2. past, *Delisayan*, or, *delisay*, the gold or wine. *Ma*, that which become purified.

DALIT. (a.) Noun, Couplet, ballad, Pampango song. Active verb, future, *Dálit*, and its infinitive, *Manyalit*, to sing them. P. 1. past, *Délit*, the song and to whom it is sung. *Miralitan*, sing to one another. *Dalitdalit*, frequentative.

DALIT-TA. (pc.) *Magdalita*, *migdalita*, *mibabata*, one or the other, it is to suffer, distinguishing that in *batà*, it is to bear patiently the physical, or moral pains; *Magdalita*, is to suffer deservingly. P. 2. *Pagdalitan*, whatever thing that is suffered deservingly. *Miralitàan*, to one another, like couples, or friends who make up for their faults. *Maca*, able to. Passive, *Eco apagdalita*, from this it is meant that what I ask from you, is suffered deservingly before you. *Magdalita ca*, *papagdalita*, that which influences with one's readiness to suffer deservingly. P. 1. what is suffered deservingly. P. 3. the one influenced/inspired to suffer. To whom the prayer or cry for help is addressed, or the one you

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may wish that he prays or asks for help. *Mipagdalita*, with company with all its components.

DALIUAUAT. (pc.) Noun, pimples that appear or come out on the face. With *an*, *Daliuauatan*, one who has them. *Mi* with *an*, *midaliuauatan*, to become afflicted with pimples. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause, like, wine.

DALOC. (pp.) Active verb, *daloc*, to help forge or hammer iron on one and the same anvil. *Miraloc*, with company P. 2. *Piralocan*, *piraloc*, the iron. Also, with the same variations, idiomatically, to fight/quarrel, or to attack one who attacks another, or quarrels with another. See *Tulong*.

DALOC. (a.) Active verb, *idaloc*, to mix in vinegar, like, peppers in making pickles. P. 1. past, *Deloc*, what is put in.

DALÓM. (a.) Noun, Complaint. Active verb, future, *Dalom*, and its infinitive, *andalom*, to complain, to file a complaint in court. P. 1. past, *Delom*, the complaint, or about whom. P. 3. past, *Delomanán*, before whom. *Mi*, at one another, or *Mipandalom*, the same; passive, *Piralòman*, and *pipàndaloman*, before whom, or the complaint.

DALONG. (pp.) Noun, complaint, groan, resentment. Neutral verb, *dalung*, *idalung*, to murmur, to complain of an indisposition, or pain. P. 1. past, *Delong*, the pain. P. 3. past, *Delungan*, to whom he complains, or groans.

DALPAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyalpac*, to trample, to step on, to tread upon. P. 2. past, *Dilpac*, that which is trampled. *Ma*, neutral, become trampled; *manga*, a variation, many which become trampled, or stepped upon.

DALUCDUC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to duck/dive, or go to come out at the other side. P. 3. the place, or to whom one goes to frighten, like, to a companion one swims with. And also, one who goes up from a dive. Also by adding, *Danup*, to become sick or to die of hunger, *Dinalucduc yan danup*.

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DALUGDUG. (pp.) Noun, great growth of a man, or plant, or beast. Neutral verb, *dalugdug*, and that of *Ma*, to grow much.

DALUMDUM. (pp.) Noun, darkness, obscurity, be it literal darkness, or obscure understanding of something. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become obscure, like, in understanding. P. 3. past, *Delumduman*: *emoque dalumduman*, do not let us be overcome by darkness by placing yourself in front of us, or do not keep us in the dark. *Caralumduman*, abstract, and with its past tense, *Queralumduman co Betis*, *Queralumduman co isip*. Night/darkness overtook me in Betis, my mind was overcome by darkness. Active infinitive, *manalumdum*, to glean diligently, like on a vine, or tree during vintage or harvest time: idiomatically, to search for a thing that is difficult to find. P. 2. *Penalumduman*.

DALUNG DUNG. (pp.) Synonym of *Balungbung*, a shade put up in the rice field.

DALUS. (a.) Verb of *Mi*, with company, occurrences that follow one another, or what is done one after the other, v. g. *Midalusdalus lang metay*, they died, one after the other, or close to the death of another. They died successively. P. 2. *Piralusdalusan mong icutcut*, Bury them one after the other, not in a single day, but at least two days in between. *Piralusan*, and *piralusanan mong daptan*, Make them one after the other.

DALUSDUS. (pp.) Neutral verb, go downhill. P. 1. past, *Delusdus*, what is taken downhill thus. P. 3. the place towards which, like the valley, or lowland. *Mi*, by chance or accident, like *Misubsub*.

DALUSUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Manyalusong*, to come with violence, to rush and attack, like one going to assault someone. P. 1. one who goes or comes to attack/assault. Also, to rush to some place or task. *Idalusung me itang sulat Betis*, Bring that letter to Betis, in a rush. P. 3. The place where to go rushing for something, *Dalusungan me itang sulat*

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Uaua, Go in a rush to get that letter in Guagua. Also, *Dalusung can matlong aldao Menila*, Hurry to Manila in three days. Make haste to go to Manila within three days

DAM. (root m.) Irregular, active verb, *Daram*, or, *mandam*, *mindam*, to ask for a loan, to borrow for a short time. P. 1. *Iraram*, *iram*, or, *pamdram*, *pindam*, in behalf of whom. *Daraman*, *dinam*, *daman*, or, *pandaman*, *pindaman*, that which is borrowed. P. 3. *Daraman*, *demanan*, or, *damanan*, or, *pandamanan*, *pindamanan*, to whom. Another construct, *Mamandam*, *memandam*. P. 2. *Pamandaman*, *pemandaman*. *Mi*, one to another, or to each other. *Miraraman*. With its regular regimen, to lend. And it is the more preferable word for loans, on the condition that the things lent are returned in the form when they were mortgaged. See *Utang*.

DAMAC. (a.) Noun, a measure of five fingers/ one hand wide, width of the palm. Active verb, future, *Damac*, to measure in this manner. P. 3. past, *Damacan*, that which was measured thus.

DAMAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to pass through the mud, that is through the middle, because the either side is slippery. *Mi*, neutral, the same. P. 3. past, *Demacan*, the mud on the middle. *Damac damac*, and that of *Mi*, frequentative, future.

DAMAG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, is said of any heavy object, which being not of a solid body, is balanced at the center and weighed down, like a banca that is rendered immovable when its bottom hits the mud. *Eaguyud ining bangca uling midamag ya*, This banca cannot be rowed, because its bottom is mired (in the mud of the shallow river). Also, the same, and that of *Mag*, denoting intent, is said of all animated beings who descend to the bottom, like the fishes, or the cormorant diving to the bottom. In a broad sense, all who would not budge from where they are, are said to be *magdamag*. *Magdamag ya, mibabatang dumamag, lunto balang e luat*. It means to say those who stay

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magdamag, would never do any work, v. g. one who cannot endure hard work, just stay sedentary there, but does not do the work that he has to do. To say it in another way, the sickness that that has already ravaged a man with its severity, is said to be “*magdamag*”, it would not relent. P. 1. the one who is crushed or overwhelmed by the sickness. *Dinamag na co nining saquit co*. I am crushed by my illness. *Maca*, become unmoving, would not budge or go away. *Macaramag na ining saquit co*, when medicines become ineffective already, prostrated on the sickbed, the body is weakened and could no longer resist the onslaught of the disease.

DAMAY. (dipht.) Adjective, sharing or participating in a work, and also the work participated in (take part in task, and the part contributed to the task). Neutral verb, *dumame*, one who voluntarily participates in a task. P. 1. the one who is involved, or made to share, v. g. They punish Pablo, so: *Iramere y Pedro*, Pedro is made to share in the punishment. Also, if a friend, v. g. is worried about some task. He is told by way of consoling him, *Irame co queca ing anggan atio caco, pati biye co*, I shall risk for you all that I have including my life. And in this case the nuance can be understood, to put to risk my property and my life on your behalf. P. 3. past, *Demayan*, to whom one condoles, v. g. *Ican demayan co quing lasa*, or for whom, as in the example given. The friend who is worried or afflicted. *Iyang demayan co quing anggan bandi co pati biye co*. What is shared with another is *Damay*, v. g. *Ing lasa iyan dameco queya*. It is the suffering that I shall share with him. Now you shall understand, *Quing icapibabata quing sablan camuran, damemi cang Cristong Guinu mi*. By accepting/suffering all humiliations, that is our share (compassion) in Christ Our Lord. *Mi*, with company with all its variations, those sharing, either in the bad alone or in the good and the bad, but not in the good alone.

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Mi, transitive, *Mi*, passive; mode of *Mi*, *manga*. Note well, there is no adequate equivalent in Spanish to this root. *Miraramay*, friends sharing together, sorrows or good things/favors.

DAMAL. (pp.) Active verb, *damal*, *damalan*, *mandamal*, to take with the hand what ought to be taken with spoon, v. g. like, like a dish of chicken and rice, or even it be *tacla*; in fine, everything that should be taken with an instrument or utensil, not with the hand. P. 2. *Demalan*, that which is taken with the hand.

DAMALI. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mandamali*, to mention or recall past favors to one who proves ungrateful. P. 1. the past favors or good deeds with which. P. 3. to whom these favors or good deeds are recalled or mentioned.

DAMBO. (pp.) Active verb, *dambo*, and its frequentative, *magdambodambo* to go stomping, or make stomping steps when vexed or irritated, like children when asked or commanded to do some task. P. 3. the place or the task commanded to be done.

DAMBUALA. (pp.) Noun, Mammoth, or sea monster, or a large sea mammal, like the whale.

DAMBOBO. (pp.) To kick, or stomp angrily during a dispute or quarrel. It is an active verb. P. 3. Against whom, *dimbubuan*, *darambubuan*.

DAMBONG. (pp.) Citer, summoner. See *Sungco*.

DAMDAM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *damdam*, to sense, to feel in general, is its proper and strict meaning. To hear, one of its meanings, is it not a sensing? P. 2. what is sensed or felt, be it pain, or pleasure, or sound, and therefore, to hear. P. 3. pertains solely to hearing, and it is the person that is heard or listened to. *Maqui*, denotes endeavoring or trying to listen/hear. *Maquiramdami*, one who hears/listens attentively. It has been understood as hearing Mass, *ut cumque*, but strictly speaking it is not that. *Paquiramdami da ca*, strictly, it is, I hear you with

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attention, which here may also mean, I am endeavoring to heed you. Because of this, in the past tense, it usually connotes, submitting, condescending. *Pequiramdaman da ca*, I heard you and believed you, I obeyed you, I heeded you. *E me paquiramdaman ing diablos*, do not listen to the devil, do not obey the devil. Also, *E me paquiramdaman ing saquit*, Do not pay attention to the pain., try to ignore, or divert it away. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mararamdam*, who is heeded or heard by all, because that is the manner of being herd well. *Ing cacung gagcas e mararamdam, ing caring aliua mararamdam*. What I say is not listened to, that of others is heeded. Another infinitive, to feel deeply: and thus they say of one: *Manamdaman ya*. P. 2. *Panamdaman, penamdaman*, what is felt much, including bad words. *Panamdam*, the means by/with which it is felt: the senses. *Mi*, reciprocal, *Miraramdam, miramdaman*, it is said of women who feel labor pains. *Piramdam, piramdaman*, the infant. *Mi, ad invicem*, to one another, *Miraramdamanla*, with its passive.

DAMIL. (a.) Adjective, a thing that is melted, or smashed, like cheese, that is flattened, either a French roll, or a cloth, including a new one: one that is spoiled/pampered by treatment/handling, like a spoiled brat. Neutral verb, *damil*, of *Ma*, *maramil*, to become mashed or spoiled. P. 2. past, *Demilan*, that which is mashed or spoiled; a variation of *Ma*, *manğaramil*. Idiomatically, it is said of a bad woman, whom nobody likes, because *Meramilya*. See *Dampol*.

DAMIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyamit*, to seize, to lay hold of, or to snap at, to prey upon, like a hawk preying upon a chick, or a fish snapping at a bait. P. 2. that which is snapped at. P. 3. the place, past, *Demitanan*, and also the remaining ones, like the chicks, or the fishes, from among which, one was seized, or preyed upon. *Ma*, become seized, or preyed upon, like the chick, or the bait;

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manga, if many. *Ma*, abundance of fishes snapping at the bait.

DAMIT. (a.) *Damit ya pamanğan*, or, *catauan*, or, *pami imalan*, like the poor/indigent. See *Damut*.

DAMITAC. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, *maramitac*, is said of a ripe fruit that becomes watery.

DAMLA. (pp.) Noun, good name, or good reputation, like that of a generous or charitable person, a philanthropist. *Mi*, Neutral, *Miramla*, go acquiring this good reputation. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Iparamla, ing dapat nang mayap iyan peparamla queya*, or, *macaparamla*. It is his good works that gave him a good name, or that caused him to have a good name. *Mica*, recently made famous, acquiring new fame.

DAMPANG. (pp.) Verb, *Dampang dampang*, frequentative, to walk unsteadily, due to lack of strength, like the very young, or the very old. See *Dalampang*.

DAMPAL. (pp.) Active verb, *dampal, dampalan, manyampal*, to unite, to join modestly body to body, just like what the prophet Elisah did to resuscitate the son of the Shunemite (2 K 4:32-35). P. 2. that which is joined, like chest to chest, to embrace. P. 3. past, *Dimpalanan*, that to which something is attached, like a picture frame nailed well on the wall. *Mi*, transitive, what is clasped to another, like a book, or some other thing. *Mi*, passive, *Pi* and *an*, the place, *pirampalan*. For this reason, it is said, of one receiving Communion, because he brings his body close to the communion rail to receive Communion. (And in this sense, it is usually equivalent to the verb, *Durup*.) To approach and receive Communion.

DAMPAT. See *Carampatan*, moderate.

DAMPI. (g.) Noun, the art of healing/applying medicine, either with a warm brick, or with hot ashes. Active verb, *idampi, mandampi*, to apply such medication, like a nurse or a midwife. P. 1. that which is applied. P. 3. on whom, *Midampian*. *Mi*, reciprocal, one object to another.

DAMPIL. Rarely used. See *Bintal*. To hold to see: if it is a peso or a fifty centavo coin.

DAMPUL. (pp.) Noun, a dye made from pork's blood and certain tree barks, used in dyeing nets. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyampul*, to dye in this manner. P. 2. what is dyed, past, *Dimpulan*. Also, with the same variations, to use a cloth until it becomes a rag. And the verb of *Ma*, *Madampul*, to become a rag, like a piece of cloth, or a flower, or a deflowered maiden. See *Damil*.

DAMPUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyamput*, to get by picking up with the fingers or with tongs or pincers, and it extends to picking up what one likes, or chooses, like to one being offered silver flowers (*flowers on a silver platter?*). P. 2. what is taken in all these ways. P. 3. what is left after some or one has been picked up or taken. The P. 1, the instrument, or for whom or the cause. *Caramput*, what is picked up at one take. *Ma*, neutral, become taken or obtained by picking up, v. g. *Caretang flores*, or, *tauo, lima la ding meramput*. From among the flowers, or, men, five were picked out.

DAMUCU. (pp.) Noun, a species of little black crabs.

DAMULAG. (pp.) Noun, carabao, buffalo. *Ma*, to fall short of becoming a carabao. *Midamulag*, to have it, that is, one did not have it before, it just came to him. *Micadamulag*, of recentness. *Mag*, to travel riding on a carabao. *Caramulagan*, place where carabaos abound, and also that bestiality, or viciousness of a carabao, past, *Queramulagan*.

DAMULAS. (pc.) Noun, a barge of logs or planks fastened with rattan. *Ma*, to fall short of becoming one. *Damulas*, *mararámulas*.

DAMUL. (pp.) Adjective, synonym of *Damil*, *Dampul*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *madamul*, is said of bread made into crumbs.

DAMURO. (a.) A herb, its grains are like *Anis*.

DAMUSAC. (pp.) or *Damutac*, Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamusac*, to step on,

like *Dalpac*, to tread on, to trample. P. 2. past, *Demusacan*, what is trampled on. *Ma*, *madamusac*, become trodden or stepped on.

DAMUT. (a.) Adjective, *Damut ya pamanğan*, a beast with little food, sparse to eat; *Damut ya catauan*, one who has a little, or lean/thin body; *Damut ya quing biena*, to belittle oneself, or one having little in life, or lives miserably, become miserable in life. Neutral verb, future, *dàmut* (pp.). And that of *Mi*, become penurious, indigent. *Caramutan*, this misery. P. 2, one who struggles in such misery. *Mag*, reciprocal, to bear up with misery, with having little. *Pagdamutan*, to condescend. P. 3. one who is at ease with the little gift received in the midst of want, and when the gift is not as good as we wish it to be, or is not as useful to us in our need, and we condescend to having it, *Pagdamutan ta ne pa*, let us do with it for now, like *pagdalitan*.

DAN. (pp.) Noun, the part of a leg that is above the heel, serves as a support of the whole leg.

DANAC. (pp.) Adjective, said of a seeding field that is irrigated well (that is not *laun*), *Danacya*. *Dayat a danac*, opposite of *Dayat a laun*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its active infinitive, *Manyanac*, become not *laun*, or become irrigated, including the plant; its construct, to make it *Danac*. Of land where one stood and on which his tears fell, or had been watered by them, it is said: *Dinanac*, or *meranac ing telacarana quing lua na*. P. 1. that with which a land is cultivated, or the water, or the tears with which it was irrigated. P. 2. the field which was irrigated with water, or tears; variation of *Ma*, *manga*, (*mangaranac*) the many lands (fields) or places irrigated by water, or tears.

DANAY. (dipht.) Continue. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyanay*, to put something in as part of a whole, like the thread in the loom, the strings in a harp or guitar. P. 1. the thing put in. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

Also, *Danay a labuad*, a continent, a contiguous land, v. g. this island, because it is not disjointed by the sea. Taking *Danay* in its stricter meaning, it suffices that it is on one side of the river, v. g. the church of Candava is *danay* of that of Macaveve, but not that of Apalit. The town of Apalit is more *Danay* of that of Candava, because it is populated on one or the other side of the river. Taken in the stricter sense, a brook suffices for it to be disjointed, and in that sense, one who resides on the one side of the brook is not *danay* of the the resident on the other bank. Active verb, to put something as part of a whole in all ways. Like adding a city, v. g., to this island, or putting up a church, from Sexmoan, v. g., to Arayat, or another church near to that of Bacolor. P. 1, that which is added to. Also, Neutral verb, become part of a whole, v. g. to become included within the Crown or domain of the King of Spain, thus the Pampangos are called *Carane sulip* to all the other provinces or realms of the King of Spain. But the more common is to become a contiguous part, like a soldier in the pile of other soldiers, or his house in the row of the other houses. *Mi, miranay*, in company with others which are a contiguous part of the whole, in all ways.

DANAO. (dipht.) Noun, Pond, pool of water. Neutral verb, become inundated land, to form puddles. P. 3, past, *denauan*, the place inundated by the rain. *Danauan*, noun, inundated land. Also, *Paranauan*, to make it inundated or become puddled. *Peparanao na conitang anac*, the child inundated me, he put me in a puddle of urine, or become wet with the bed-wetting of a child. *Mulang danao*, the waters of the first rains.

DANĜA. (a.) Noun, cruelty. *Caranĝan*, abstract. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, become cruel. *Maranĝá*, adjective, cruel. *Maràranĝá*, *meraranĝá*, continue becoming cruel. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object of cruelty. *Mi*, transitive, treat with cruelty. *Piranĝán*, past, *piranĝa*, to whom, by you

or by another. *Màgdanĝá*, to be cruel in intent. *Pagdalanĝan*. 3. against whom. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Manĝàranĝá*, the cruel ones. *Micarangá*, cruel ones.

DANĜAL. (pp.) Noun, honor. *Danĝalan*, honorable. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, *mirangal*, to become honorable. P. 1. who is made honorable, raising him to a dignity or office. And also, the one whom the honored person honors with his help, the same and more in use. P. 3. past, *Dengalán*, the one honored also in both ways. *Pàranĝalán*, *pèranĝalán*, the same, and in both ways. *Paranĝalan*, the accent on *ngá*, vainglorious, conceited, ostentatious. *Caparanĝalan*, abstract, vainglory, vanity. *Magparanĝalan*, reciprocal, to become vain, vainglorious, to claim, or to boast, to brag that he alone is the man for this or for that matter. P. 1. *Ipagparanĝalan*, *pigparanĝalan*, the matter about which one boasted / bragged about. *Capagparanĝalan*, vanity, vainglory, or empty, useless boasting.

DANGAN. (pp.) Active verb, future, *dumánĝan*, and its infinitive, *Manyàĝan*, to measure with the palm of the hand, or the length between the thumbfinger and forefinger when extended. P. 3. past, *dènĝanan*, that which is measured thus. *Caranĝan*, one palm. Also, *danĝan* *danĝan*, to crawl with the tail touching the head, like what certain little insects do. Idiomatically, measuring with one finger touching the other finger.

DANGAT. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Dumánĝat*, and its infinitive, *Mandánĝat*, to fix the gaze, fix the position, like that of a lance, or the eyes. P. 1. that which. P. 3. at whom, v. g. *Emo co ranĝatan a mata*, do not stare at me like that. *Mi* with company, *Miranĝat mata*.

DANGCA. (pp.) Noun, disposition, not provision. Active verb, *dumangca*, and its infinitive, *manyangca*, to dispose, act of the will, that resolves to do something, like a trip, a celebration, to give alms. P. 1. what is resolved, past, *Dingca*. *Mi*, transitive, one who disposes. Passive,

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Pirangan, *pirangca*, that which is resolved. *Mi*, reciprocal, dispose oneself. *Pirarangca*, *pirangca*, one's own body or person. *Maca*, whatever thing that is disposed. *Mi*, together with *Paca*, set to becoming disposed.

DANGCAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to make long and heavy paces/steps. P. 3. the space or interval between the steps, *Dingcaoan*.

DANGCANGĀO. (pp.) A bird like the heron. See *Cangdangao*.

DANGDANG. (pp.) Active verb, *manyangdang*, to transplant, earlier, than *Salin*. It is hardly used now.

DANGGU.* [*danggut?*] (pp.) Noun, extremity, end point. Also, *Paranggutan*. P. 3. that which is pricked by the point, or that which is nipped by the end point. *Miparanggutan*, one who is caught, or wounded by the point of a sword, or of a needle.

DANGIN. (pp.) Noun, spoils/booty in war, like war trophies; those of the negritos are heads of their enemies. *Miranġin*, like *misicapat*. *Mica*, acquire new spoils. *Mi*, transitive, one who treats another with fury, or is furious at another, like warring with him. *Pirangġinan*, *pirangġin*, the one treated thus.

DANGLAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mananglay*, to clear a field of grass, or remove the *sucal* /overgrowth. P. 2. past, *Dinglay*, that which is cleared or removed. P. 3. *Dinglayan*, the field that is cleared. P. 1. that with which. *Maranglay*, field, cleaned or cleared of grass. *Maranglay*, *meranglay*, become cleared of. *Caranglayan*, abstract, or place of many wide *Maranglays*.

DANGPA. (g.) Noun, a hut, kiosk, or shepherd's hut, whose roof slants to only one side. *Mirangpā*, like *micubo*.

DANGPAL. See *Dampal*, to arrive.

DANTIT. (pp.) *Dantic*. Active verb, to touch lightly with the feet. *E cararan ticman queti*, Don't even set your foot here. *Emo darantic mang bitis mo*, the same. Don't ever dare to set your feet here. See *Tiltit*.

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DANUM. (a.) Noun, water. Neutral verb, future, *dānum*, to become, or turn into water, like snow that melts, or lard that is somewhat congealed, turning into liquid, or congealed at the top, but with liquid at the bottom. *Deranum co uaua*, said when saliva becomes liquefied or watery in the mouth due to some stomach trouble, which has happened to me many times. Active verb, to put water in, or dilute with water. P. 3. past, *dénuman*, what is diluted with water. P. 1. past, *dénun*, what is put in instead of water, like wine, tuba of *ebos*, or milk. *Dénuman mon alac*, you diluted it with wine, etc. Also, *Paranum*, the canal, ditch or trench through which water passes to the field / seeding field. *Paranum ca*, see to it that the water reaches the field. *Pàranumán*, the field. *Paránun pèparanum*, one who hides by diving into the water that he may not be caught, like a robber or a deer being chased in a hunt.

DANUN. (pp.) Neutral verb, be early, and active verb, *dumanun*, to anticipate, act ahead / early,

(it is a Latin trait). And Neutral verb, to rise early. P. 1. and P. 3 past, *dinunan*, (*denunan*), that which is done before the regular time, anticipated; *Eco miranun*, I cannot come early. *Miranun co*, *miparanun co*, one who comes too much early; but the concept is like, *mipaticdao*. *Maranun*, early.

DANUP. (pp.) Noun, hunger. *Danupan*, hungry, famished. Neutral verb, *dumanup*, to become hungry. Also, *Paranupnan*, (syncope) one who is made to suffer hunger, to be starved. *Paranupnan mo ing catauan mo*, you are starving yourself.

DAPAL. (pp.) Noun, haste, hurry. Active verb, to hurry, *mandapal*, to hasten. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to make haste. P. 1. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. P. 2. *Daplan* (syncope), what is hurried, or the one made to hurry. *Mi*, transitive, one who hurries. *Piraplan*, *pirapal*, to whom. *Mamirapal*, infinitive of *Mi*. *Dapal dapal*, or *imirapal dapal*, frequentative.

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DAPAT. (pp.) Noun, work, in general. And also, adjective, a thing done, the doing, or way of doing things: v. g. *Quingua na itang dapat co*, he appropriated what I accomplished, or he took after my works; he imitated my work. Active verb, future, *dapat*, and its infinitive, *Manyapat*, to work with the hands, and from this, to grasp, or take hold of something. P. 1. past, *Depat*, the instrumental motive, or with what, like, lime, v. g. to make a wall. P. 2. *Diptan*, (syncope) past, what was done well or badly. *Ma*, neutral, done or taken at hand, with a negation, equivalent to a potential, *E marapat*, it can not be held in the hand, because it is hot. *Mi*, with company, to hold to one another, with all its infinitive. *Miraraptanan*, many holding to one another, or doing to one another. *Miraraptanan mayap o marauac*. Do good or evil to one another. And also, those who have business or contracts, with its regular compositions. See the Grammar (*ADLP-Bergaño*). *Pi* and *an*, the place, where something is done, or held in the hand, or from where it is done or held, and the noun, the handle, like the handle of a knife. *Maqui rapat* to transact for another, take advantage of, or finish doing. *Maqui*, to present oneself; but *maquirapat* only refers to the part of of the disciple in relation to his teacher, when he begins to study with the teacher, not vice versa. *Paquirapat*, of introducing something else to the work that is about to be done. *Maquirapat*, of holding. *Maqui dapat ya*, he has something in his power. And also, *maquirapat co*, I have work to to, or have to do something. *Ing Dios yang maquirapat quing sablang nanu*, God is the Lord and Master and Author of all things. *Marapat*, abundance of work. *Marapatco*, I have much to do. Also, *Manğundapat*, one who holds on to another, like one branch to other branches. *Macapangundapat*, holding on to. Idiomatically, you shall hear it in the moral: it is not difficult to understand.

DAPIL. (a.) Adjective, a thing flattened or crushed, like a *bilinbin*. Active verb and

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its infinitive, *Manyampil*, to flatten, to press down for packing. P. 2. that which is flattened. *Ma, madapil*, neutral, to become flattened. *Dapilan*, adjective, is said of a one who is corpulent, but having little strength.

DAPILPIL. (pp.) Synonym of *Dapulpul*.

DAPILUS. (pp.) Neutral verb, *dapilus*, and that of *Mi*, to move forward by dragging the buttocks. P. 3. past, *Depilusan*, the place along which or where one dragged his buttocks.

DAP-PIUS. (cor.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to slip, to go astray, like a knife, or an arrow, that goes to obliquely. P. 3. past, *Dipipiusan*, the oblique way in which. Idiomatically, *Midap-pius dap-pius*: said of one who fails many times to keep what he promised, and of one who avoids what endangers him, like a rebellious son avoiding meeting his father. *Pirap-pius dap-pius*, its passive. *Mi*, future and frequentative.

DAPO. (pp.) Noun, crocodile. Also, the "trataravelos" (with protruding buttocks?), are called *dapo*. *Cararapoan*, abstract about them. *Ma*, abundance of crocodiles, abounding with crocodiles. *Maraporapo*, a little short of being a crocodile, falls short of, almost like a crocodile. & *Malarapo*, *antian dapu*, crocodile-like. *Quingua ning dapu*, a malediction or curse very commonly used.

DAPUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyapoc*, to put in, or to place in, like in a vessel or basket, etc. P. 1. that which is put in. P. 3. past, *Depucan*. See *Tapuc*.

DAPUG. (pp.) Noun, bonfire of cow-dung, etc. which they ignite/burn to drive away mosquitoes, or clear a yard or field. Active verb, *mandapug*, to ignite a bonfire. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Dipugan*, the place, or the objective, like the mosquitoes. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, (*pidapugan*, *pipagdapugan*), the place. *Magdapug*, to make *dapug*. *Mag*, of intent. Or to lie asleep on the ashes which are left behind by a *dapug*, like the *Valuga*.

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DAPULI. (pc.) Adjective, two fighters who fall at the same time, and so no one comes out a victor. (A draw.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyapuli*, one who makes a move to cause a draw in a fight which he could no longer win. P. 1. past, *Depùli*, the opponent who is made to fall at the same time, so that he may not lose. *Payrapuli*, to let oneself fall, to cause a draw in a fight wherein he was not sure of winning. *Mi*, transitive, to fall by accident. *Mi*, passive, like *miragsa*, one who falls on a slippery road, as they call a Tagalog, because, it is said, a Pampango very very rarely falls in such a manner. To one who was not able to deliver a great knockdown, they would tell him in jest, or would console him, *Eca masucal a lub, dapulimo*. Be thankful, it was just a draw.

DAPULPUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyapulpul*, one who defeats an opponent causing him to recoil, like a bull fighting another bull, or one who batters an opponent with rapid blows. P. 1. and P. 2, past, *Depulpul*, the one who defeats an opponent in this manner. *Pirapulpulan*, the place where in he recoiled. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, and its *Manga*, many battered ones.

DAPUT. (pp.) Adverb, merely, yet. *Daput*, with a restrictive particle *mu*, *dapot mu*, that is no more than a completive, or merely completive, v. g. *Ingtauong dururup magcompesal, alimu daput magcompesal ya, non e sumisiyan masaquit, uling non dapot mo, mighusut ya uari quing pipisali == Dapot micablaca, imburi ela micabla ding aliua.* The person who comes to confession, he is not merely confessing his sins, but he must be sincerely contrite (repentant), otherwise he would be just like wallowing further in a muddy puddle (quagmire/bog) == But make sure that others may not suffer/ fall. (It will be to your own benefit, more than it will be for the others: such is what they would tell someone who has little charity.) Active verb, *daraput*, *dinaput*,

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dumaput, or, *paraput*, *peparaput*, to work, to act. *Daput*, that is, for a short time, a sort of complimentary, deed by deed; on other usages, confer the Grammar.

DAQUIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyaquit*, to go and fetch something or someone. P. 1. that with which, or the means, like an ox, a horse, etc. P. 2. what is brought over or fetched. *Piraquitan*, the conveyance. *Caraquitan*, what is fetched at one time, like, in one cartful.

DARA. (pp.) Noun, aunt, or stepmother. *Mi*, correlation, *midara*, the aunt and her niece, etc.

DARA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *dumara*, to thresh palay with the feet. P. 2. *Pi* and *an*, (*pidaràn*), the place, or the left overs, like hay or stalks threshed of their grains.

DARA, or, Dumarà. (a.) A species of edible ducks.

DARÁC. (a.) Rice bran, which results from the *dasdas* (pounding of rice), the rice husks/hulls reduced to powder. Active verb, *mandarac*, to produce bran; past, *deracan*, the pounded rice from which is produced.

DARAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *darac*, to become added, like joy to joy, or affliction to the afflicted. P. 1. what is added. P. 3. to whom it is added, *Deracan*. See *Sasà*, *sapin*.

DARAGUIS. See *Daguis*.

DARANG. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Darang*, and its infinitive, *dumerang*, *mandarang*, to roast birds or fish. P. 1. that which is roasted. P. 3. *Deranganan*, the fire. *Pi* and *an*, the place, or the live coals. See *Nangnang*.

DARAS. (a.) Noun, an adze. Active verb, future, *Dàras*, and its infinitive, *mandaras*, to adze. P. 1. the adze. P. 2. past, *Derasan*, what is adzed. *Pi* and *an*, *pidarasan*, the place (quarry) or the left overs.

DAS. Neutral verb, (Syn. future tense, *das*) and that of *Mi*, *miras*, to arrive, to go/ reach as far as. P. 1. what arrives, or what reaches as far as, v. g. *Iras me quing*

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bundoc ing Cruz, bring/ carry the Cross up to the mount, or you shall go as far as the mountain, carrying the Cross. P. 3. past, *disan*, or *disngan*, the place. Also, what one finds upon reaching a place, or what one obtains at the place, or what is obtained at the place, v. g. *Disngan da ca carin*, I found or reached you there. Also, *Non dasngan mo ing buri mo*, if you attain/obtain what you wish. Also, *Alan upayang e na ca dasnan ning camatayan*. There is no possibility that death cannot reach you, or cannot come to you. Verb of *Ma*, *Marasan*, or, *marasngan*, one caught in the act, like a thief, or an adulteress. Variation: *mangarasan*, or *mangarasngan*, if many. In order not to mention by name the delinquent or the guilty, they say, *Merasan yang calugura*. *Mi*, with *an*, one who is caught up by by whatever thing, like, a letter, goods, or work. *Mirasan yang sulat*, *mirasan yang masalese*, *mirasan yang obra*. *Mirasngan yang casaquitan*, he was caught up by hardships; if by various things, or many things, *Mengarasan*, or *mengarasngan*. *Mangaras*, *mengaras*, verb of *Mi*, neutral, the many things that come or arrive, be they various types of jobs or tasks. P. 3. of *Ca*, of the *Mi*, neutral, that in which, neutrally reaches, or in which one is reached, v. g. *Nanutang querasngan na*, or, *querasana*? Whatever have happened to him?/ What could have happened to him? *Micaras*, those who have come upon each other and met one another anew. *Micarasanla*, *micarasandakan*, if they are many.

DASAY. (dipht.) Noun, palm-mat. *Mirasay*, to use it as bedding, like, *miulas*. *Maca*, to lie on the mat. P. 1. *Iraseme ing dasay*, spread or unroll the mat. *Iraseme ing salunan*, lay the sick on the mat, let the sick lie down. P. 2. past, *Desayan*, the mat that was used as a bed: on which one is laid down. *Magdaseca*, reciprocal, lay yourself on the mat, in order to sleep on it, and not to sleep/lie on the floor. & *Pa*, to

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give a mat to someone, or provide a mat to lie on.

DASDAS. (pp.) Active verb, *dasdas*, and its infinitive, *manyasdas*, to repound the *abias*, to make it whiter. P. 1. past, *Disdas*, by means of. P. 2. past, the same, the repounded *abias*. *Ma*, neutral, to prepare it for more whitening, with its variations, it is a syncope of *daras*, except that the P. 1 is the motive for hurried repounding.

DASIG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Dasig*, and its infinitive, *Manyasig*, to be approached or to be carried, depending upon the adverb attached to it. P. 1. past, *Desig/ Desug*, the place of access, or recess. *Marasig*, of abundance of movement. Also, this *Marasig*, is said of one who has approached so many women, v. g. *Ican dalaga, eca palpaquisabi caring baintauot marasig la*. Young lady, don't be too conversant with the young men who are too aggressive towards women. Also, to exceed the bounds of propriety, v. g. *Eca macarasig*, do not exceed the bounds / don't get too familiar with one who speaks with little respect. And the same, in the same way, if one enters or trespasses beyond the boundaries of the field adjacent or contiguous with his own field. *Irasig*, P. 1. the boundary that is trespassed, P. 3. the field of another person, or to whom one speaks with little respect. Also, *Darasig dasig*, *dinasig*, with its *Mi*, future, are diminutives.

DASUG. (pp.) Syncopate of *Dasig*, in substance.

DASUN. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Dásun*, and that of *Mi*, to become deviated from its place, or from the right line, like a wooden plank, or a stone, or a foot that slips; its active infinitive, *Manyasun*, to draw out from its place thus. P. 1. past, *Désun*, what is drawn out of place. *Dasun*, or, *mirasundasan*, what has deviated there, or here, and could no longer fit in its proper place.

DASUNGLI. (pp.) Neutral verb, to slide, or slip up, like a drunkard. P. 1. that which is

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made to slip/stumble. *Maca*, become stumbled.

DAT. Adverb. *Quotiescumque*, every time, or, *Indat*, each time, or, *datmulad*, all the time that, etc.

DATA. (pp.) Noun, weeds among the palay, wheat; & verb, *Manyata*, to pull out the weeds. *Pinyatan*, *pinyata*, P. 2. the weeds that are pulled out. Also, another infinitive, *Mandata*, is likewise to pull out the weeds. *Pandatan*, *pindata*, P. 2. which also means the field yielding/producing the weeds. *Mindata ing palay*, weeds have grown among the palay plants.

DATA. (pp.) Neutral verb, *darata*, *dinata*, *data*, and that of *Mi*, to render the hair of the head grimy, and sticking to one another, like what happens when one has not combed it for a long time.

DARAY [sic]. *Datay*. (dipht.) Active verb, *irate*, said of a long illness which has kept the sick person in bed too long/ has weakened the sick person. P. 1. the protracted illness. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Macaratay*, become prostrated by a long sickness, a persistent, serious illness.

DATANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Datang*, and that of *Mi*, to come, and its infinitive, *manyatang*, is said of many, it is equivalent to "to arrive". v. g. *Non datangca caring carela*, When you come to their place / when you arrive at their place/ Upon reaching their place, you... P. 1. past, *Detang*, what is carried/brought in upon coming or arriving. P. 3. past, *Detanganan*, to whom the thing is brought in coming or arriving at a place. *Pamanyatang*, or, *panyatang*, or, *pangaratang*, the act of coming or arriving. *Micaratang*, two persons, one coming upon another, that is, a man and a woman coupling together. *Maquiratang*, the one coming upon. *Miratang*, is also said of the cutting edge of a knife, for by grinding it, the sides are piled, and out comes the whetted/sharpened edge. *Piratangnan*, *piratang*, the knife. Passive

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of *Mi*, with company. *Miratang* is said of the four edges/corners of a *pañō* (cloth/shawl/scarf), or the ends, or heads of ropes: *Piratangnan*, *piratang*, like, *piquitan*, *piquit*, (from *aquit*), Passive of company. *Toloratang*, is said of one arriving after another. *Mitoloratang*, those who arrive in this manner; the Spanish does not have a passive for what we have when we say for what? it is, *Nanung datang*? What use does it have for you? *Nanung datang queca*? What good comes out of it for you?, like going on a hunt. Frequentative, *Paratangdatang*, past, *Peparatang datang*, is said of the idler who does not move, just waiting for the coming of what his companion may bring upon arriving.

DATI. (pp.) *Macarati*. See *Parati*.

DATIG. (pp.) Adjective, contiguous, adjacent. Active verb, *iratig*, *manyatig*, to place near/close to. P. 1. that which is placed near. P. 3. past, *Detigan*, that which. *Mi*, with company with its compositions. *Macaratig*, become placed close to.

DATILA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Mandatila*, and that of *Mi*, to remain, or maintain/preserve the bad or the good in one's heart and mind, (to perservere). *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. Also, with the same variations, to speak of a person consenting to something good or bad, and persevering in it. *Mandaratila*, *mandadaratila*, frequentative of the verb is diminutive. One who stays in another town for some days, or months.

DATNA. (pp.) Noun, Modest composure. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become modest. *Maratna*, modest. P. I. past, *Ditna*, the one who has become modest, v. g. *Iratnamo*, those habits of yours, make them modest.

DATO. (g.) Noun, a chieftain. In his place there are now the *Cabezas* (town chiefs) and the *fiadores*, (bondsmen, bailors).

DATOC. (pp.) Syncopate of *Dapuc*.

DATON. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyaton*, put in something in a vessel,

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or basket. Synonym of *Dapuc*. Also, a neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become quiet, seated, stable, settled, serene. P. 1. or, *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Magdaton*, or, *paindaton*, reciprocal/reflexive, become calm, quiet, silent, fall asleep, like, a sick person who was restless. *Pagdatonan*, or, *paindatonan*, P. 3. the place. *Mipaindaton* remain quiet, like a sickman, or, interiorly, one who was *balisa* (worried, harassed). *Mipaindaton ing cacung lub*, my mind or heart has become calm, is at rest, is at ease. *Alan capaindatonan*, unquiet, restless.

DAUA. (pc.) Noun, edibles seeds. *Daua daua*, grains in a filigrane, grains of a shrub of the verbena family.

DAUAC. (pc.) Noun, evil, or, *Carauacan*. *Adj. Marauac*, bad, or evil. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become bad, be evil. Physical or moral evil. P. 1. past, *Deuac*, made bad, a bad object, like a figure or aspect of the devil. And the same for the P. 2. past, *deuac*. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause of being bad, or becoming bad or ugly.

DAUAY. (dipht.) Noun, spiny branch of a bamboo. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyauay*, or *Mandauay*, to make a fence from these spiny branches. P. 3 past, *Deuayan*, the place fenced with these spiny branches.

DAUAL. (pc.) Noun, the same as *Dauac*. *Marauac*, adjective.

DAUI. (pc.) Synonym of *Dayi*.

DAUIT. (pc.) Active verb, future, *Dumauc* (*sic*), *Dumauit*, to construct ships. P. 1. past, *Dinauit*, the materials, or the instruments, and also on behalf of whom. P. 2. past, the same, the ship.

DAUN. (pp.) Noun, offering, gift, oblation. Active verb, and its infinitive, *Manyau*, to offer (make an offering) to present, to dedicate, to consecrate. P. 1. what is offered. P. 3. to whom, past, *Deunan*. *Mi*, transitive, *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Pamidaun metay*, construction of *Mi*, with *an*, and without *an*.

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DAUNG. (pp.) Noun, ship, *Maraungdaung*, short of something. *Daungdaungan*, like, *tauotauan*.

DAUO. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Dumaauo*, to dip the hand, like, into a pocket, or into a hole, or into a bamboo tube, to take out something. P. 1. past *Deuo*, the hand P. 3. past, *Deuan*, the place. *Ma*, neutral, to take out/ or taken out in this manner.

DAUP. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Daup*, and its infinitive, *Manyaup*, to join the hands, palm to palm, like in clapping, or in a gesture of worship, hand clasps in a gesture of solidarity with another. P. 1. past, *Deup*, the motive. P. 3. *Deupan*, the objective/ or end. *Daupdaup*, and that of *Mi*, future, frequentative.

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DEE. (pp.) An irony. See The Grammar.

DEMON. (pp.) Noun, lair, or crouch of hares or deer. *Magdemon*, to stay in it, or to build it. *Pandemonan*, P. 3. the place. *Macaremon*, be in the lair. Idiomatically, said of a soft bed, or preferred bed of the rich, or of the sick.

DENAS. (pp.) Noun, sparrow, little birds common in the place. An adage: *Non oyamabpang denas*, *carin yatmo macasas*, Where the sparrow roosts, there it is at home, said to one arriving at some house.

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DICAT. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Dicat*, and that of *Mi*, to adhere/ to stick, like marks of ink, or oil. (*Dalicat*, requires that it be a flowing matter.) P. 1. *Iricat*, *dicat*, that with which, like the ink. P. 3. *Dicatan*, or, *dircan*, or, *dictan*, past, *dinictan*, or, *dinitcan*, the place. *Mi*, with *an*, *Miricatan*, or, *mirictan*, *mirican*, the one affected including by some menacing, or threatening. All these infinitive have also, *Anan*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, and its

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manga, without *an*, and with *anan*; *Ma*, neutral, *Miriricat*, *mericat*, *maricat*, become adhesive, affective, marked with. Also, with all its variations, it is said of moral blemish or stigma, which is imposed, like excommunication, ostracism. It is likewise said of curses, maledictions that affect the cursed, comprehending them, or not. See *Taláb*, (a.)

DICDIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyicdic*, to kill lice with the pressure of the nails of the thumb and forefinger. P. 1. past, the lice killed this way. P. 3. past, *Dinicdicanan*, the place, like the head, or the clothes. Also, Noun, crust on the head. Neutral verb and its infinitive, crust appearing on the head. *Dicdicanan* and *miricdican*, have crusty skin of the head. *Mengaricdican*, one on whom much crust appear on the head.

DICUT. (pp.) Noun, grass, in general. *Caricutan*, grassland. The species of the grass, *Inanung caricutan*? &. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

DILA. (pp.) Noun, the tongue. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*. *marila*, become a talker, talkative, gabbler, prattler, chatterer, gossip, chatterbox, butt in others' conversation, to meddle. P. 1. the talkative, who ought to shut up. *Irila mo*, they say, let the talker go on talking, prattling. *Magdirila*, to grumble, like an old woman who does not cease grumbling when in a bad mood. P. 3. *Pagdiliran*, *pigdirilan*, reprimanding one who grumbles too much. *Mipagdirila*, with company, like, coarse, low women. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *Manilâ*, to lick up. P. 2. past, *dinilâ*, what is licked up or lapped. Also, *Carilân*, empty talk, gossip, impertinent speech. *Papagdila*, let oneself be growled at.

DILAT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to stick out the tongue. *Macarilat*, sticking out the tongue thus; also, stick out the tongue in contempt. P. 3. *Parilatan*, *peparilatan*, against whom, (*pandilatan*, *pindilatan*).

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DILDIL. (pp.) Neutral verb, to resound, to buzz, like the flight of a bird or of an arrow; also, regular, to make resounds, like a bawler giving out a roar. Also, *dildil*, adjectival noun, disgusting, nasty thing, objectionable or displeasing to the eye, loathsome to See filthy in aspect. Active verb, *manyildil*, to touch, to stab with the fingertips for the nasty things he causes. Also, to tiptoe among filthy things, to avoid stepping on, or touching them. *Macadildil*, to touch slightly, or hardly touching with the finger, or with the toes. *Mangâ tildil*, adjective, all things that may cause nausea or loath, like to a prudish woman, or overdainty person. *Pangâ dildilan*, adjective, dirty, nasty, lewd, foul, i. e. anything that can cause one to turn up his nose, or cause loathsomeness to him.

DILI. (pp.) Adverb, solely, alone. I only. *Acon dili*, *acondili cu*, I alone, by myself alone, *Ican dilimu*, by yourself alone, is not the same with, *Icandili*, you alone, and from this it may express the superlative, or the comparative: *Matapang yang dili caring sabla*, superlative, He is the bravest of them all; *Matapang con dili carela*, comparative, I am the the only brave one among them. *Dilirili*, frequentative. *Dilidili ya*, he is alone. *Marilidili*, become alone. *Magdilidili*, to remain alone by intent. *Magdirili yan dili na*, like a turtledove, or a hermit. See *Sarili*.

DILIS. (a.) String, cord, in general: rarely used. Now they say, *pisi*, *lubid*.

DILIS. (pp.) Noun, Small white fish, good to eat.

DILO. (g.) Active verb, *dumilu*, *diluan*, to bathe another. P. 1. the water, including scented water. P. 2. the bathed one. *Mandilo*, reciprocal/reflexive, to bathe oneself, even in blood or in sweat/perspiration, etc. See *dali*, synonym. *Pandilican*, the bath or bathroom.

DIMIT. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Dimit*, and that of *Mi*, and that of *Ma*, to become well pressed, like a bale, bundle, package, or well fitted or adjusted, like the pages of a

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book, well bound, &, and past, *Dìmit*, what is adjusted so, pressed, tightened.

DIMLA. (pp.) Noun, Coldness, coolness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become cool, cooled, cold. P. 1. past, *Dinimla*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. P. 2. past, *Dinimla*, by itself. *Parimlan*, that which is let/made to cool. P. 3. of *Ma*, *Carimlan*, *querimlan*, one affected by the coldness.

DIMOG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manimog*, or, *mandimog*, to dilute, make thin or weak, by putting in, water, or wine. P. 1. what is put in, to dilute. P. 2. that which is diluted.

DIMUL. (pp.) Active verb, *mandimul*, and that of *Mi*, to spend thriftily, or to chew in small bites, like one who has lost appetite. P. 2. one who spends miserly, releasing it little by little. *Pirimulan*, *pirimul*, in company, the things spent jointly in this manner.

DIN. (pp.) Passive verb, irregular, future, *din*; *dirin*, present; *dinin*, past. *Dian*, to whom something is given. Also, present, *Dirianan*, past and future, *Dianan*, also, the infinitive. *Panianan*, *penianan*, to whom many things are given, or the many, to whom, like the poor people. *Mi*, with *anan*, *Mirianan*, *mirianan ya*, she was already given. *Menğarianan*, if they are many. ==*Miparianan*, or, *Manğaparianan*, to whom, or to the many given by chance, like, lashes. Also, *Parianan*, or, *peparianan co ya*. *Mi parianan ya*, like, slaps on the face. *Parianan da na ca queta*, I know you have to convey, with a suspension of the monotone, and usually to say it, proceeding to a burst from *Mirianan*, the emotion/pain, *Carianan*, the other, *Panğaparianan*. *Dinán*. Confer the Grammar. *Din mong caustan*, &.

DINAY. (dipht. Noun, shame, bashfulness, embarrassment. Neutral verb, *duminay*, and that of *Ma*, to feel ashamed, become ashamed of. *Alan marinay*, shameless, without shame. *Ala can marinay*, you are shameless, (shame on you) an expression that is very common, and very hurting. P.

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1. past, *Dininay*, or, *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3. of *Ma*, *Carinayan*, *querinayan*, one to whom he is ashamed. V. g. *Carinayan que ibpa co*, because, *Marine co queya*. *Malamarinay*, bashful, very timid. *Manğarinay*, one who has lots of shame, one who at every instance, feels timid, or easily feels ashamed, this one is *Talacarinay*. *Panğarinayan*, or, *panğanğarinayan*, is that thing which even the more brazen-faced, or impudent can be ashamed of, because it is a thing that should cause shame to any person. *Micarinay*, is one to whom comes an extraordinary shame, that is, it is no natural, or regular, like, *micaguinto*. (rare as gold?). *Picarine que ibpa co*, I feel ashamed of my father. P. 1. like, *Picaguinto*. It means to say that this shame is not the one that I regularly would feel, and would be expressed by the simple *marinay* (by that of *Ma*), but something new that comes to me because of my father, or because he is a drunkard. *Mipalcarinay*, with company; *Mipapalcarinay*, if many, with its *Maqui*, these are those who are ashamed of others, or of one another. Also, *Maquipalcarinay ca*, v. g. mark well, you ought to be ashamed, and is said well of one who, less than otherwise, ought to be ashamed like the others, or before the others. This *Maquipalcarinay* is one who, among many things, burns his eyebrows by studying etc. And in this way, he would be comparable to others as to who is more virtuous, richer, or wiser. If in such case you say, *Marine ca*, that is saying it very lightly. The point is without losing the *Ca*, is to make the other feel that he ought to be ashamed, to embarrass him. *Pacarinayan*, *pepacarinay*, P. 2. the one made to feel ashamed, the embarrassed one. Its ordinary verb construction is *Mamacarinay*, to embarrass.

DINAT. (pp.) Noun, dirt, filth, material and moral. Neutral verb, future, *Dinat*, and that of *Ma*, to become defiled, to become dirty. P. 1. past, *Dininat*, or, *Ica* and *Maca*,

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the cause, and that with which. P. 2. past, *Dininat*, what defiled; active construct, *Mi* with *an*. *Mirinanat*, what is defiled. *Carinatan*, *querinatan*; *carinatan yang lauan*, like *Marinat yang lauan*. *Magdinat*, reciprocal, like *payrinat*, to become dirty purposely, or to soil knowingly. It is also transitive, to dirty, to smear, like a wall. And likewise morally, said of what is done to destroy a thing, or that make it bad, which we say of all those soils, stains, pollutes. Passive, *Pagdinatan*, *pigdinatan*, the one soiled or defiled in any way among those mentioned.

DINGDING. (pp.) Noun, Walls or sidings made of nipa. Active verb and its infinitive, *mandingding*, to make a siding of nipa. P. 1. past, *Diningding*, the nipa, wood, or stone with which. P. 3. past *Diningdingan*, the place. == *Dingding sarol*, or *araro*, the iron blade (*lepia*) of the plow through which the soil is raised or turned up after it is dug up by the ploughshare (*sudsud*).

DINGDINGALI. (pp.) Noun, Screen or covering to deflect the light; the lampshade made of nipa used when fishing with the light of a lamp.

DINGIN. (pp.) *Meguín dingin*, the sourest, most sour. *Midingin*, with company. *Miringindingin*, said of plants that are very near to each other. P. 2. Passive of *Mi*.

DINGLAS. (pp.) Frequentative, *Dinglas dinglas*, to look at stealthily, giving a glance now and then. *Paringlas*, give a glance or a glimpse. *Paringlasan*, the object glanced at thus. See *Siglap*, used more often.

DIPIL. Noun, a species of shrimps.

DIQUIL. (pp.) Noun, the part allotted to anyone by distribution, or by fate/fortune, or by accident. Neutral verb, future, *Diquil*, and that of *Mi*, to befall, to fall to one's share., with *an*, to whom it has befallen. *Cariquilan*, *queriquilan*. P. 3. of *Mi*, on whom it has befallen, befell, (*miriquilan*). *Ing Bacolod yang queriquilan co*, or *acariquilan co*. *Miriquil caco*, *miriquilan cong maguing*

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Prior Bacolod, or, *Miriquilan cong manaral quing fiesta nibpa tang San Agustin*. *Ing cayarian espana iyan acariquilan nang Santiago Apostol*. The town of Bacolor became my lot, or It was my lot to be in Bacolor. It was my fortune, or it was fortunate for me, or allotted to me to be Prior of Bacolor, or I was tasked to be Prior of Bacolor, or I was tasked to preach on the fiesta of our Father, St. Augustine. The kingdom of Spain was the place allotted to St. James the Apostle. *Macariquil caco*, it appeals to me, I am interested.

DIQUING. (pc.) Adjective, lower place, opposite of *Siduan*, which is the principal place. By anthonymy, *diquing* is the closet, privy, because it is the lower place, but it can mean the lowest position or seat, assigned / allotted to the less worthy. *Caqueco riquing*, I am going to the *comun* (toilet). *Macariquing*, even this is close or near the furnace. *Anac diquing*, the slaves, born in the house of the master.

DIQUIT. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Diquit*, to stick, or be close, one to the others, like, cakes of soap, letters so close to one another, they become illegible. *Miriquit*, two sticking to each other.; *Miriquitdiquit*, if many. Its passive: *Piriquitdiquitan*, *piriquitdiquit*, regular of *Mi*.

DIRI. (pp.) Noun, Nausea, loathsomeness. Neutral verb, *mandiri*, and that of *Ma*, and *manga*, to loath, become nauseated. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *Pangaririan*, or, *pangangar(ir)ian*, like *pangangaylian*. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause.

DIRI. (g.) Neutral verb, *dumiri*, to drip, like fat, or grease, when being roasted on the grill, like *longaniza*, and also to sizzle when being roasted, the sizzling of a roast.

DÍRIA. (pc.) Neutral verb, future, *Dumiria*, and that of *Ma*, and *Mangariria*, to envy. P. 3. of *Ca*, *Caririan*, or, *pangaririan*, the envied, the object of envy. *Caririan*, abstract, the envy.

DIRIS. (pp.) Noun, Musk, civet cat. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyiris*, to extract

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or release it from the cat. P. 2. *Dirisan*, *diniris*, shock the cat to extract the perfume of the musk/civet. Idiomatically, *Dirisan da ca*, the implied meaning is easily understood.

DIRIT. (pp.) Neutral verb, *idirit*, to make turns round about, like a male screw, or the ox turning the mill, or the wheel of a well, or anything that turns around like these. P. 1. that which moves in this manner, like the sugar mill, or the wheel in drawing out water from the well. And also, what is cut around, or made round, rounded, like a cape, mantle, or veil; likewise by the P. 2. and P. 3, past tense, *Diritan*, the place around which these turns are made. *Pi* and *an*, *pidiritan*, the same. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, (*midirit*, *midiritan*).

DIT. Adjective, few/little. Neutral verb, *dumit*, to become few, to diminish. P. 1. what is diminished. Also, *Diritdit*, *dinitdit*, and that of *Mi*, to spend little by little. P. 2. *Ipiritdititan*, *piritdit*, what is spent or diminished little by little. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become diminished, *Maritdit casi ita?* i. e. It is much. *Mi*, future.

DIT-TA. (pc.) Noun, a species of cane, from which arrows are made.

DITAC. (pp.) Adjective little, few. Neutral verb, *dumitac*, and that of *Ma*, and the P. 1. like *Dit*; and the P. 2. the same, what has become few or diminished. *Caritacan*, *queritacan*, opposite of *caraclan*, *queraclan*. *Mi*, transitive. *Piritacan*, *piritac*, what is used up, spent, diminished little by little.

DIUA. (g.) Noun, Ruddiness. *Mariua*, one who is ruddy, or has a healthy glow for being sound, healthy and robust. Neutral verb, future, *Dumiua*, and that of *Ma* and *Mi*, one who has this healthy glow. *Alan diua na*, he is pallid. Idiomatically, *Mariua ya*, you have to give it to him, he has much to spend!

DIUATA. (pc.) Noun, those that are taken for idols and false gods. *Magdiuata*, to idolize, or worship, or venerate idols. *Pagdiuatan*, P. 3. the idol worshipped or venerated like

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God. Idiomatically: *Mipagdiuata*, the beloved worshipped or adored by a lover. Thanks be to God, they are not aware that this could be superstition.

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DURAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive *idurao*, *dumurao*, to dip the hand, or hands in water, like in a *panastan*, to wash them, and even dip the feet in a pond, or puddle to clean them like what they do everyday, or dip the hand in a holy water font. P. 1. the hands, or the feet. Past, *Dinoroan*, into which: *Doroan*, the large bowl used for washing, is their *panastan*. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

DUAC. (pp.) or, *Caruagan*. Adjective, medium, lesser, smaller. *Duac yang dit queya*. A bit smaller than it, the medium bell in relation to the bigger bell. *Duac ya queya*. Neutral verb, future, *Duac* and that of *Ma*, to lessen, to lower, to reduce, to slow down, to calm down, like a strong wind which calms down or decreases in velocity. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause, v. g. *Ing atab a susun iyan queruac ning agos*. The rising of the tide is the cause of the slowing down of the waves. Big is *Maragul*; medium is *Duac*; small is *Maintac*.

DUAY. (dipht.) Noun, disordered appetite, like of gluttony, or of lust. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to crave, desire inordinately. *Duayan*, or, *mangaruayan*, or, *maruayan*, one craving with such a disorderly or inordinate desire. P. 1. or *Ica*, or, *Maca*, that which incites the appetite, like sauce, gravy, condiment, dressing.

DUAT. (pp.) Noun, a tree with fruits similar to some berries. Verb, *Manyuat*, or, *Manduat*, to gather or pick the *duat* berries.

DUBASA. (pp.) Noun, the lower horizontal half of the coconut shell, used as drinking cup or vessel. Active verb and its constructions, *idubasa*, *dubasan*, to cut/produce it into a drinking cup. P. 2. past,

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Dibasa, the coconut shell manufactured into such form.

DUCAL. (pp.) Neutral verb, *dumucal*, to become nauseated before throwing up; the stomach turning up before a throw up. *Durucal co salo/ dungus*. P. 1. *Ica*, or, *Maca*, the cause. *Macarucal can salo*, meaning, literally, you are turning up my chest. You are so nauseating, I want to throw up/vomit.

DUCDUC. (pp.) Adjective, said of people whose head is so close to the shoulders, and thus, appear to be without a neck, like an Asturian. Active verb and its infinitive, *manducduc*, *manyucduc*, to beat clothes in laundry, striking in an up and down motion in the wash tub. Passive, what is beaten thus, the clothes. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive; *Pi* and *an*, the place.

DUCO. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Dúco*, and its infinitive, *Manyuco*, to lower the head, or to bow the head in reverence, to stoop to prevent the head from hitting an overhang. P. 1. past, *Dico*, the head. P. 3. past, *Dicuan*, to whom the head is bowed down or lowered, or to what; *ducu ducu*, frequentative.

DUCUL. (pp.) Noun, a bump, contusion/ lump, or a hump on an uneven road. Neutral verb, *ducul*, *dumucul*, and that of *Mi*, the lump appearing. *Maca*, the bump protruding. *Duculducul*, or, *miruculducul*, frequentative.

DUCUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, *ducut*, and that of *Mi*, to stoop, or become bent or stooped, like one who carries a burden on his back. *Ducutducut*, or, *mirucutducut*, frequentative, future, one who walks or shall walk bent in this manner.

DUGAL. (pp.) Noun, fervent desire. *Marugal*, vehemently desirous. *Dugal ne ining lubco*, he says *Sio: arugal co ita*, that has been my fervent desire. *Magdugal*, to desire with intensity. *Magcarugal*, with greater intent. *Pagcaruglan*. P. 3. that which is desired. Passive of *Ma*, *Caruglan*, *queruglan*, the object.

DUGARUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *dugarug*, *mandugarug*, to shoot

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at a fruit as we do with a sling shot, P. 1. past, *Digarug*, the fruit shot at by a sling, not only sways back and forth, but also may turn round and round by itself. It is also a neutral verb, *Dudugarug*, said of the back-and-forth movement of a thing hanging, when it is shaken, and also of the movements of the pendulum of a clock.

DUGDUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *dugdug*, *manyugdug*, to strike with a fist, or to pound a closed fist on the table. P. 1. that with which, if there is something in the fist, like a knife. P. 2. the one struck in this manner. *Mi* with *an*, *midugdugan*, two striking at each other with their closed fists, (boxing at each other).

DUGMO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyugmo*, to strike a blow at the back of the neck, or seizing the hair at the back of the head, bending or inclining the head down. P. 1. the victim, or the one struck in this manner. *Macarugmo*, being in this position even for some other motives. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

DUGO. (a.) Adjective, chummy. *Dugoy?* Oh, a comrade?

DUGTUNG. (pp.) [*Dungtung. sic*] Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyugtung*, to join one rope to another, or a plank to another, and also to add, or join, in a conversation to what is spoken/ said by another. P. 1. that which is joined. P. 3. to which it is joined. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pirugtungan*, the place where the juncture is made. *Midugtung*, the things joined together, and also those persons who join in, like, murmurers, backbiters, with all their composition. *Macadugtung*, become added to. See *Tunglo*.

DUYI. (pp.) Noun, spine of fish, fishbones. *Ma*, neutral verb, one with a fishbone stuck in his throat.

DUYAN. (pp.) Noun, hammock, a swing. Active verb and its infinitive, *iduyan*, to place in a hammock. P. 1. one who is placed in a hammock. *Magduyan*, reciprocal, to place oneself in a hammock, or on a swing. *Pagduyanan*, the hammock,

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or swing. *Maca*, be in a hammock. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

DUIT. Noun, A cricket with colored legs.

DULANG. (pp.) Noun, A low table for dining, about one foot high. *Magdulang*, or *Midulang*, to eat meals on it. *Pagdulangan*, P. 3. the low table on which natives partake of their meals. *Nanan me man ing pusa, suclab ya lalam ning dulang*. Whatever you do to a cat, it shall seek shelter under the *dulang*. It is not right to let the dog go on top of the *dulang*, to lick the grease/ fat/ left overs on it. Also, a neutral verb, to roll or run on wheels, or make the ball roll. Also active verb and its infinitive, *Manyulang*, to spin the wheel, to make a wheel spin/rotate. P. 1. that which rolls. P. 3. *Dilangnanan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place, *Pirulangnan*. *Mi*, and *an*, one caught by the wheel, run over by the wheel. Also, *Parulang*, noun, that instrument that revolves when storing the fodder. *Miparulangan*, the thing passed over by the wheel., like the ricefield. *Manga*, if there are several things or fields. *Parulangnan, peparulangnan*, the fishes that are caught after the place, pond, or field is drained of water by the use of a waterwheel.

DULÁNG. (a.) Active verb, future, *Duláng*, *Imagduláng*, to search for gold, by scouring, or washing away the sand, or by diligently sifting it with water. *Dulangán, dilangán*, or *pigdulangán*, the gold, also the place. Idiomatically: *Ing lugud mo caco nucuari pagdulangnan ngeni*. Where shall I go now mining/ searching for your love and care, says a woman wailing over her deceased husband. *Dulangán, (dulangnan, ?)*, to go mining for gold even in a moral sense; the moral mines.

DULDUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulduc*, to knock the head against something. P. 1. to whom. *Pi* and *an*, against what, like, the wall or the post.

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DULDUL. (pp.) Noun, Thunder. Neutral verb, *manuldul*, to thunder, including causing a noise like thunder, v. g. those trying to escape, who go buzzing by in a great haste. (*Micaruldul*, they went thundering by).

DULÍNG. (a.) Adjective, Crosseyed, squint-eyed, whose eyes seem to focus on opposite directions. See *Quilit*.

DULINGÁS. (a.) Adjective, half-witted, foolish; not often used / rarely used.

DULÍS. (a.) Noun, A scratch, slight wound, a nip. Active verb, *mandulis, dulisan*, to scratch, to scrape. P. 2. at whom. *Ma*, neutral, become scratched or nipped. *E mecarulis man*, said of a cock that had inflicted no wound, or even a scratch on its opponent.

DULUBASA. (pp.) Adjective, an interpreter. *Magdulubasa*, to interpret. P. 3. the matter interpreted. Idiomatically, one who speaks through / by another. Also, *Papagdulubasa*, one who seeks, for one who could speak for him, or looks for one who can express better than he, what he wants to say. *Papagdulubasan*, one who speaks for him, whoever he may be, because he himself would not dare, or is afraid to do so.

DULÚC. (a.) Adjective, a burned thing, i. e. one that has burns in some part. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyulúc*, to burn; applying the P. 2. past, *Diluc*, that which is burned. *Manga*, burned in many parts. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Dùluc àpi*, to make lime, with its variations.

DULUG. (pp.) *Carulugan*, is like the center of each thing, from where it inclines, or towards which it has greater propensity to go, v. g. *motus infine velocior*, movement is faster at its end, and thus a river reaches its deeper parts which is like its vortex, and from there flows with greater speed and inclination: and so its bottom is the *Carulugan ning agus*. *Carulugan ning angin*, where wind blows stronger. *Carulugan ning dutung*, where a tree inclines there it will always be sure to fall. & *Ing tauong mababalub*,

caruluganéning mayap, dapot ing (tauong) matas alub, caruluné ning calmang marauac. Non nanung caruluganing tauo, tiomo carin ing lub na, where your treasure is, there also is your heart.

DULUM. (a.) ff. To decline, to wane, the moon.

DULUN. (pp.) Adjective, the limit, boundary, and also what is contiguous with my land, I am the owner thereof, *Dulun cu ya*. Neutral verb, become adjacent to another. *Mi*, with company. *Pirulunan*, *pirulun*, its passive. *Pirolonan*, the boundary between one's land and another's land, the area where one land joins another land. *Macadulun*, be at the boundary/ limit.

DULUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to go, or go down the river, passing through it, or, go down from the towns in the uplands to those of the lowlands. P. 1. what goes down the river, embarking through it. P. 3. past, *dilunġan*, the place or point of disembarkation. Verb, active, *Manyulun*. Also, the same, *Manyulun*, to go to court. P. 1. Those brought to the court, or received at the court. P. 3. The place and also, *Dulungco quing caduang saca*, and so: *iyen dulunġan co*, by the P. 3. Also, *Dulunġan*, noun, the adult lice, also called, *Bobo*.

DULUT. (pp.) Noun, the food that those eating at table, give to their children, or relatives, or the desserts that they serve at the table, like oranges, *suman*, &. And also what is placed on the plates, even without the approval of the one for whom it is placed, that is *dulut* of the one serving, who is not a servant, nor a slave, but younger boarders, like what they do in some boarding schools. Also, a Neutral Verb and *Magdulut*, to assist at the table, like servers (waiters), or like the church sexton, etc., who is there standing by while the Padre is eating his meal, in case there is something on the table that the priest would like to be served or brought to him. P. 3. *Dulutan*, or *pagdulutan*, the one being served / assisted at the table.

DUMALAGA. (pp.) Adjective, said of the young female of some species, like a hen, which shortly will be laying eggs, and in this sense, it also refers to the young female carabao, cow, sheep etc, which will soon begin to have calves for the first time.

DUMALASAN. (pp.) Adjective, alternating, v. g. among three who alternate or take turns, one serves for ten days, the 2nd for five days, of the ten days, the first leaves, and the 3rd enters in when the 2nd has already served his 5 days. And thus goes the process of taking turns among the three. *Magdumalasan*, to take turns in this manner. *Mipagdumalasan*, with company, with its compositions.

DUMAN. (pp.) Noun, the grains of the glutinous rice nearing maturity, or about to mature. Neutral verb, or, *Magduman*, the rice grains arriving at that stage of development. *Magduman*, also means to gather in such grains, to pound them to make into *duman*. P. 3. past, *Dimanan*, such grains pounded and made into *duman*. *Marumanduman*, it is already near the stage that it could be made into *duman*.

DUNG. Adjective, the prow touching the shore, or river bank. *Dunġan*, adjective, the docking place, because the prow touches / docks there many times. Neutral verb, to dock the prow at the shore/ river bank, or making a stop over at the shore/ river bank. P. 1. *Irung yu cu pa quean*, like to relieve oneself, "Let me disembark here for a while." *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive., v. g. if I am on this side of the river, and I want to cross to the other bank, I shall say, *Irung mu cu pa queta canġatba*, Take me to the other side, literally, dock me at the opposite bank. The one who takes me to the other bank, is *Mi*, transitive, while I am the *Mi*, passive. Idiomatically, to attempt acting/carry on the matter/task until it touches (*irung*) the end., v. g. *Inge na apianan ning tauo, emirung quing lubna*, What is disagreeable to man, "cannot dock" (*emirung*) in his heart, or cannot touch/move him to act. *Irung mo*

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quing lubmo ing mayap a gaganacanmo.
Take to heart the good that you desire.

DUNGAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to look out from the window, extending the neck to see better. P. 1. the one who looks out, or the motive. P. 3. past, *Dingāuan*, the object one wants to see also the window from where he looks out. *Mirunḡāuan*, at one another from windows opposite one another. And this is also said of houses that face one another across the street. *Mirunḡāuan lang auang*. *Maca*, in the act of looking out from the window. *Mirungao*, passive; *Mirunḡao*, transitive.

DUNG DUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to incline the head, like to read, or to write. P. 1. past, *Dingdung*, *nang lupa na*, said of one who lowers his face, due to shame or bashfulness, same with, *dingdung ne ing bontoc na*; *ding mata na*, his head, his eyes (gaze). P. 3. past, *Dingdungān*, the object, in active voice. *Maca*, in the act of inclining the head down. Idiomatically, *Maquirundungān*, one who learns, or imitates the actions, customs, or styles of another. It follows the *Maqui*, *ad invicem*, in the active and the passive, except *Mi* and the passives with *Mi* with *an*, and without *an*.

DUNGUIT. (pp.) Like, *Dangguit*. Look it up.

DUNG GUL. (pp.) Active and Neutral verb, to give a blow on the head, or to butt with the head. P. 1. past, *Dinunggul*, one's own head, or the head of another. P. 3. past, *Dinggulan*, that on whom, on which. *Mi*, with company, or butting one another's head, (head on head), or give a blow on each other's head, with their predicates. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place, and also said of boats violently dashed, one against the other. It is said of the *cascos* (sides), not of the *proas* (prows).

DUNGIS. (pp.) Noun, grime, or soot on one's face. *Dungisān*, one who has it. *Mi*, with *an*, one who is stained with dirt/soot on the face. Neutral verb, future, *Dumunḡis* and that of *Ma*, become dirtied on the face.

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Ica and *Maca*, the cause. *Non ninon mapanumis iyapin ing marunḡis*, an adage: one who lacks honor or good qualities would wish everybody were like him; literally, one who is fond of despising others is himself despicable. Implying from experience, that one is a grumbler, because he has been grumbled at.

DUNGUS. (pp.) Noun, Stomach; its exterior part is called *Malatulud bangcal*.

DUNGUT. (pp.) Active verb, to assist in a supervisory or confirmatory role, or to mediate, like one who has authority to assist or preside, like the president of the Royal Court, or like the parish priest who assists at or solenizes a marriage, or the witnesses who assist thereat; then it extends to all who are there to handle or discuss something, or merely for a conversation. *Dinḡutan*, *dunḡutan*, P. 3. the object of the assistance. If there are two of us in some business, and another comes in/ intervenes to see what we are doing, I shall say to him, *Nanu tang dinḡutan mo queni?* What do you want to see here? or What are you here for? Meaning, you have nothing to do with our affairs. *Mi*, with company, with all its predicates. *Macadunḡut*, the act of being there to assist or intervene; also, to seek the assistance of one who has authority, *Iparunḡut*, P. 1. the matter. P. 3. the person.

DUNUT. (a.) Adjective, Rotten, putrefied, like a fruit that is bruised, ground, wasted, destroyed or over-ripe. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manyúnut*, to crush, to grind something between the fingers. P. 2. the one who grinds or breaks something in this manner. *Ma*, *marúnut*, neutral verb, to become ground or crushed in this manner. Its *Manḡa*, *manḡarúnut*, if many. Idiomatically, *Dunút*, adjective, rotten, crushed, worn out by long use. Also, if I have used up or squandered the inheritance that was due to us, four, *Dumut quita*, they could ask me to account for it. Active verb, *manyunut*, to use up in this manner. *Quetang anacu macarunut cung atlong*

suplina, When I was young I could use up three whips / I was given so much whipping, enough to use up three whips/rods. = From this root, it is said, *Merunut ya ing bulan*, literally, the moon was worn out/used up, meaning the moon has waned, or the month has come to its end. (See *Dulum*, vgs.)

DURU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manduru*, to allure with the merchandise, by displaying them before the public, by laying them out openly. P. 1. objects with which to allure one, displaying them, demonstrating with them, like what those merchants going from one house to another, showing / offering their merchandise or goods. P. 3. past, *Diruan*, to whom they are displayed. Idiomatically, *Dururu tana quing capampangan ing mayap queya, e na pa tangapan*, We are already offering or inviting (alluring) the Pampango the things that are useful to him, still/yet he would not accept them. Also, *Duru*, noun, the dowry which the prospective groom offers to his prospective bride. Active verb *dumuru*, and its infinitive, *manduru*, to give /offer a dowry. P. 1. the money. P. 3. the bride-to-be. See *Amas*.

DURUC. (pp.) Active verb, *duruc*, *dumuruc*, to have an insistent desire for something, not giving up to achieve it. P. 1. motive. P. 3. the one who is offered a way out, v. g. *Dirucana cong muli co*, He was so intent in making me to return home, and he would not allow anything for me to resist. *Ma*, neutral, either the strong intent, or the thing fixed in his intention. Of the firearm which is well placed, and the aim is already focused on the hunt, v. g. they would say, *Macaruruc ya*, the hunter is dead set on his target. *Mangaruruc*, because he has a fixed intent to shoot as the deer comes out. Since his aim is already fixed on the deer, they would say, *Arurucan na ya*. *Pangarurucan na la*, v. g. the rabbits that are the objects of his fixed intent to shoot at. P. 3. past, *Pengarurucan*, the hunt or

chase he is carrying on. Also, *Carurucan*, noun, the place where personages regularly sit or reside. *Caruruca nang San Pedro*, The Chair of St. Peter and the Roman Court, *Caruruca ning Santo Papa*; *Caruruca ning Ari*, the Royal Court. *Magcarurucan*, *migcarurucan*, is said of one who sits as a Personage. For this reason, when he calls or summons for somebody, that person feels very honored, and they say. *Migcarurucan ya maninda!* He sits there with much formality!

DURUL. (pp.) Noun, A rule, or plummet, which used to be a piece of lead tied at the end of a string. Active verb and its infinitive, *Mandurul*, to measure with it, or to take the straightness. P. 1. the *Durul*. P. 3. past, *Dirulan*, what is measured in this manner, or roughly estimated with it.

DURUN. (pp.) Noun, the locust.

DURUP. (pp.) Neutral verb, *dumurup*, and its infinitive, *durupan*. To approach somebody for some business. P. 1. one who comes or approaches, and many times is equivalent to presenting witnesses, written matters, papers. All these are expressed by the Passive 1. P. 3. past, *Dirupan*, the one approached or to whom the witnesses are presented. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become presented.

DURUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, *dumurut*, to make turns, like in dancing, and also the whirling of water. P. 1. one who makes turns, like a *top* / troop, or a dancer. P. 3. past, *Dirutan*, the place, in the active voice. Also, *Durutan*, noun, the wheel used in making ropes, like that of a ropemaker. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; frequentative.

DUSA. (pp.) Noun, punishment. Neutral verb and that of *Mag*, to take punishment. P. 1. one who is meted or given a punishment, or, *Pagdusa*: also, *Pa*, mete punishment, *Parusa*, *peparusa*, one who gives it. If there is no accusative, it is like a simple neutral verb. P. 1. *Iparusa*, one who imposes or metes punishment; P. 3. one on whom penance is imposed.

DUSDUS. (pp.) Noun, a certain disease on the scalp. *Dusdusan* and *Mi*, with *an*, one who

D before U

has this disease on the scalp. *Maquidusdus*, to have it.

DUSUNG. [Sic. *Dusing*?] (pp.) Noun, dirtiness or dirt on the face, which children usually have. See *Dungis*.

DUSUNG. (pp.) See *Dasug*.

DUTDUT. (pp.) Noun, small weed, little grass like the one that grows in courtyard and grows not more than a palm-breadth.

DUTUNG. (pp.) Noun, wood, log. *Carutungan*, where these are many. Verb, *Manyutung*, to gather or carry firewood, to look for them for burning. *Magdutung*, or *Magdurutung*, dealer or seller of firewood. *Magdutung dutungan*, to act or become like firewood, because if asked or questioned, he does not speak a word.

LETTER E

These Roots do not require an introduction or rules, for they are very few as you see.

E. Adverb of negation. *E cu bisa*, I do not like; of prohibition, *E me cuan*, Do not get it.

EE. An irony. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

EBON. (pp.) Noun, egg of fowls, suckling of quadrupeds, like cows, sheep, etc. *Ebunan*, one that has eggs. Verb: *Manģebon*, to lay eggs, or to have a suckling. *Panģebonan*, nest of eggs. *Pipanģebonán*, or *pipanģebonán*, the same.

EBOS. (pp.) Noun, the wild palm of *buri*; medicine against *botete*, a kind of mosquito.

ERAN. (pp.) Stairs or ladder, like those of a house.

EYATA. (pc.) Adverb, to start a clause, like *enim* in Latin, For, therefore, hence, wherefore, for that reason, etc.

LETTER G

Variations of the rootwords that begin with the letter G are pointedly similar to those of C. Look them up in that letter, I need not repeat them here. (Let us save space by not repeating them here.)

G before A

GABAC. (a.) Adjective, a thing torn, ripped, like cloth. Active verb and its infinitive, gumabac, manḡabac, to tear. P. 2. past, *Guinabac*, that which was torn.

GABAY. (a.) Noun, garret, awning outside the *dingding* of the house. *Ma*, with many *gabays*.

GABI. (a.) Adjective, a broken object, like a broken china jar. Active verb and its infinitive, gabi, mangabi, to break, and also to rend. P. 2. past, *Guinabi*, what is broken or chipped, like the mouth of crocodile. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become broken, (Magagabi, megabi, magabi.)

GABIL. (a.) Adjective, a ragged object. *Gabilgabil*, dangling like a rag of worn clothes, or a torn mat-bag. *Migabilgabil*, frequentative.

GABOC. (pp.) Noun, porcelain or china jar with a cover/lid.

GABOC. (a.) Noun, the bran or powder of the *Yoro*.

GAB-BON. (cor.) Noun, meaning not only what we call *lodo*, mud, but also what we call *tierra* (soil, earth, ground), like what the plow turns up, or where they plant, or what they put in the flower pots: all these are *Gab-bon*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to have mud/soil on the road, or that which becomes muddy. *Ma*, of abundance. Also, active verb and its infinitive, to stuff with clay, to soil something with mud, or apply clay to stuff the bottom of a vat of sugar, or a china jar instead of with bitumen or brea. P. 1. past, *Guebonan*, to that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*; *manga*, with *an*. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, at one

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another. Also, *Pagab-bon mo itang cay*, etc.

GACGAC. (pp.) Noun, the croak, like that of frogs, bellowing of beasts. Neutral verb, to bellow, or to bay, to croak. P. 3. past, *Guicgacan*, to whom, at whom. *Migacgacan*, like a cow here bellowing at a cow there.

GAG-DIA. (pc.) Noun, Elephant.

GAGA. (g.) Noun, Fray, quarrel, angry reprimand, chirp of a bird, or howling of an animal, not as strong as *gacgac*. Active verb and its infinitive, gumaga, manḡaga, to act/behave in this manner. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. past, *Guegan*, object of the quarrel. *Mi*, with company, with its predicates.

GAGAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, go for more, go further, like anger for the irritated, the appetite for what is forbidden, questions or laws for the offended, a crowd for one who has for the few. P. 1. the one who, that which, *Guegad*. P. 3. past, *Guegaran*, to whom. To say "*Guegaran*" to mean "to imitate", would be Tagalizing it. See *Dagdag*.

GAGTO. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become badly cooked, half-cooked; *manḡagto ya cabiasnan*, or, *cabaluan*. He could hardly digest the subject of discussion. *Mecagagto ya*, the unforeseen (he is not capable of arguing).

GAYAC. (pp.) Noun, Arrangement or preparation of things for a trip or departure. Verb, gayac, igayac, to prepare things for a trip. P. 1. past, *Gueyac*, one who prepares for a trip on behalf of another, or for whom. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, become ready, prepared, or expedited. Neutral verb and active, and its infinitive, to prepare oneself, to get ready, to become disposed.

GAYAC. (corrid.) Neutral verb, gumayac, to hang down, touching the ground, floor, like the clothes, the habit, the *mantilla*. Active verb, igayac, to drag the same along the ground, floor. P. 1, that which is dragged. *Maca*, become dragged on the ground etc.

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E me pagayac, don't let it touch ground, don't let it drag, etc.

GAYAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Gàyac*.

GAYAGA. (g.) Adjective, badly cooked, half-cooked, like the *gandus*, *condol*, even those being made into preserves. Neutral verb, *gayaga*, to become half cooked thus. *Ma*, in abundance.

GAYANG. (a.) Noun, an ancient lance. P. 2. past, *Gueyangan*, the one pierced with a *gayang*.

GAYAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to itch, with its infinitive, *Manigayao*. Also, active and its infinitive, *manggayao*, *gayauan*, to scratch the itch of another. P. 1. that with which, or in behalf of whom. P. 2. who is scratched; *Guinayao*, the itch. See *Gamus*.

GAYUD. (pp.) Frequentative, *Gayudgayud*, said of women who drag their long skirts/ clothes with provocative gestures. *Pigayudgayud ne ya*, the *saya*, or the *quimon*, which are dragged in this manner.

GAYUMA. (pp.) Noun, a poisonous herb which is applied on weapons, like the spear, or lance. Active verb and its infinitive, *gayuma*, *manggayuma*, to poison or apply this poison to somebody, or to an object/ weapon. It is also used to bewitch, or to charm. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to use it to harm, or cause harm. P. 1. the herb or the charm/ the hurt or the harm. P. 2. past, *Gueyuma*, to whom it is given, or infused.

GALA. (g.) Neutral verb, *gumala*, to go to another town or wander from one town to another. *Galagala*, frequentative, or, I, to wander in this manner. Also it is said of beasts, like cattle in a small corral, *Alan galanda*. They have nowhere to roam about. P. 3. Passive.

GALA. (a.) Noun, dead leaves, branches, or rubbish brought by the flood.

GALACGAC. (pp.) Noun, burst of laughter, or guffaws. Neutral verb, *galacgac*, and the frequentative, *galagalacgac*, to laugh in this manner. P. 3. past, *Geulacgacan*, the object of such laughter. Also, a small snake, or a flying arrow.

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GALADGAD. (pp.) Noun, a little fire-shovel, or a similar tool for scraping or removing sweepings, dung, or refuse. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡaladgad*, to scrape with the *galadgad*. Also, it is said of one who passes a stick or a piece of wood over a balustrade, or a row of bars for the sake of hearing the sound it produces. Also, an active verb and its infinitive, to do this with a *tucur* (cane) along the *bacud* (bamboo fence). P. 3. past, *Gueladgaran*, the grills or the *bacud*. Also, metaphorically, to tarry leisurely in all the houses along the way, v. g. *Intang mebalam ca? uling gueladgaran mopangan ngeti deang balay*. Why the delay in your coming? Perhaps it was because you (*gueladgaran*) tarried/ stopped by in the houses along the way. Similar, to *limbon*. Also, a wooden clapper (*matraca*), or a *Pacupac*.

GALAGALA. (corrid.) Noun, bitumen, pitch. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡalagala*, to insulate with pitch, to close or to waterproof little openings or holes, like in a boat, or a wicker basket. P. 1. past, *Guelagala*, that with which it is waterproofed. P. 3. past, *Guelagalan*, the boat. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and *Manga* with *an*, the *bancas*, or the cracks, holes.

GALAY. (dipht.) Noun, tone or range of the voice, like in solmizing or voice practice. Neutral verb, *gumalay*, to sing in this manner, to chant. See *Guegay*. Idiomatically, *Migagalay*, *Migalegalay*, to "sing", not only in the intonation of music, but also in divulging some secret. *Pigalegalay*, the thing divulged. *Pigalegalera ita*, that is what they go about chanting/ divulging. Also, *Pagalay*, the bait that is moved in little jerking motions on the surface of the water, like the little beats made for one going over the notes in solfeggio. *Pagalayan*, the place, or the fish as the objective of such an action. *Mamagalay*, the fisherman who makes such jerking motions with the bait.

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GALAY. (dipht.) Adjective, describing a vain woman, who puts up a profane aspect. An immodest dress/ apparel, or costume, that is, wears a gala dress, or finery outside its proper occasion, or use

GALAYAN. (pp.) A species of bananas, that is smaller than the *Tanduque*.

GALAL. (corrid.) Adjectival noun, what is given as an extra (tip) for work done by a carpenter, after having finished it and being paid for it, given in the form of food, or extra money. Active verb, *manggalal*, to give it. P. 1. past, *Guelal*, what is given in such manner as a form of reward. See *Salap*.

GALAMAY. (pc.) Noun, the legs of the crab.

GALAMIT. (pp.) See *Gamit*, a synonym.

GALANG. (pp.) noun, Honor, respect, veneration, reverence like that which is due to God, to one's parents, or elders, superiors. Active verb, *gumalang*, *igalang*, to honor, or respect thus. P. 1. to whom. *Ibpang igagalang*, Reverend Father. *Cagalanggalangan a Ibpa*, My Most Reverend Father, the superlative of the verbal *Ca. Migalang*, two honoring one another. *Magalang*, respectful, with abundant respect, courteous honorer. Also, a bracelet; *Mag galang*, to wear a bracelet. Also, a clamp, clasp, a bond. (*Galang galang*, biscuits in the form of bracelets.)

GALANG. (corrid.) Adverb of questioning with doubt/ forboding fear. See the Grammar (*ADLP- Bergaño*). *Non acu galang sa*, If perchance I were the one.

GALANGGANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, *manğalanggang*, and its frequentative, *galagalanggang*, to bewail, to wail, cry loudly; also fits well the condemned ones. P. 1. past, *Guelanggang*, the motive. P. 3. past, *Guelangganan*, to whom, like to a judge. *Magalanggang*, abundant wailing; wailing much.

GALAO. (dipht.) Adjective, overactive, hyper active. *Nano netang galao a anak?* How hyperactive a child is he? And also, *Magalao*, in abundance. Active verb and its infinitive, *manggalao*, *manğalao*, to turn up the things, or to meddle with things

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belonging to another. *Emo gagalauan yang dapat co*, Don't meddle or touch my work. Also, to move, or to stir. *E que agalao ing tacde co*, or *Emigalao*. I cannot move my arm, or it cannot move. Also, to work in the ricefield. P. 1. that with which, like, an with an ox, or with a plow. Past, *Guelao*, what is worked upon, or the instrument, tool, if given an alteration, it will be in the past tense, *Guelauan*. P. 3. past, *Guelauanan*, the place, or the leftovers from what was meddled in, or that had been touched, or moved. *Mi*, potential: *Eco migalao*, I cannot move, or I cannot stir myself, always in the active voice. *Migalo*, *ad invicem*, to tickle one another, to gambol with each other. *Migalo*, with a companion, coupling together. *Galauan*; past, *Guelauan*. *Guelauan*, past, understood only of the woman. Also, *Tauo yang maguelauan*, he is a person who works very much in the field, etc. Could also mean, a man of much experience.

GALASGAS. (pp.) Fluency in talking or reading aloud, fast talker/ fast reader. *Magalasang yang anak iti*, This child is brilliant, lively, genious, prompt, expeditious, speaks fluently. *Cagalasgasan*, abstract.

GALATGAT. (pp.) *Galatgatan*, mix colors with effect. Mix or dilute a color, like green with blue. *Galagalatgatan*, a color mixed from various colors. It is said of human feces (*tacla*), *Galagalatgatan daya*, *sipon*, with traces of blood, speckled with blood, mucous.

GALAU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive *manğalau*, to introduce/dig the hand into a narrow hole/ the pocket to draw out something. P. 1. the hand, past tense, *Guilau*; P. 2. the object drawn out; P. 3. past, *Guelauan*, the pocket opening, mouth of the jar, etc. See *Gauc*.

GALIAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *Galagaliac*, to cry aloud, like a child calling out to his mother, because he is being hurt / punished by another, or because he is told to do so by

the other. P. 3. past, *Gueliacan*, to whom he cried out. *Magaliac*, clamorous.

GALIAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manḡaliad*, to rub, or place one's body against a post, or chair to relieve itching. P. 1. past, *Gueliad*, the body. P. 3. past, *Gueliaran*, the post against which. See *Aliad*, which is used more often.

GALIGUIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manggaliguit*, to quarrel with screaming. P. 1. past, *guiliguit*, the motive. P. 3. *Guiligitan*, against whom. *Migaliguit*, at one another. *Galagaliguit*, frequentative, like those in bad terms.

GALIMGUIM. (pc.) Neutral verb, *manḡalimguim*, to tremble with fear on account of an impending harm. P. 3. that which causes such fear and trembling, e. g. ghosts, spectre. *Galimguiman*, fearful, extremely afraid, used frequently.

GALING. (a.) Noun, haste, agility. *Galing mu*, like *magaling ca*, *galing galing mu*, Make haste, Go faster. *Maca*, the intent to go faster, to hurry, Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to be in a hurry. P. 1. past, *Gueling*, in that which. *Igaling mu*, in the sense of *Ilacad mu*. Also, the motive. *Migaling galing*, *pigaling*, the one being urged to hurry, because he is already late, or because he is not yet through, he has to hurry. *Manga galing ya*, like, *mangarinay*, *mangatamad*, *mangasipag*. Also, *Mangā galingā asboc*, or, *lub*, like one who says yes without thinking about it, or promises, and with *lub*, one who expresses what he has, or knows, without reflecting. *Cagalingan*, abstract.

GALITGUITAN. (pp.) Adjective, troublesome, reproachful, vexatious, easily offended; the term is seldom used.

GALGAL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, shake with fear, to be afraid, physically and morally. *Pigalgalan*, like *pitatacutan*, the one who is feared very much.

GALSAL. (pp.) Verb, *Managalsal*, to break the flow/current with something that lies across, like a log, etc.

GALTING. (pp.) Adjective, unequal, or uneven, like a pole, or rope that is thick in one part. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become unequal or uneven. *Cagaltingan*, abstract. Also, *Pagaltinganan*, that which is made half-done, or unequal.

GALU. (pp.) Colored stains/ defects in grains, like rice/*abias*. *Galuan*, the grain with such defects. *Magalu*, abundance of grains in the rice that have such defects.

GALUCGUC. (pp.) Fever chills. Neutral verb, to shake with tertian fever. See *Galunggung*.

GALUDGUD. (pp.) Noun, backbone. *Galudguran*, said of the backbone that stands out, or shows out very much, like that of some horses, so sharp that it can cause chafing to the butt of the rider.

GALUGAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to walk to and fro, or to turn up and down, like the stomach that suffers flatulence, like the swinging of a bell, or like one who is out of himself, or like one who is looking for something, especially in a dark place. P. 3. *Guelogoan*, like upturning the objects in a room, searching for something.

GALUGU. (pp.) Noun, warts, corns. *Galuguan*, one who has warts/corns. *Mangagaluguan*, one afflicted with so many warts.

GALUNG. (pp.) Noun, large jar, or a narrow-mouthed pitcher.

GALUNGGANG. (pp.) Noun, that part, from, or around which a *sandirit* revolves.

GALUNGGUNG. (pp.) The chill that precedes a fever. Neutral verb, to suffer the chills.

GALUS. (pp.) Noun, a scratch, slight wound caused by claws, thorns, or small abrasions on the skin. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumalus*, *manḡalus*, to scratch, or abrade. P. 1. past, *Guinalus*, with what. P. 2. past, the same, the one who got scratched. See *Dulis*, and *Gamus*.

GALUT. (pp.) Adjective, ragged. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to make rags out of worn clothes, and the same with its infinitive, is transitive. P. 1. past, *Guelut*, the worn-out clothes used as rags. *Mangā galut*, to become worn-out clothes, become rags.

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Galutgalut ya, to go about wearing rags or worn-out clothes. The root may express even only a piece of rag, or a torn piece of old clothes.

GAMAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gumamal*, *manğamal*, to seize or grip or take with the hand what can be picked up with utensil or instrument, like *tacla*, or chicken porridge, or jelly. P. 1. the hand. P. 3. past, *Guemalan*, the wet food, or soft matter scooped with the hand.

GAMAT. (pp.) noun, hand, even that of a monkey, but not of a horse. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumamat*, *manggamat*, or *manğamat*, to use the hand, *Gamatan*, *guematan*. P. 2. that which is related to the use of the hand, *Guinamatya*; *Guematanaco*, he gave me his hand. *Mi*, transitive, *Inya migamat congmine quea*, *uling ican babie sangcan*, *nun ali sana*, *alacusan gamat queca*. Also, *Mi*, or, *Micagamat ya can Ibpa na*, *de novedad*. *Uling e sucat migamat ing tauo cang Ibpa na*. *Mi*, with company. *Migamat cayo*, let go the weapons, fight with your hands.

GAMAT. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gamatán*, *manggamát*, to do a thing skillfully, to accustom oneself to do things with skill, like one who is used to doing things, or one who has been accustomed to pray his breviary by himself alone, or David used to holding the shepherd's staff. *Uling ya mon acagamatan na*. *Gamatán*, *guematán*, what he is used to. *Maguatematan*, one who is occupied in doing many things.

GAMBUL. (pp.) Adjective, cultivated land, loose soil, easily plowed, easy to turn up by plowing. Active verb, *manğambul*, to break the soil, to crumble it by plowing. P. 1. that with which, the plow. P. 2. the soil. See *Buyagyag*.

GAMGAM. (pp.) Noun, clenched fist. Active verb and its infinitive, *manğanggam*, to close the fist. P. 1. the one who closes his fist. *Gamgaman mo co gamat*, or, *gamgamanme ing gamat co*, *guimgaman naco gamat*, clench your fist on my hand, you press my hand with your fist, he

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clenched my hand with his fist. *Mi*, neutral, to close one's fist. *Manğa*, close both fists. *Maca*, to become close-fisted. From this, apparently derives, *Maligamgam*, lukewarm, like water, or on the edge, neither hot nor cold.

GAMIT. (pp.) Active verb, *gumamit*, *manğamit*, to trespass, or go beyond the limit or end of something that is somewhat inaccessible. P. 2. past, *Guimitan*, that which is appropriated, like going beyond the limits of a neighboring piece of land. From this derives taking or stealing small things. P. 3. this is, either the owner of the thing, or the rest that were not taken, or the land that is left after a part of it was appropriated. *Magamit*, the culprit of such petty thievery. There is a P. 3 of *Ma*, *Cagamitanan*, like the simple form, Because, *Magamit*, neutral, is to become transgressed or stolen. *Mi*, mutual thieving. *Maca*, unexpected, unforeseen thieving.

GAMOGAMO. (pp.) Noun, those insects, like small butterflies that go afluttering at sunrise.

GAMPA. (pp.) The more commonly used is *Migagampa*, *migampa*, which means, to forge or to plan, or resolve interiorly the execution of something that comes along, or is the result of *Sumpong*, and is pleased with it. *Pigagampan*, *pigampa*, what was resolved previously, intentionally. *Apigampana ita*, one who had the intention and pursued it strongly and with pleasure.

GAMUS. (pp.) Noun, a scratch caused by claws, like those of a cat. Active verb and its infinitive, *manğamus*, *gumamus*, to scratch. P. 1. the claws. P. 2. the one who was scratched. *Pigamusan*, from where. *Mi*, scratch one another. Also, to scratch an itch, to relieve itchiness by scratching.

GAMUT. (a.) A herb used in witchcraft. P. 1. past, *Guemut*, that with which. *Guemutan*, on whom. Infinitive, *gamutan*, to bewitch, to harm by witchcraft.

GANACA. (ult. gut.) Noun, Latin, *mens*, *mentis*. (Look up its meaning in the *Calepino*, Latin Dictionary): the mind,

understanding, reason, intellect. *In ganaca metung mo, ing calman macalalo*. All are of one mind, to rise high, and enjoy life, but fate is cruel to some, but kind to others. Passive verb: *ganacan, ganacan, guenaca*. Active, *Migaganaca* (not more); the act of minding: *Pamigaganaca*. Passive, *Pigaganacan, pigaganaca*, that which, one who minds: so it is said of what pertains to the mind, like, to contemplate, to consider, to reflect, to think, to reason, to recall, to commit to memory, to remember. *In mentem revocare, recordari*. To recall in the mind, to remember. *Macaganaca*, potential and spontaneous. Note that *Pipaganacan* is also a substantive, which also denotes a discourse, like the place where they deliver discourses (prolonged speeches) etc. *Capigaganacan*, abstract, con-sideration. All of these are neither bad nor good in themselves. But if man conforms his mind to reason, that conformity and rectitude is *Ganaca*, i. e. goodness (contrary to *Mulang*, which is the discordance, or nonconformity of the mind to reason). Neutral verb, *Gagánacâ, guínanacâ, gánacâ* (not the accent of the future tense) and the neutral of *Ma*, to become good, become sensible, discreet, where before he was *Mamulang*. *Migaganaca*, with a nuance of recentness. *Caganacan*, abstract, wherein all *ganaca* amounts to, good, because its actions are right, prudent and mature. *Consentaneo, rectæ rationi, & menti*. Agreeing to right reason and mind. For this reason, it is called Prudence, judiciousness. *Maganaca*, adjective, prudent, judicious. *Maganaca*, also signifies abundance of prudence, one who has much *ganaca*, much righteousness, prudence, or docility, does not have *Mulang*, and it is used transitively of animals which are not wild, but docile/tame. *Mi, miganan*, to come to it, to acquire it, like *Miguinto*==*Miganaca*. Passive, *Piganacan, piganaca*, one who acquired it for its good *ganaca*, industry

and ability. And also, *Piganacan*, a noun expressing the way one exercises his *ganaca*. It is in this meaning that they use the word *ganaca*, when one has done something wrong, which is *Mulang*. In irony they would say: *Piganacan mu ita, Ali casi ican migananaca*? If one complains of something that is caused by his wrong *Ganaca*, or mistake. It is the same meaning you give to *ápícapian, picappia*, which is said in irony.

GANAP. (pp.) Adjective, exact, right, complete, perfect, just, full, faultless, accomplished, consummate. Also in the moral sense. Active verb and neutral, future tense, and its infinitive, *Ganap*: to adjust so, to fit, v. g., *Acon ganap*, I shall do it, or I shall adjust it, like putting in, or supplying what is lacking, or adjusting the thing itself. P. 1. past, *Guenap*, with what, including with the help of another person. P. 3. past, *Guenapan. Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, neutral, like *Miras, Mi*, with *an, Miganapan*, or without *an, Miganap. Piganap-ganapan*, past, *Piganapganap*, the things complementing one another. *Maqui ganap*, to make whole, or to complete, has a P.3. of *Anan*, this verb. *Maca*, being complete, or to become complete; *Maca*, potential, can complete. *Caganapan, queganapan*, of excess, like *Casaulan*.

GANGDANG. (pp.) Noun, a drum.

GANDUS. (pp.) Noun, *gabi*, an edible root crop, like coleworts/yams, *Camotes*.

GANI. (pp.) Noun, aptitude, inclination, disposition. Neutral verb, *igani*, and that of *Mi*, to prepare oneself, get ready, like putting on the boots for going out. P. 1. that which is used as instrument. *Pigani*, *pigani*, what the preparation is for, like for a fiesta/ celebration. *Maca*, attired/ become ready for the fiesta: a construct of *Mi*, without *an*. See *Gayác*.

GANID. (pp.) Adjective, said of a dog that attacks in a hunt, or attacks people. *Dapong ganid*, the same, crocodile that

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attacks people. *Ma*, to become ferocious, become an attacker, or blood thirsty.

GANGAO. (dipht.) Adjective, spoiled / rancid wine or vinegar. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become rancid (wine or vinegar); but *Manḡaṅgoya asboc*, is said of a drunkard because of the offensive smell of the wine he imbibed.

GANGATO. (pp.) Noun, a big spider, *Bagua*, these are found among tall grasses.

GANGSAL. (pp.) An adjective, odd, contrary to *Tupád*, even.

GAPANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, *gumapang*, to crawl on all fours. *Manḡapan*, is said of a man who crawls on all fours at night, like seeking a woman with whom he could commit sin. P. 3. past, *Guepanḡan*, the place, or the object. And it is said of the crawling of reptiles.

GAPAS. (pp.) Adjective, cropped of hair. Active verb *gumapas*, and its infinitive, *manḡapas*, to shave, either with scissors, or with a razor. P. 1. the instrument, or the motive. P. 2. the one who is shaved or shorn of hair.

GAPGAP. (pp.) Active verb, *manḡapgap*, to level, make even or flatten, or to cut something down to the roots with a knife to clear or level the land. P. 1. what is cut, or the land that is leveled. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

GAPI. (g.) Adjective, said of a tree, some of whose branches have been lopped off. Active verb, *gapián*, *manḡgapi*, to lop off some branches of a tree. P. 1. the instrument, or the motive. P. 2. the branch. P. 3. past, *Guepianan*, the tree from which some branches have been lopped off. *Pi* and *anan*, *pigapianan*, the tree. *Magapi*, *migapi*, the branch that could be lopped off. See *Lapi*.

GAPOC. (g.) Adjective, brittle, like burnt sugar, or caramel. Which crumbles even just by picking it up. It also describes a dried tree, or branch that easily breaks with the slightest pressure, etc. *Magapoc*, to become brittle, and can also be simply an adjective. *Magapoc ya asboc*, of one who

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talks ceaselessly, or speaks of every thing, like, *mayan a dila*.

GAPUS. (pp.) Adjective, ligated, bound with rope or chains, tied hands, or feet. Active verb and its infinitive, *igapus*, to tie or to bind to a post, like one who is to be lashed or scourged, with tied hands, or feet. P. 1. the rope, or the chains, and one who is fastened to another thing. P. 2. by himself, like hands, or feet manacled thus. *Pigapusan*, the place, or the post. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; a construct of *Mi*, *Mangagapus*, like two or more robbers. *Magapus*, become manacled or handcuffed, either potentially, or neutrally happen to be bound, like one who goes running through/among brambles, or briers.

GADGAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, *manḡadgad*, to pass haltingly, or pass close to an object, like passing the strickle on the measure. P. 1. the thing that passes over in such manner. P. 3. over what, or that which is strickled. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Gidgaran monḡan deang balay*. You stopped at every house you passed along the way, causing your delay. See *Gapgap*. Also, *gaggaran*, the bamboo *tholes*/ pair of pins of a native's banca, and serve as the fulcrum for the oar.

GARIL. (a.) Adjective, describing the manner of speaking a language, like us, to children who do not yet speak their own language well. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to speak incorrectly, breaking the grammatical rules, or the idiomatic usages of a language. *Cagarilan*, this barbarity, or uncivility in language.

GARING. (pp.) Noun, the bracket of a ship. But already they only understand it now as that handle, or curve of a razor that is fitted on the leg of a rooster. See *Garul*. It is the same. Also, a noun, Ivory.

GASA. (pp.) Active verb, to give speed. See *Dapal*, more often used.

GASA. (a.) Noun, the side, the bulk or the thin wall of bancas. *Magasá*, if the appears very much above the water for lack of load.

GASAC. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Gàsac*, and its infinitive, to dismount, like a troop of cavalry, to do battle. P. 1. with whom, against whom. P. 3. past, *Guesacan*, the place. See *Gamas*.

GASGAS. (pp.) Adjective, worn out, eroded, corroded. Like, a tool/implement, or a stone. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangasgas*, to abrade, or scrape, against a stone. P. 1. that with which it is abraded. P. 2. what is abraded. *Ma*, to become abraded. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place, or the left over. *Gasgas ya*, idiomatically, it is spoiled, or disgraced, in the sense of losing one's former perfection, or honor. *Cagsgasan*, abstract, the disgrace, or misfortune.

GASL. (pp.) *Manggasi*, *menggasi*, to urge, to woo, to entreat for good or evil, by offering something, or oneself. It fits well the invitation or entreaty of the disciples at Emmaus. *Paggasian*, *penggasian*, the one entreated, or wooed with love or endearment, for good or for evil. *Mipanggasi*, with company, and all its components. This word is even used sometimes, by saying, *Quing lub cu mu*, contrary to one's own genuine feelings. See *Casi*.

GASU. [a. and g.] Active verb, *gasu*, *manggasu*, to hurry with importuning. P. 1. the annoyance/trouble caused in one who is pressured to hurry. P. 2. past, *Guesuan*, the person importuned. *Magasû ya*, vicious provoker, or an unruly child (*wanton/rompish person*).

GASUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gumasul*, to hasten, to hurry in order to be on time. P. 1. The motive. P. 2. Past, *Guesulan*, the person pressured to hurry.

GAT-TA. (clipped and guttural) Noun, Coconut milk. *Manggatta*, to extract the milk by squeezing the wet coconut gratings. P. 3. The coconut gratings.

GATAL. (corrid.) Noun, an infectious disease, incurable, in which the body is afflicted with putrefying pustules/tumours, and I do not know if it is leprosy, or malignant

tumors. *Gatlan*, a person who has this disease, or if it is a horse, *Bucbucan*. Also, *Magatal*, one who itches, or the thing that causes itching, like the herb, *lupâ*. Neutral verb, the breaking out of this disease, or to have itches. *Maggatal*, one who suffers itching. *Panggatalan*, v. g. one who stole something, so they say: *Intang quinua mu ita*, *magatal ca gamat*, *intang pinggatalan mu ya*. You took that because your hands were itching to steal. Why did you steal it. *Magatal ayasboc*, like, *magapoc a yasboc* (*Itchy mouth, one who talks too much.*) Also, if a mother who gets angry with her daughter who sinned, says: *Intang non mingatal ca, e micudcuran cabibi..* abusive or dirty words. If the itching was so strong, why did you not just scratch it/ scrape it with a clam shell?

GATANG. (pp.) Noun, a chupa, or dry measure among the natives, : eight chupas make a ganta. Active verb, *gumatang*, *manggatang*, to measure with the *gatang*, and also to whom the *gatangs* are measured out. P. 2. that which is measure with a chupa, like grains, sugar, salt.

GATAO. (dipht.) Verb, *gumatao*, to float. *Magatao*, the thing floated. *Gatogato*, moving on by floating, idly floating by.

GATAS. (pp.) Noun, Milk. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumatas*, to milk, to suckle. P. 1. past tense, *Guetasan*, that which was milked, like the cow. *Gagatatan*, noun, Milch, giving milk, or the milk pitcher.

GATLING. (pp.) Adjective, unequal, perilous; in a rope it is that part that is about to break, because it is thinner than the other parts; in wood/lumber, that has thicker parts, and parts that are thinner.

GATPANAPON. (pp.) Noun, afternoon, at about 4:00 o'clock P. M. *Cagatpanapunan*, in the very afternoon. *Cagatpanapunan*, near evening. Verb of *Ma*, overtaken or caught up by the afternoon; Past passive, *pengatpanapunan*, work done throughout the afternoon hours. *Pepatingapun*, or,

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pengatingapungnan: the whole day, or, done in a whole day, like, *inapun*.

GATO. (g.) Adjective, spoiled thing, decaying, like wood rotting by dampness, or infiltration of water. Neutral, to decay and that of *Ma*, *magatô*, like nipa, and its *manġagatô*.

GATUS. (corrid.) Adjective, half-destroyed/ almost broken, like strands of a rope, or a brach of a tree. *Magatus*, become almost broken.

GATUS. (pc.) One hundred thousand. A number not familiar to the natives.

GAUA. (g.) Active verb, future, *gâuâ*, and its infinitive, *manġâuâ*, or, *Mamingâuâ*, to make, to do. P. 1. that with which, or for whom. P. 2, past, *Gueua*, that which is made. Also, to take for, or treat as. *Gagauan na cung sulât*, He takes me for a fool/ ignorant person; *Enaco gagauan tauo*, he does not treat me as a human being. Also, *Gauan mu quing lub mu*. Make up your mind, keep that to yourself, i. e. accept what otherwise you would not like, in the sense, make it your own. Metaphorically, *Gauan mong lub mo*, brace yourself, or take courage, a manner of speaking to one who is giving up, or losing courage, or is in a tight fix for having wasted his life. For if no one encourages him or cares about him, neither will he care for himself. Heaven would not just drop a ranch for him. Good things do not just fall from the sky. *Numanu yang ulila, e na gauan ing lub na, manabo galang sana ing banding ibat banua*. It will not profit an orphan, if he does not make up his mind, just hoping heaven will rain riches on him. *Mi*, transitive: *migagaua*, *migaua*, to dissemble, to feign to rise up, or feign discovery. *Pigagauan*, *pigaua*, what is dissembled. And also, *pigaua na con amanu*; *migagauan lub*, like a double-faced friend or a false friend. All this is pretension, or made up, like an arrogant person pretending to be humble, the verb is *Mamigaua*.

GAUA. (a.) Noun, seeding field. Active verb, *gauan*, to clear it by cutting the grass,

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because it only grows much on the soil that has much water during planting season, like in Macabebe. P. 1. the knife. P. 2. the field.

GAUAY. (dipht.) *Manggagauay*, to harm by witchcraft/ to bewitch, like doing it by casting out palay.

GAUANG. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gumauang*, *manggauang*, to move the hands playfully, swinging them so, not only while speaking, but also to lay hold and obtain something. Also, to extend the hand to help one cross a stream. P. 1. the hand. P. 2. the goal, or the object. *Gauang gauang*, frequentative.

GAUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gumauc*, *manġauc*, to dip the hand into the mouth of a jar, or into the pocket, etc. P. 1. the hand. P. 2. What is taken out thus. P. 3. *Pigaucan/geucan*, the place.

GAUD. (pp.) Noun, Oar. Active verb and its infinitive, *gaud*, *gumaud*. P. 1. the oar, or the banca being rowed, or the person rowing /riding on a banca. And also, *Igaud mu*, like *Ilacad mo*, row with intenseness, earnestness. P. 3. *Palgauran*, the whole, or where the oar rests on its fulcrum.

GAUL. (a and g.) Adjective, the thing to which one gets accustomed, gaining much skill in it. Neutral verb, to become accustomed to such a thing. *Agauianana ing casaquitan*, *gauinana ing cabanalan*. He has been accustomed to hardships, accustomed to holiness, etc.

GAUING. (pc.) Noun, said of one who has his one hand occupied by or carrying something. While the other hand has none and sways freely. *Gauing gauing*, to walk, or move, with both hands empty, swaying them in the air, as we say when someone has gone to get something, and comes back with his hands on his head, or folded on his chest, that is what we mean to say by *minuli yang gauing gauing*.

GAUO. Syncopate of *Dauo*, rarely used.

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- GUIBANG.** (pp.) Noun, and that of *Ma*, and its adjective, *Maguibang*, become swift, like a banca. *Guebang guebang*, to sail swiftly.
- GUIGUIC.*** [guicguic] (pp.) Neutral verb, to shake in the cold. *Guicguic ya quing dimla na*, said of Jesus in the manger.
- GUILGUIL.** (pp.) Syncope of *Guitis*.
- GUILGUIT.*** [guiguit] (pp.) Active verb and Neutral, to open, or to gape, or become open, the mouth of one who laughs. *Guiguit ca*, laugh aloud, i. e. you have to open your mouth when you laugh. *Mipaguiguit*, like *mipatacla*, laughed, guffawed unexpectedly/suddenly.
- GUIGUT.** (pp.) Noun, the young soft grains of palay aborning. *Anting guigut*, said of one savoring the taste of something. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangguigut*, to peel the husk/hull of the *guigut*. P. 2. *Guigut*, past tense, the grain of palay which is being unhulled by the teeth.
- GUILA.** (g.) Noun, *Caguilan*, deceit. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumila*, to deceive, or to defraud one who has a right to something. P. 1. the means. P. 2. the victim of such a deception, or the defrauded one. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become deceived or defrauded thus. But, *Ma*, of abundant deception, is the deceiver, like the devil, the world, or the flesh.
- GUILAGUID.** (pp.) Noun, the gums (of the mouth). Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manḡilaguid*, to fasten a piece of *Landay* against another *Landay*, which is underneath; they call this fastening of two *landays*, *Calang*. P. 1. the rattan used in fastening. P. 2. the *Landay*.
- GUILAY.** (dipht.) Noun, a herb that causes itching. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Maguilay*, to suffer itching. Deriving from this, *Tio ing guilemo*. There is your itch. Take it for yourselves, "breaking it out", is well implied.
- GUILAY.** (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡilay*, or *mangguilay*, to cut up in long

strips (lengthwise), in preparing salads, or hodge podge. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the vegetables, etc. cut up thus.

- GUILALAS.** (pc.) *Manguilalas*, *menguilalas*, to become astonished with admiration. P. 3. *Panguilalasan*, etc. what is admired thus. *Maca*, *macaguilalas*, *macapanguilalas*, _____causal, *Capapanguilalas*, verbal in *bilis*, active.
- GUILI.** (g.) Adjective, cut or sliced lengthwise, sliding the knife. Active verb and its infinitive, *guili*, *mangguili* or *manḡili*, to slice in this manner, like meat, or fish in chunks. P. 1. the knife used in cutting/slicing, past, *Guili*. P. 2. past, *Guili*, that which is cut or sliced. *Caguili*, a single slice, or chunk.
- GUILIG.*** (pp.) *Managuilid*, one who suffers diarrhea, with blood. See *Taguilid*, dysentery.
- GUILIMAN.** (pc.) Noun, a vine, used in fastening a *Bonuan*; it is a kind of *Vacay* (vine) *Maguiliman*, the place where this vine abounds.
- GUILING.** (pp.) The edge or corner (*canto*) of a piece of lumber, cloth, etc. Active verb and its infinitive, *manguiling*, to smoothen, or equalize the edge, by shaving or removing the rough parts. P. 1. the tool used for smoothening. Also, *Guilingan*, the stone handmill used for grinding rice. Active verb, *gumiling*, *guilingan*, to mill or to grind with it. P. 2. the palay/rice. It is said of the wheel of St. Catherine, because it turns like a mill, and the said Saint is P. 2.
- GUILIT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manguilit*, *guilit*, to slash, like a pocket, to rob it, as is done among the crowds in a flea market. P. 1. the knife or blade. P. 2. that which is slashed stealthily, without using any force.
- GUILIT.** (a.) Noun, the outer edge at the tip of the male member, the frenum.
- GUIL-LUAC.** (cor.) Adjective, a piece of torn cloth. Active verb and its infinitive, *guilluac*, *manguilluac*, to tear up one's clothes on the chest in exasperation, or

indignation. P. 2. past, *Guinil-luac*.
Caguil-luac, a single piece of torn cloth.

GUIMBAL. (pp.) Noun, Drum. (See *Gangdang.vqs.*)

GUINDAY. (dipht.) *Guinde guinday*, one clinging to the *mapias* for support. And is said of those steps which are made by one who trips or stumbles, in order not to fall. *Miguinday*, like *mitalusad*. *Piguindayan*, the place.

GUINGUING. (pp.) Neutral verb, to feel the cold during cold season (winter) See *Guicguic*.

GUINO. (pp.) Master, lord. Verb, *manġinu*, to serve him. P. 3. to whom; and also, *Guiginuan*.

GUINOT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to go slowly, or to proceed/ to work little by little. To one who could not work due to illness, they say, *Baguia baguia*. Little by little. *Maguinut c; paguinutan*, do it little by little/ slowly. *Mipaguinut*, said of those who are in love secretly.

GUINTO. (pp.) Noun, Gold. Verb, *mangguinto*, to put on gold, or wear it as an ornament; P. 3. the jewelry. *Paguinto ya*, he is asking for gold. *Paguintoan moya*, give him gold/ give gold to him. *Maguiguinto*, he is not only the master, but the wizard/conjurer that shows up at night; *Eme paquisabian: tauo yang maguiguinto*, Do not talk to him, or speak with him, he is a sorcerer/witch.

GUIPU. (g.) Adjective, rotten at the bottom, like, the post of a house. Verb of *Ma*, to become rotten. *Manġaguipu*, if many.

GUIPUS. (pp.) *Managuipus*, what burns on one side, like a piece of wood, or a cigar that is badly rolled.

GUIRAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, future, *gumiray*, to strut, waddle. *Guire guiray*, frequentative.

GUIRI. (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *gumiri*, the cock wooing a hen. P. 2. the hen. *Guiriguri*, frequentative.

GUISAN. (pp.) Active verb, *gumisan*, and its infinitive, *mangguisan*, or *manġisan*, to finish by consuming, or finish eating. P.

2. past, *Guisan*, what is consumed totally. *Miguisan lang mine*, or, *migcompesal*. Every one, leaving nobody/ leaving nothing. Everyone has gone away, or, everyone went to confession. Passive, *Piguisanan yo cong lacuan*, everyone/all of you shall leave me. *Maca*, potential. By this, it is meant to finish the rest, or drive away the rest.

GUISI. (pp.) Adjective, torn. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumisi*, *mangguisi*, or *manġisi*, to tear, to break P. 2. that which was torn. *Ma*, became torn. *Caguisi*, a single torn piece. *Miguisi*, two who part company, and its compositions. *Maquiguisi*, is also what is torn from a thing that is already torn, or what is torn in order to tear another thing.

GUISING. (pp.) Noun, Awakening, notice, inspiration: *Guising ning Dios quing tauo*. Active verb, *gumising*, and its infinitive, *mangguising*, to wake up someone P. 2. the one who was awakened, materially and morally. *Mi*, to wake by oneself/to become awake. *Ma*, *maguising*, abundance of awakening/ repeatedly awakened. *Maguising ya*, wide awake, light sleeper. *Macaguising*, is awake, or can awake. *Aguisangan*, or, *acaguisingan que itang ugali*, also, *queguisingan*. I grew up in/ with it, or since I could remember, or upon awakening, since I reached the age of reason, it was already there.

GUITANG. (pp.) Noun, a crack, or chink in a tool or implement. Neutral verb, future, *Guitang*, and that of *Ma*, to become chinked. *Guitang guitang*, a tool with many chinks.

GUITING. (pp.) Noun, Marks of tight fastening, or of tying. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become marked thus, or *manġa guitingan*, in many parts, like in cases of torture.

GUITIS. (pp.) Active verb, *gumitis*, *mangguitis*, to take out, or to seize little by little: to take, or spend thus; to lessen, to curtail. P. 2. that which is spent little by little. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become taken

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out little by little, or become spent, like, a candle, or the estate of a gambler. See *Guiguil, Agud*.

GUITLAY. (dipht.) Adjective, made into rags. Active verb, *manggitlay*, to make rags. P. 2. what was made into rags. *Ma*, become rags; *mang'a*, without *an*, what is torn in many parts.

GUIUA. (pc.) Noun, a red owl, a nocturnal bird.

GOANG. (pp.) Noun, Hollow of a tree. *Goang'an*, a tree that has a hollow. *Magoang*, to become hollow.

GUBAT. (pp.) Adjective, a cleared land, plain meadow, flat field. Active verb and its infinitive, *manğubat*, to clear a field for planting. P. 1. with what and on whose behalf. P. 2. the field. *Ma*, to become cleared. *Cagubatan*, place of wide meadows.

GOCGOC. (pp.) Active verb, *manğogoc*, to grunt like a hog; the pig grunting at something or someone. P. 3. *Guicgocan*, the object of the grunting.

GOGAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manğogao*, *gumogao*, to stir, like an inkwell, or with a laddle. P. 2. that which is stirred, and is also said when a liquid is stirred into another liquid, like vinegar, with gall. P. 1 that with which, or the ingredient.

GOGO. (g.) Noun, a certain root used in washing the head (hair). Active verb, *manggogo*, to wash another's head with *gogo*, like, a child. It is in the active voice and intransitive. P. 2. past, *Guiguan*, or, *pinguguan*, on whom. The word, when used alone, may mean rubbing, abrading, more than maybe with soil, or any other thing. P. 1. that with which.

GUGUL. (pp.) Noun, Expense, cost. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumugul*, *manğugul*, to spend. P. 2. what is spent, or worn out, including a stone. P. 3. past, *Guigulan*, on whom the expense was incurred/ who bore the expense. *Ma*, *magugul*, to become spent, like the wealth/ estate. *Pigugulan*, on what was it spent.

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GUGUL. (pp.) Noun, residues, rejects, like leaves of the betel vine, or crumbs of bread, a thing that is no longer useful.

GUGULING. (pp.) Noun, a china jar, medium size; the large size, is *Gusi*.

GUGUT. (pp.) *Magugut*, that which is steady/ firm including a strong knot.

GUYABNAN. (pp.) Noun, bannister of stairs. *Manğuyabnan*, holding on to the bannister or balustrade. *Panğuyabnan*, its passive.

GUYAPA. (g.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become bent down or overwhelmed by burdens, duties, old age etc. *Maca*, is overwhelmed, become bent down.

GUYUD. (pp.) Noun, a big rope, or cable used for hauling/dragging. Active verb and its infinitive, *iguyud*, *manğuyud*, to haul, to drag. P. 1. that which is dragged, v. g. a log, or a post, and also for the P. 2. *Piguyuran*, the place. *Caguyuran*, what is hauled at one time, or in a single haul. *Mi*, frequentative.

GUYUN. (pp.) Certain strings, used for sewing.

GUYUNG GUYUNG. Noun, a tree, good for making charcoal for blacksmiths.

GULA. (g.) Noun, that pain/grief, or restlessness of the soul, which we mortals suffer and can only be assuaged by the infinite good, and so in this life, no one is contented with his lot: and as our Father, St. Augustine said: *Inquietum est cor nostrum*, Our heart is restless, until it rests in God. And from this evolves, that anything that does not fill up what is desired, is *Magulâ*, painful, sad, restless, gaining something, but misses another thing. And by this, of those who are very disappointed, but who would make do with whatever comes or goes, and thus become contented, we say: *Alan gulagulâ na*; And of one who would not be contented with anything, we say: *Alan e na pigugulanan*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become thus. P.3 of *Ca*, the object. *Migula*, come to grief. *Pigugulanan*, that thing about which, or of which one is restless. *Micagulâ*, acquire grief anew. And from this the need to

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grieve, *Picagulanan*, that which; because it comes close to something particular, aside from what in general he desires, in order to be free from that restlessness or worry.

GULAPAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *maṅgulapay*, to walk slowly with effort, due to the weakness of the body. P. 1. *Guilapay*, v. g. *Igulape mo ing catauan mo*, exert some effort slowly, so that little by little, your body will recover its strength. P. 3. *Guilapayan*, or, *Pigulapayan*, the place.

GULAT. (pp.) Noun, dread, fright, horror, like one who says he has seen a ghost/spectre, or the like. Neutral verb, to become frightened thus. *Migugulat*, *migulat*, *pigugulatan*, *pigulatan*, like *pitatacutan*, ff.

GUGUL. (Transferred, before *Guguling*, for proper alphabetical order, vqs.)

GULI. (a.) Noun, obstacle, impediment. *Alan guliguli*, with all gladness. *Biye a alan guliguli*, life free from anxiety.

GULIS. (pp.) Noun, a stroke, line, mark, a flourish. Active verb and its infinitive, *gumulis*, *maṅgulis*, to make strokes, like a painter, embroiderer, writer: from this, to make lines, or strokes with the fingers is implied. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place.

GULMUC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to hide or lurk in a thicket, to crouch in it. *Gulmuc gulmuc*, frequentative, *Maca*, become crouching.

GULU. (a.) Adjective, tangled, like hair, cotton thread, silk threads, etc. *Gulūgulu*, frequentative. Active verb and its infinitive, *manggulu*, to entangle. *Ma*, become entangled. Also, *Maṅgulu*, one who inherits customs, traditions from his ascendants. *Panguluan*, P. 3. to whom, or from whom. See *Puli*.

GULUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *gumulung*, *manggulung*, to pry, to lie in ambush, to spy. P. 3. on whom, like, on a woman.

GULUT. (pp.) Noun, shoulders, back, opposite of *Arap*, front. Neutral verb, *gumulut*, to

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turn behind, or to the rear, to turn the back to. And of one who has just gone out, *Gugulut ya pa mu*. P. 3. past, *Guilutan*, turned one's back on whom, including time, because it is already behind. *Migulut*, with company, to turn the back on one another. Also, the illicit lovers turning their backs on one another, by separating. *Maqui*, the one turning his back to the other. *Maca*, his back is at your front. *Mi*, with *an*, many. *Mengagulutan*, said of disloyal ones. Also said of anything that has ceased, or that is thrown over the shoulders/behind, like disputes, litigations or injuries already pardoned. And physically, to cause to turn his back, *Pigulutan mu ya*. Note well, in the moral sense, it very rare. *Macapagulut*, become disloyal. *Mipagulut*, to one another, like traitors. *Mipapagulutan la*, they are hostile to one another.

GUMAMILA. (pp.) Noun, a bush and its red flowers; good for bringing boils, or furuncles to term/maturity.

GUMBAC. (pp.) Noun, depressions, or a hole in a stack of palay, caused by taking out some bundles from it, or a depression caused by a plane on the surface of a piece of wood/lumber. *Ma*, *magumbac*, to become depressed.

GUMI. (pp.) Noun, beard, or moustache. *Gumian*, one who has it, who is neither a child nor a *capon* (castrated person) *Magumi*, has a full beard; *Mi*, with *an*, growing a beard/moustache. *Maniṅgumi*, one who shaves off his beard or moustache, with a razor, or by pulling out one by one, or little by little, with one's fingers.

GUMUC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to go, or, seek a place in a nook/corner, or remote place, or a pig wallowing in a quagmire. *Magumuc*, be in a nook, or in the mire. *Pigumucan*, the place.

GUNA. (pp.) Noun, love potion, or love charm. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangguna*, to charm with potions, etc. P. 1. past, *Guina*, the potion. P. 3. past, *Guinan*, the

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person charmed thus. *Ma*, become charmed. See *Gayuma*.

GUNAM. (pp.) *Migunamgunam*, the more often used is the Passive, *Gunamgunaman*, that which one hardly perceives, or knows / is pondered upon as soon as it is perceived or known. And from this, it is that consideration or deep thought, whether this shall be so, or had been so.

GUNAO. (dipht.) Adjective, land devastated by water/flood. *Ma*, become inundated, like an islet that is overrun by the sea, or becomes devastated by the sea. Active verb, *gumuno*, idiomatically is said of land desolated, overrun, or destroyed by its enemies. P. 2. What is destroyed thus, and these are the active verb.

GUNGUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, many gathering together in noise and confusion, as in a riot, or in an insurrection/uprising. *Pigugunan*, the object. *Ma*, *magungung*, become gathered together thus, with confusion.

GUNLUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mangunlut*, to summon to oneself. P. 2 the one summoned. P. 3. the place from where, and for this reason it is the summons of the officials, for justice, for example, to *Bilanggos*, who are ordered by the judge to be brought before him. See *Cunlut*.

GUNTING. (pp.) Noun, scissors. Active verb, *gunting*, and its infinitive, *mangunting*, to cut something with scissors. P. 1. the scissors. *Piguntingan*, cut from what, or the remnants left after cutting, like *Pitabasan*.

GUPGUP. (pp.) Noun, the chaff, left after threshing the palay, which are blown away by the wind during winnowing. *Magupgup*, with much chaff. Active verb, *mangupgup*, to gather up the *gupgup*, to separate it from the grains. P. 2. the chaff. P. 3. the palay grains that have been winnowed, separated already from the chaff. And the P. 2 transitive, to contain them, like *Saclao*.

GUPU. (pc.) Frequentative verb, *Gupugupu*, said of old men, or old women walking bent down. *Migupugupu*, to walk with very

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short steps, hardly lifting the feet, like octogenarians, or so, do.

GUSI. (pp.) Noun, large china jar, containing about six to eight gantas. Active verb and its infinitive, *manggusi*, to put something into the *gusi*, (*gugusi*, *guinusi*, *igusi*). P. 1. that which is put into it.

GUSGUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manğusgus*, to rub the head of another person. P. 2. *Guisgusan*, the head, like in bathing. *Migusgusan*, to rub the head of one another.

GUTAD. (pp.) Noun, meadow, or field. *Cagutaran*, wide fields.

GUGUT. [*gutgut*] (pp.) Adjective, perplexed, disordered, confused, entangled, like the mind, understanding, the head, *lub*. Active verb, and its infinitive, *manğutgut*, to perplex, entangle, to confuse thus, opposite of *Salesay*. P. 2. that which confuses, *Magutgut*, become confused. *Cagutgutan*, abstract, confusion itself.

GUTLI. (pp.) Noun, Scab, skin disease; *Gutlian*, one who has *Gutli*, scabies, and *Mi* with *an*, *Migutlian*, afflicted with scabies.

GUTUL. (pp.) Noun, Contusion from an inflicted blow, a node in a piece of wood, a bump on the head. *Ma*, *magutul*, to get a bump, become contused, a thing that has bumps, like the road. *Alan gutulgutul*, clear and smooth, level and plain.

GUTUS. (pp.) Breakage in a net of whatever kind. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become broken.

LETTER I (Vowel)

I before B

The conjugations of the roots in the *I* vowel, are common with those that begin with vowels, which I did not mention in those of *A*. And so I mention it now, that they are that way, and in fact, differ in some way with those in *A* and *O*. First form the future, by adding *M* to the beginning of the root, v. g. to *Irug*, *Mirug*, this future tense, doubling the first syllable *Mi*, becomes the present tense, *Mimirug*; the same future, if an *in* is added after the initial *M*, becomes the past tense: *Minirug*. (So, *Mirug*, future; *Mimirug*, present; *Minirug*, past.) The P. 1., the future is the root alone, *Iirug*, and to this if an *in* is added, the past tense is formed: *Inirug*; v. g. *Iirug*, present; *Inirug*, past, *Iirug*, future. The P. 2. is formed by adding *an* to the P. 1. present and future, and the past tense remains the same, *Iirugan*, present, *inirug*, past, *Iirugan*, future. The P. 3. is the same as in P. 1., but with *an*, or *anan*, forming the three tenses, v. g. *Iirugan*, *inirugan*, *irugan*, or, *Iruganan*, *Iniruganan*, *Iruganan*.

The verb infinitive is made by prefixing *Man* to the root, like *Manirug*, the neutral verb of *Ma* and that of *Mi*, in the present after that of *Ma*, and that of *Mi*, is doubled and in the other tenses are common to the rest: v. g. *Maiintac*, present. *Meyintac*, past, *Maintac*, future. *Miisip*, present. *misip*, past and future.

Note that even though you may see two *yi* one after the other, that does not matter, and even if there were three: *Miisp*, *Miyisip*, only denote that the two express better and each one expresses itself; the exceptions shall express themselves.

I before B

IBA. (g.). Noun, the tree *Banquiling* and its fruit.

IBAY. (diphth.) *Maybay*, *meybay*, to become giddy, or faint, become intoxicated for chewing betel nut. *Melaybay*, close to becoming intoxicated thus. *Pangaybay*.

IBAT. (pp.) Defective root, may serve as the preposition, of, from where, or the end from which, *Ibatan*, and this may also mean a thing of usefulness, or importance, v. g. *Tin ibatana co*, It is of use to me, has importance to me. *Ibatan*, is the place someone comes from (origin), v. g. *Ing Bacolor yian ibatan co*. *Maibatan*, of much importance. *Maqui ibatan caco*, has importance to me. *Manibatan*, *menibatan*, has much to bear in each case, *Ing utang menibatan quing palay*, *ing pangayala ning utan menibatan naman*, because it dried for lack of water, and over there, there is much grain, because it rained. Also, *Maquibat*, *mequibat*, to answer. P. 1. the one who. P. 3. to whom. *Mipaquibat*, one to the other. *Capaquibat*, correspondence, or correspondent.

IBPA. (pp.) Noun, father, and also a word of endearment. *Pa*, be called a father. *Paibpan da co*, they call me 'Father', or refer to me as 'Father'. See *Mi*, correlatives: *Mi-ibpa*, the father and son.

IBUG. (pp.) Noun, corporal desires or appetites, of the lower and sensual self. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the lower self or body becoming inclined/covetous/desirous, v. g. *Maibug cung lagnat*, or, *matay*, does not mean, I desire to have fever, or, I desire to die. which would be an appetite or desire of the higher and rational help, but means the animal appetite of the lower self or purely of the body, to which the higher self or the will would not incline, that is, would not consent, but rather resist. So there would be no sin in the purely animal inclinations, even if the desired is something prohibited. P. 3. *Ibugan*, or, *ibugnan*, *caibug*, or,

I before C

caibugnan, that to which the body yearns. *Ibugan mo*, they say to one who has no appetite to eat, you have to desire it. *Manğaibugan*, one full of this lower appetite, be it with desires for sweet things, or plain greediness/avarice.

I before C

ICAL. (pp.) Adjective, curly hair, even not kinky, like that of a Negro. *Ma*, become curly. *Mag ical*, to curl the hair purposely, by making braids, or plaits, or ringlets. P. 2. *Iniclan*, *inical*, the hair.

ICAN. (pp.) *Ecan*. That is how they call for the pigs.

ICAT. (pp.) Adjective, a plait of three. Active verb and its infinitive, *micat*, *manicat*, to weave, make plaits, or to encase the edges of skirts, or of socks. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is woven/plaited. *Ma*, to become plaited. *Mi-icaticat*, the things entangled, or plaited, like fibers, threads, or rolled up, or coiled, like little ringlets, or tresses. *Mi*, passive, with company.

ICMUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *micmus*, *manicmus*, to make thin, like a toothpick, or a quill. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is made thin. See *Ticmus*, to make slender.

ICUM. (pp.) Neutral verb, *micum*, to become closed, like the fists, or the claws, or to pucker the mouth: verb form in the active voice. P. 1. that which is closed thus. See *Ticum*.

IGUIT. (a.) That which is more, or in excess. Neutral verb, to become more, greater, being more, or greater. *Pa*, to call for more. And from this, to outbid, like in an auction. P. 3. *Paiguitan*. And also, *Pa*, giving more. *Pepaigitan na co queya*, I was given more than him. Also, to be made more / greater. *Pepaiguit na co quea*, He preferred/liked/loved me more than him. *Maiguit*, adverb, more, better. *Miguit e cumulang*, more rather than less. *Macaiguit*, regarded as

I before L

being better, greater / having more, having greater. *Miguit cumulang*, more or less.

IGO. (g.) Noun, a flat-bottomed basket, or tray, or *bilao*, made of bamboo or reeds, used in winnowing the rice. *Igo igoan*, *telaigo*. *Magtelaigo*, people placing themselves in the form of an *igo* / standing on the edge, forming a circle.

IGUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *migut*, *manigut*, to pull harder what one is already pulling, but it is necessary to pull it further to make it tauter, or eliminate whatever looseness there still might be. *Maigut*, adjective, strained; in idiomatic usage: the miserable.

IYAC. (pp.) Noun, a cry. Active verb, *cumi*, to cry. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. to whom. *Micaquiac*, the criers, like crying children.

IYIAS. (pp.) Noun, jewels. *Mag*, or, *malyias*, to wear them. *Pa*, to give them. P. 3. to whom.

IYI. (pp.) Noun, urine. Active verb and its infinitive, *mivi*, to urinate. (*Mimivi*, *Minivi*, *mivi*, or *mimi*, *mini*, *mi*). P. 2. the place, *Pi*, and *an*, (*Piivian*) the urinal/the bedpan, chamber pot. *Palyi*, frequently urinating, habitual bed-wetter/bed-wetting.

IYNGALO. (pp.) *Magjingalo*, be agonizing to death, to agonize.

IYO. An interjection, voice sound driving away the pigs: like, *che*.

I before L

ILAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *milac*, to collect feudal dues, or rights, like those enjoying the benefits of the land they are tilling, or the fish of their fishpens, or the hunt in their thickets. Therefore, the collector is called, *Manilac*. P. 1. that which is collected. P. 3. from whom it is collected.

ILAG. (pp.) Neutral verb, *milag*, *minlag*, to draw oneself aside, or withdraw the body away from something. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. from where, or from whom.

ILALID. (pp.) Future/frequentative, *Ila ilalid*, one who joins a single file, in order that he may be seen, v. g. to join those who are eating, so that they may give him something to eat. *Maco ca queyan elila lilaid*. See *Tilalid*.

ILANG. (pp.) Adjective, one who in some way has lost his mind. *Ilang a isip*. Active verb and its infinitive, *milang, manilang*, to deceive, to feign, by having a good time that he may not have to go on a trip that he planned to make, or like the devil, deceiving a man that he would not repent, by suggesting: Tomorrow, tomorrow, or like anything wherein we are deceived by the sleight of hands, v. g. in counting, or in playing a game of cards. P. 2. one who is deceived or distracted thus. *Ma ilang*, to become deceived. *Maca*, the cause. Also, *Mi ilangilang ing danum*, like *miayalangan*, the water is short of what we need. Also, *Ilang*, the desert, the wilderness. *Cailangan*, where there is a wide desert, although not as wide/large as those in Egypt.

ILAO (dipht.) Noun, those unhusked grains of palay found among the milled grains, or among the grains of palay there is one grain belonging to another species or variety, like corn, and this is also called *Ilaó*.

ILAO. (dipht.) Noun, light that is offensive or dazzling to the eyes. *Mailao*, dazed/dazzled by the light. *Maca*, the cause.

ILAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *milap*, to look with fierce, or grim eyes. P. 3. past, *Inilapan*, at whom. *Ilap ilacpan*, frequentative. *Maca*, presently looking with piercing and grim eyes.

ILAS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manilas, milas*, to stay for a few days in another's house, or leave things there for some time with the permission of the owner of the house, like a set of tools, until the *anloague* returns, or to deposit them there with the consent of the homeowner to keep them safe. P. 1. one who stays, or deposits something at another's house. P. 3.

wherein, with whom, at whose house. *Ilas ilas*, frequentative.

ILAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *milat*, one who waits for, or is on the lookout for the return of a friend, or companion who may have forgotten him, or for whom he has prepared something, like snacks. P. 1. that preparation, or expectation. P. 3. solely the expected one.

ILI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *miyli*, one who says: Why do I have to do it? Why me? Let *Fulano* do it. And, if I have to go, *Fulano* has to go, too. He is no better than I am. P. 3. to whom the blame is passed on, that *Fulano*. *Miyli*, with a companion, and its compositions. *Miyli ili*, if they are many, like sacristans throwing the blame, or pushing the task to one another.

ILI. Or better, *aili*. (pp.) Noun, laughter, and verb, *Maili*, to laugh. P. 3 of *Ca*, and *an*, *Cailian*, the object of the laughter. *Palcaili*, the laugher, or one who laughs at anything. *Maca*, the cause.

ILIB. (pp.) Noun, a tall weed/grass, *Cogon*, in Tagalog.

ILIC. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *milic, manilic*, to ask for insistently, and gently, (but it is not used in asking for something from God). P. 2. that which is asked for. P. 3. to whom, like children to their mother, give me some bread, please, repeating it many times. *Ilic ilic la can indora*. See *Ulic*.

ILIG. (pp.) Active verb, to reline something, *milig*, to lean against, to place near or against, not straightly, but obliquely, in a leaning position, *Magilig*, to recline oneself / to become reclined. P. 1. what/ which is reclined. P. 3. the place, *pyligan*.

ILING. (pp.) Active verb, *milig*, to expect, to wait for, like *Ilat*.

ILING. (a.) Adjective, unequal: one long, the other short. *Mi*, with company, one is higher, the other lower, etc. *Piilingan*, the objects/deeds that are unequal, including giving more to one than to the other.

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- ILIS.** (pp.) Active verb, to cut in slices, *milis*, thinner than *alab*. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. that which is sliced thus, like a melon. *Cailis*, a single slice.
- ILIT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manilit*, to take a pledge from a debtor who would not pay his debts, to keep the pledge until he pays. P. 2. the pledge. P. 3. *Inilitanan*, past tense, the debtor.
- ILUG.** (pp.) Noun, River. *Cailugan*, the river bed / or the source of the river, and also where the river is wider and deeper, in the middle of, the center/ vortex of the river.
- ILUD.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *milud*, *manilud*, to scrub the body, or the back/ shoulders. P. 2. what is scrubbed. *Mi*, at each other, v. g. *Iluran moco't iluran da ca*, Scrub me and I will scrub you. And from this is derived: I will clothe you that you may clothe me: Serve me and I will serve you. See *Lud*.
- ILUT.** (pp.) Noun, Massage, rubbing, midwife. Active verb and its infinitive, *milut*, *manilut*, to knead, to massage, or to assist at childbirth. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. on whom.

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- IMALA.** (pp.) Root M. *Pa*, about giving. *Paimala*, one who gives clothes or dress. Verb, *Ma maimala* == *Mapaimala*, exaggerative. *Acon pepaimala caretang comediantes*, I supplied the costumes of the actors. *Imalan*, clothes, dress. P. 2, past. *Inimalanan*, the clothes that are worn as habiliments, or the dress that is put on. *Mi*, *Mi-imalan*, reciprocal, to dress/cloth one's self. *Pami-imalan*, is P. 1. the dress that is put on. P. 3. *Paimalanan*, on whom the dress is put on, or to whom the clothes are given.
- IMALID.** (pp.) *Manimalid*, *menimalid*, and, *mi-imalid*, reciprocal, to rub, or scrub oneself, like when taking a bath, or cleaning oneself, like the hands. P. 1. same, and like that of the infinitive, with which, like the hand towel. P. 2. past, *Inimaliran*,

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- or, *penimaliran*, others pronounce these as, *Inumaliran*, *penumaliran*, one who: making the former into a verb.
- IMBALA.** (g.) Adverb or interjection of threat, v. g. *Imbalang abatbat da ca*, I could give you perchance a good thrashing.
- IMBURI, or, IMBURIS.** (pp.) Adverb, more than, besides, rather than, v. g. reacting to the past example, *Imburi nanung daptan mo*, rather than lashing me, do whatever you wish. *Pa*, in speaking thus: *Paimburis*, or, *paimburi*, P. 3. *Paimburisan*, to whom, or the one on whom nothing was given, like lashes. *Dimisi eos secundum desideria cordis eorum*. I let/left them according to their hearts' desires. *Pepaimburisan cu la*, and from this it could mean, to abandon.
- IMBUT.** (pp.) Noun, Covetousness of the penurious, greediness, ardent desire of the covetous, so that even the little rags or discards of others are anxiously kept/ treasured/ eagerly watched for. *Magimbut*, to become covetous. *Pagimbutan*, the object of such desires. P. 2. the same. P. 1. the motive, like, the gain.
- IMIC.** (pp.) Sound, or movement that is hardly perceived; *bular* (*bulad*), is sound in general, the object of hearing. *Imic* is extended to action, that can be perceived by the sense of hearing, and by the sight. *Mi imic imic ya*, if he mumbles, or makes some movements. *E mimic imic*, or, *alan imic*, or, *alan imic imic*, if he neither mumbles, nor moves, (entirely quiet/ completely silent.)
- IMO.** (g.) Active verb, *manimo*, to wash the face of another. *Manimô ya*, intransitive, and active P. 1. the water. P. 2. the face. *Panimoan*, or, *pipanimoan*, the place, or *panuasan*, *pipanuasan*, the accent is on the *Pi*, the water in which it was washed.
- IMUT.** (pp.) Noun, stinginess, misery. Neutral verb, *Iyimut*, *inimut*, *yumimut*, and that of *Ma*, become miserable, wretched. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *E mo co caimutan*, abstract. *Magimut*, to be miserly. *Magcaimut*, with great intent. *Pagcaimut*, *pigcaimut*, that which is given sparingly,

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or would not let go. P. 3. to whom he withholds; its opposite is *Magcala*; this stinginess is called avarice in works of mercy, so this kind of avarice is actually opposed to *Calam*, generosity.

INA. (pp.) Noun, intention. *Ina co, ina mo, ing inana*, my, your, his intention. *Ina na sang me queti*, he had the intention of coming here, etc.

INA. (a. and g.) Noun, Debility, pining, languishing. *Cainan*, the same. *Mainâ*, adjective. Neutral verb, *Iinâ, ininâ, yuminâ*, and that of *Ma*, to become weak; if you add *lub*, it will be moral weakness: discouragement, faint heartedness. And with *Mainâ*, exaggerate anything this way, v. g. *mainâ casing sampat*, it is no mean beauty, etc.

INALAY. (dipht.) Noun, small herbs, when full grown, they are the *quiapo*.

INANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maninang*, to solder metals. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is soldered. *Maca*, is soldered, become soldered. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Piinangan, piinang*, passive, with company. *Pi* and *an*, the juncture, the point soldered.

INATA. (pp.) Noun, a kind of grass, that grows under water.

INAUA. (pc.) Noun, breath, respiration. *Mepatad a inaua*, one who is actually dead, breathes his last, literally, the breath that is cut short. See *Isnaua*. *Ma*, abundance of breath, like one who could hold breath lengthily under water.

INAUAC. (pc.) Noun, a large mantilla, silken veil. *Mag*, to use it. P. 3. the head covering used, but, *Inauacan, inauac*, or, *paginauacan, paginauac*, the material used in making it. See *Bongbong, Pandong*.

INDA. (pp.) Noun, a mother, called with endearment. *Pa*, so called, address to a mother.

INDAC. (pp.) Noun, the dancing of women. Neutral verb, *mindac*, to dance. P. 1. the music, or the accompanying music/ the reason for dancing. P. 3. the place,

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Piindacan. Mi indac indac ya, said of one who stands then sits down often.

INDAYON. (pp.) Noun, a swing, or even a hammock, or hammock carriage. Active verb, *iyindayon*, to rock a child in, or place him in a hammock, or rocking cradle. Passive, the child. *Pi* and *an*, the hammock (*Piindayonan*). *Mag*, to place oneself in a hammock. *Pagindayonan*, the hammock. *Maca*, being in a hammock.

INDIC. (pp.) Verb, *Magindic*, to bend the body slightly. P. 1. The body. P. 3. the object, or the place of a certain dance where the dancers bend their bodies slightly: *Mipagindicla*, said of one who performs while seated with the body bent forward a little; and for one bending backwards, they say, *Mipaca indic ya pangalocloc*. See *Undali*.

INDO. (g.) Noun, mother. Verb of *Mi*, correlative. *Pa*, to say the word *indu*. *Cainduan*, those of one birth, born at one time, like a litter of pigs. *Gaindu*, or, *taguindu*, the prolific female animal, or, the egg-layer, the laying hen.

INIM. (pp.) *Amanuan de man e macaninim*, although they scold him, he does not answer, or could not mumble, because, v. g. he is a superior, not all understand him.

INLAG. (pp.) Active verb, *minlag*, and its infinitive, *Manġinlag*, to withdraw the body to avoid a blow that is about to fall / threatening blow, or ducking a threat of injury. P. 3. from which one withdraws. *Mipanġinlag*, with company, two avoiding hitting one another. *Pipanġinlagan*, the blow that is avoided.

INOLONAN. (pp.) Noun, the placenta, or afterbirth, from which the umbilical cord is cut; the midwives are always careful that the afterbirth comes out/ are all out.

INUM. (pp) Active verb and its infinitive, *minum*, to drink. P. 2. that which is drunk. *Peinuman*, the glass. *Pipaninuman*, for what the drinkers drink to. It is for the health of the one for whom they offer and drink a toast,

INUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *minut*, to use little by little, like a guarded thing. P. 2. that which is spent thus; frequentative is *inut inutan*, what is being sparingly consumed, or used little by little.

INSAC. (pp.) Noun, smallness in size. See *Intac*,

INTA. (pp.) or, *Intata*? See the Grammar. (ADLP – *Bergaño*) *Intaya*? Give it to me here. From your hands pass it to mine. *Intayo*? Where is it? *Intanea*? Let me have it. *Intalana*? Hand them to me here./Come on, let me have them.

INTAC. (pp.) Noun, Smallness of size/stature. Neutral verb, *Iyintac*, *inintac*, *yumintac*. And that of *Ma*, and *Mi*, to become small. *Maintac*, adjective, small. *Caintacan*, where it is much smaller. Active verb and its infinitive, *iyintac*, *mintac*, to make small. P. 1. that which is made small. See *Insac*, *Insoc*, *Insong*, *Insang*, *Intang*. Almost all are synonymous.

INGAY. (dipht.) Noun, noise, din, shout. *Iingay*, *iningay*, *yumingay*, to cause a loud noise amidst silence, and that of *Ma*, *Maingay*, one who causes a noise, din, including the tick of the clock. *Eca macaingay*, purposely don't make any noise / Don't make any unnecessary noise.

INGAT. (pp.) Noun, carefulness. Active verb, *mingat*, and its infinitive, *maningāt*, to guard something with much care. P. 2. that which is guarded. Also, to take care, or become careful for/of something. *Maca*, intentionally. *Inġatan*, that which is guarded by oneself. And thus, to guard and become careful, are indifferent. *Maca*, under guard, or being cared for.

INGING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maninging*, to offer by giving: saying, Do you want this, sir? No? Then, please, take some from this other one. P. 1. what is given thus with endearment. And it may be offered also with a bad motive, like, the devil when he tempts. P. 3. To whom it is offered. *Mi*, to one another. *Mipaninging*, exaggeratively, like the seller/vendor bringing out and offering

various kinds of wares. *Mi*, frequentative, with its *Pi inging inging*, what is offered to every passer-by. *Maninging cu uaring mabatâ*, said of one whose gift or offer nobody accepts.

INGIT. (pp.) Active verb, *mingit*, and its infinitive, *maningit*, he is one who also says, do you want... not by giving but by asking for something, v. g. do you want to give me a powdering, or doing me the favor of this, or of the other. And in this manner, it may be said, of asking for the conjugal right, v. g. *Miningit ya, queca ing asaua mu quing dasay*? P. 2. What is asked for. P. 3. to whom it is asked.

INGGUIL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mingguil*, attributing one thing to another, physically and morally. And from this, to attribute, or apply something to the good, or to the bad part, v. g. a book of accounts being discussed on the table, either to apply the debts Pedro owes me, to what I owe to his brother, or the *cabeza* (village chief) owes something to a *cabangca* (constituent), and in the collection of taxes, the *cabangca* says, *Ingguilcu naquing buis*, apply what you owe me to the taxes/tributes due from me. The *cabeza* replies, it is not applicable to the Royal coffers: *Ali paningguil ing bandi ning Ari*. What is being applied is *Piingguilan*. *Maca*, become applicable. From this it is said, this much for that, as much as for the other. And even in respect to, *Maingguil caniti*, attributed to this or that, & *Ba ran e iyingguil quing marauac ding macaquit*, *manggap da cang bendicionan*. So that those who see us will not impute / conclude that something is wrong with you, I'll just go through the gesture of blessing you (when the priest is denying absolution to a penitent).

INGGUIT. (pp.) Noun, or, *Caingguitan*, the impertinence of an irascible, or ill-humored man who quarrels or gets angry over nothing. *Maingguil*, such a person. Neutral verb, *Iyingguil*, *yumingguil*, that of *Ma*, to behave with such illhumor, due to

sickness, or due to his nature/bad character. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *Magcaingguít, pagcaingguítan*, with greater intent/intention.

INGPIS. (pp.) Noun, thinness, leanness. *Maingpis*, adjective, thin, lean. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become thin/lean. But the regular infinitive, *Mimingpis, miningpis, mingpis*, is active, to make thin, to taper. P. 2. that which is tapered. Also, a noun, playing cards.

INGSIL. (pp.) *Miyingsil*, to become out of order. *Mica*, repeated anew, happening lately, or recently becoming disorderly. *Alang macaingsil*, everything is in proper order, nothing is out of place. *Maca*, being out of order.

IÑYA. (pp.) Adverb, the reason why. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*; therefore, so.

IÑYAN. (pp.) Adverb of time, when. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

IPAY. (dipht.) Noun, measles. Neutral verb, *mipay*, and its infinitive, *manipay*, to become stricken with measles, *Mimipay, minipay, mipay*.

IPAN. (pp.) Noun, teeth, including those of other things. *Miipanan*, the child teething, or growing his teeth.

IPAS. (pp.) Noun, cockroach. *Miipasan*, infested by them. *Mangaipasan*, if many things are infested with them, or *Menipas*, for one in many parts, or for many in various parts.

IPUS. (pp.) Adjective, a thing attended with care. Active verb and its infinitive, *manipus*, to take care of thus. *Maquipus ya*, like *maquisese ya*, said of a concubine, kept woman. P. 2. one who, or that which is kept, or taken care of. *Mi-ipus*, with company, and *Mi*, to one another.

IQUI. (g.) Noun, the tail, the hind part, the train of a skirt. *Iquian*, like, *Maqui iqui, Maiqui ya*, is said of a spoiled child (*pasaua*): *Macaba ya iqui, mayap yang cuturan*, He has lots of fat or indulgence, it is good to lop it off.

IRA. (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mira*, to sleep in, or pass the night in some place;

if it was not planned, they say, *Mipairâ*. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. the place.

IRAL. (pp.) Noun, actual presence, personal attendance, or care. Active verb and its infinitive, *miral*, to be present, to live in a house, to assist, or help thus, like, a tutor to a child one is taking care of. P. 2. the child cared for or being tutored. *Maca*, one who is thus taking care of to give good education and assistance.

IRANG. (pp.) Syncopate of *Iral*.

IRAO. (dipht.) Blue, and the cock with blackish and white feathers is called an *Irao*. P. 2. that which is given a blue dye etc.

IRAP. (pp.) Noun, the eyelashes.

IRI. (g.) Neutral verb regular, and also *Iyirî, yumirî, inirî*, to make face with disdain and scorn, when one is told something which he does not know well. P. 3. the object. *Macairi*, to be with that kind of grimace.

IRID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manirid*, to rub or polish an oil lamp, or plate. P. 1 The loofah, or swab with which. P. 2. the object that is rubbed or polished. *Ma*, become rubbed.

IRING. (pp.) Noun, Elegance, graceful bearing. Adjective, *Mairing*, comely, graceful, genteel.

IRIS. (pp.) Noun, complaint, moan, given with an outburst, like when one burns himself in trimming the wick, or when one is hurt by a pricking pain. *Mi*, frequentative, or *iris iris*, moaning thus.

IRUG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that incites the appetite, like gravy, condiments, or the flavor of the thing that increases the appetite, or zest. Active verb and its infinitive, *mirug, manirug, panirugan*, to incite a sick person to eat, by giving him a certain food that he used to be fond of, in order to awaken his taste for food. P. 1. the food. P. 3. the sick man. *Mi, mi-irug, ad invicem*, to one another. Morally, to offer a thing that would move the will of another, like money/bribe to a judge, etc.

ISA. (g.) One. *Isanisanan*, to handle things one by one, one to one, one on one.

ISAO. (dipht.) Noun, the small intestines of an animal; the big ones are *Bituca*.

ISDING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *misding*, *manisding*, to snort, or make a face, passing out the breathe through the nostrils, either to show vexation, anger, or to say that is not so, you are only deceiving. P. 3. the object. *Isding isding*, or *misding isding*, frequentative.

ISING. (pp.) Noun, that grimace made by a grunting dog, when another dog wants to take away the bone it is nibbling. Active verb and its infinitive, *missing*, *manising*, for the dog to grunt and grimace in this manner. P. 3. against whom. Also, a certain black shawl, or cloth.

ISIP. (pp.) Noun, a tree that bears small colored/reddish fruits that are edible.

ISIP. (pp.) Noun, the intellect, reason, sense of justice, mind, thoughts. Active verb, *misip*, *manisip*, to think. P. 2. one who thinks, discerning the truth to understand it; in the sense of *Ganaca*, giving the species, and the *isip* speculates about it. *Misipisip*, inquire of the truth. *Piisipisipan*, *piisipisip*, the things being pondered, being looked at, like the bases of one, or of another opinion, v. g. *Macaisip*, can understand; *Inisip co na*, I have thought of it, or tried to understand, and could not, or I do not understand. *Aisip co na*, I have already understood. *Maisip*, very thoughtful. *Maqui isip*, to have intelligence / is intelligent, is reasonable, is rational. *Mataram a isip*, ingenious, sharp mind. *Caisipan*, understanding, comprehension, distinguished from *Isip*, mind, like *Catapangan* from *tapang*. P. 3. of *Ca*, *caisipan*, *queisipan*, like *catauan*, *quetauan*, *catapangan*, *quetaungan*. Also, *Isip* denotes reckoning. *Manisip*, verb, one who considers, or reckons many things. *Panisipan*, the persons thought of, considered, or reckoned of. *Mi-isip*, if there are two; *Miisipisip*, if there are more. *Maquiisip*, the one. *Miisipanan*, *ad invicem*, at one another. *Isipanan mo co*, *isipanan da ca*. Give the reason, *Maquiisip ca*: in the Passive *Paquiisipan mo*, refers

to one one who has to render an account. This is typically Pampango: if they say, *Umie can isip*; because in the Spanish language, that is to give a copy, or transcription, or summary. It is a common expression of the poor. They say, *Coanan meng isip*, Get his opinion, or delve into his thoughts. *Paquiisipan mo ya*, get to the gist of it, or get to the bottom of it.

ISNAUA. (pc.) *Mangisnaua*, *mengisnaua*, to breathe, to sigh; it is also said of the breathing of one who is downcast, and through which one breathes. P. 3., or, *Pipangisnauanan*. *Pi*, the motive. P. 3. to whom one sighs.

ISUAD. (pc.) *Isuad isuad*, frequentative, is said of one who walks with his chest out, and with his buttocks towards the rear, or back, like the *Cafre*, (*Kafir*, *savage*, *uncivil person*).

ITA. (g.) Noun, the inner side of the thigh up to the groin; the outer, or opposite side is the *Papaluan*.

ITAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mitad*, *manitad*, to expand, or stretch, like starched clothes. P. 1. and P. 2. That which is stretched thus. Neutral verb, *Iyitad*, *initad*, *yumitad*, is said of one who speaks, or sings, or pronounces with a peculiar accent, or lilting tone of voice, like one coming from Burgos (Spain), 'ave you eaten 'arcóos bread? 'Ave you drunk water from Bigaa? — of the Tagalogs. That is why they say of Pampangos, when they speak they are *Maitadla* (they speak with a lilt, with their peculiar accent) *Maca*, become expanded, elegant.

ITO. (g.) A fish without scales, the catfish, known among the Pampangos. An adage: *Nocarin malun mo alan biyayan ito*. Lit. where there are waves (i. e., in the sea), no *ito* can thrive. Or, the *ito* cannot thrive in salty sea water. Wherever you go, there is always work to be done, or, in whatever part of the sea, there are waves. Whatever way the ox goes, where will it end? At the slaughterhouse!

IUA. (g.) Noun, a knife, like a two-edged dagger Active verb and its infinitive, *miua*.

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maniuu, to wound with its point. P. 1. the knife. P. 2. on whom. *Mipaniua*, with company. *Pipaniuan*, the motive.

IUAD. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, miuad, maniuad, to correct, to put mitigations in. P. 2. the corrected one, or chided one. *Paiuad*, to permit corrections, to become corrigible.

IUI. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, miui, manui, to nurse, to suckle, like a surrogate mother, or a wet nurse. P. 2. the one who nurses, etc.

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YABYAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, iyabyab, to dip in water, like a piece of cloth, to rinse it. P. 1. what is dipped, past, *Ibiab*. P. 3. *Yabyaban*, *inabyabanan*, the place, like wine into which the biscuits or crackers are dipped, or like water in which the caramel is soaked. *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Maca*, presently soaked or dipped in. *Iyabyabyabne ing aldao*, like *lalbugne ing aldao*. The sun is dipping in, like the sun is setting/sinking.

YACYAC. (pp.) Adjectival noun, a swollen spleen/ become jaundiced. *Yacyacan*, the person afflicted thus. *Miyacyacanan*, become afflicted with a swollen spleen.

YAGANG. (pp.) Adjective, enfeebled, grown feeble. *Ma*, become feeble, weakened. *Pangayagang*, or, *Cayaganğan*, abstract. Synonym of *Yagquin*.

YAGYAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, iyagyag, magyag, to animate, to revive. P. 1. that with which one is incited to live, or who is revived, or enlivened. See *Yaya*.

YAGQUIN. (pp.) Adjective, lean, thin. Verb, magquin, *Managquin*, become reduced to bony thin.

YAYA. (pp.) Active verb, *Mamaya*, *minaya*, *maya*, or, *Yayaya*, *inaya*, *yumaya*, manyaya, to inspire to action, by leadership, like inciting the people to work. P. 1. One who is incited, or animated to

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act thus, like a man, or a horse in order to walk. *Mi*, *miyaya*, with company, to become animated or moved, like to row the boat. See *Yagyag*.

YAYAM. (pp.) Active verb, *Mamayam*, *minayam*, *mayam*, or *Yayam*, *inayam*, *iyam*, manyayam, to steep, to soak again, like what they do to palay contained in sacks made of matting for bailing. P. 1. past, *Inayam*, or, *iyam*, what is soaked, like seeds being prepared for sowing. *Pi* and *an*, in that which, or the place. *Maca*, become soaked, being soaked.

YAYAT. (pp.) Adjective, thin, lean. *Cayayatan*, thinness (abstract). Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become thin.

YAYUL. (pp.) Active verb, mayul, iyayul, manyayul, to instruct, to teach by giving the example (model) whereby one is guided, or by demonstrating the sample that has to be followed. P. 1. The teacher, and the sample. *Maca*, to become the model, like in a rough draft, or sketch, that another may finish it. See *Ayul*, sketch, design, draft.

YAMA. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become or be pleasurably entertained, in the sense that time does not matter, like one who says he has heard a linnet many years ago, and there is not a day he would not enjoy recalling what he heard, such is the concept of *Yama*. *Macayayama*, the cause of such pleasure. P. 3. of *Ma*. *Cayayamnan*, the object. *Pangangayamnan*, like *pangangatulan*.

YAMAN. (pp.) Noun, deliciousness, tastiness. *Maniaman*, delicious. *Maniaman quing lub co*, morally, with all my heart, in all willingness. *Maniaman a lub*, determined and willing. Neutral verb, *yayaman*, *inaman*, *yumaman*, and that of *Ma*, to become very delicious, delightful to the taste, very pleasant. P. 3. *Caniamanan*, *quiniamanan*, not the object, but the person enjoying the pleasure/pleasantness. Irony: *Ba! Quiniamanan ca?* Said to one who breaks his head! *Caniamanana*, like *casampatan na*. *Maca*, causal. P. 2.

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Yayamanan, inamanan. Inaman, one who has tasted and come to be pleased with it. v. g. *Ding Santos yayamanan da quing lub da ing casaquitan*, and also, *picacaniamanan*, past, *picaniamanan*. *Ma*, of appraising the savor, *Mimamaniaman*, pleasant to the taste, to the touch.

YAMAS. (pp.) Active verb, *mamas, minamas, mamas*, or, *Yayamas, inamas, yumamas*: Verb, *Mañiamas*, to knead, and also to mix the bad with the good. P. 1. The ingredient with which it is kneaded, like honey, or the ingredient that is mixed in. *Amasan, inamas*, that which is kneaded. *Iyayamasanan*, the dough, or the recipient of the ingredient. See *Amas*.

YAMYAM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manamiam*, to taste something bitter, physically and morally: *Yamyaman, inamiam*, or, *imiam, yayamyaman*, what one has in his mouth, savoring its bad taste; and also, *E payamiam*, intolerable. *Ing e na ayamiam ning lub mu't ning catauan mu, e mo ibie pacan quing paramong tauo. Quod tibi non vis*, etc. What your soul and body cannot tolerate (take for its bitterness), do not feed it to your fellowman.

YAMOC. (a.) Noun, mosquitoes, insects with tiny stings). *Ma*, abundance of mosquitoes.

YAMÓT. (a.) Noun, root; verb, *Magyamot*, to take root.

YAMPA. (pp.) *Yampa yampa*, to walk mindlessly, with arms half-open. *Yampayampa yang lalacad*, he walks in this manner.

YANYAN. (pp.) Active verb, *mananian*, to eat fish only, without rice. See *Anyan*.

YANGA. (pp.) Noun, a wide open-mouthed earthen vessel wherein the rice is put to make it puffed. *Inya balucu neta, nun lulutuc neng yanga*, an adage taking the metaphor of the bouncing sound in the *yangá*: when you hear the bouncing sound, you know for sure the rice you put in it is already *busá*: this adage is quoted by one who would not believe a thing had been

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done, until he has seen it done or accomplished.

YANGAO. See *Anḡao*.

YANGCA. (g.) A tree, the jackfruit, which bears large edible fruits. *Nangca*, the fruit.

YANGYANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyangvang, manangvang*, to expose to the air for drying. To bring out and expose to the air, like clothes for drying. P. 1. what is brought out for drying. *Yangianḡan*, the place for drying, open space with bright sunlight, a sunny place. *Maca*, to become exposed to air for drying. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and their *Manḡa*, without *an*, the many things being exposed for drying; *manḡa*, with *an*, the places for drying.

YANTIC. (pp.) Noun, a species of stinging ants, meaner than the *Salusad*; there are dark ones, and there are red ones.

YANTOC. (pp.) Noun, Rattan. P. 3. *Yantucan*, one whipped with a piece of rattan, like *Babalatan*, one beaten severely with leather tongs.

YAPYAP. (pp.) Active verb, *Yayapyap, inapiap, Yumapiap*, and also, *Mamapiap* and other infinitive, *Manapiap*, to winnow rice with the *igo/bilao*. P. 1. what is winnowed. P. 3, the place.

YARI. (pp.) A finished/ completed thing, perfected. Active verb and its infinitive, *mari, manyari*, to finish, to complete, to make perfect. P. 2. what is completed. Verb of *Ma*, to become finished, become completed. *Cayarian, queyarian*, P. 3. of *Ma*, where it is finished, the end. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Maca*, potential. *Ayari*, its passive. *Magyarî*, (ag.) determined to finish/ desire to finish: *Magyari tana nḡeni*, let us finish now, or let us not put it off till tomorrow. *Pipagyarian*, the place where it was agreed to have it finished. *Micayari, mica*, a verbal with its compositions. *Panḡayarian*, land that is very fertile, very good for planting / for sowing. Also, Neutral verb, *Malalyari, milyari, malyari*, can be done. And that of *Ma*, *Mapapalyari, mapalyari, mepalyari*,

to become done, to happen. Its P. 3. *Capalyarian*, *capapalyarian*, *quepalyarian*, wherein it happened and so, *Nanung quepalyarian na*, what was the outcome? / What happened to it? / What became of it. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Maca*, potential, and its passive, *Apalyari*, and *Mi*. with company. *Mipalyari*, v. g. *Picauanian mo la, pota mipalyari la*, i. e. *micasugat la*. Put them apart, lest one causes a thing to happen to the other, i. e., lest they hurt one another / like wounding one another; v. g. *Pipalyarian*, like *pigagan*. *Maquicapalyarian*, the one who makes it happen, is the cause. *Ca*, one of the two, and the passive is always with *an*. *Papalyarian*, be it a person, be it a thing, and from this it means to convert/ to change, like water into wine, *Pepalyarian nang alac ing danum*, literally, he caused the water to become wine.

YARIARI. (pp.) Better. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mayariari*, to become better / improved. P. 3. of *Ca*, *cayariarian*, *queyariarian*. *Alan queyariarian*, become better, became better, no improvement for the better. *Yariariya*, it has become better, it has been improved. Frequentative, *payariyari*, it is turning better.etc.

YASSIANG. (pc.) Active verb with its two conjugations, *iyassiang*, and the regular, *Sas-siang*, *siñiang*, *suñiang*, to place/put a pot on the hearth, or on the earthen stove (tricornered stove). Passive, the pot, etc. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, neutral, like *Miragsa*, what has fallen in the triangular place, on in the hollow, or crevice. P.3. of *Ca*, *casianggan*, like *Canabuan*. Also, *Alan cassianggan na*, if the trivents are large and the place is small. (See *Asiang*.)

YATA. (pp.) Adverb of doubt, or conjecture, v. g. *Iya pin yata*, & *Iñapin yata*, it is not a verbiage, a word to fill up a line, but one that expresses a trace of doubt (like, so it seems). What is without *yata*, will be an

affirmation. *Pa yata*, to express some doubt, to allege.

YATA. (pp.) Active verb, *manyata*, to detain, like when someone is about to leave/go, is told: A moment please, there is still some more to say. P. 1. to whom. *Mi*, frequentative; *Mi*, passive frequentative. *Miyatayata*, *mipiyatayata*. Or, future, *Miyata*, *miyata*.

YATAB. (pp.) Noun, a knife used in cutting stalks of grain, one after the other. Active verb with its two conjugations, *atab*, *iyatab*, and the infinitive, *Mañiatab*, to cut in this manner. P. 1. the knife, and on behalf of whom. P. 2. That which is cut thus. *Magcanung inatab mo queting banuang iti*? How much did you gather/harvest this year?

YATYAT. (pp.) Active verb with its two conjugations, *matiat*, *iyatiat*, and its infinitive, *Manatiat*, to straighten/stretch, or unbend, like a nail, including the entangled thread, or rope, or like a cat stretching its paws upon awakening, or like one which puts them over the crosspiece under the table. P. 1. what is stretched. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

YATO. (pp.) *Mayato*, *meyato*, said of what is left in liquid, like in an account, or in a harvest, or in cooking/boiling.

YATO. (pp.) Noun, the totality of the world, *meto yatu*, *ding tauong metoyato*?

YAUAD. (pc.) Abstract, begging, petition. Active verb, with its two conjugations, *mauad*, *iyauad*, and infinitive, *Mañiauad*, to beg, to ask for, to petition P. 1. by whom. P. 2. what is begged, or asked for. P. 3. to whom. One, or the other counterpoint of the letters, *Yaduan*. *Mi*, one to the other. *Maca*, of perfecting. *Macapaniauad*, *macayauad*.

YAUIL. (pc.) *Yauilyauil*, denotes something that lacks firmness, materially and formally. *Yauilyauil yalub*, *miyauilyauil ya*, to become meandering, or willy-nilly, lacking firmness of will.

YAUIS. (pc.) Adjective, distressed, becoming thin, or weak due to pining for love. *Ma*,

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become thin, or weak. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Cayauisan*, delicate/tender suffering, like one who has fallen in love/ is in love.

YAUS. (pp.) Noun, a call, including the interior call, like inspiration. Active verb and its two conjugations, *maus*, *iyaus*, and the infinitive, *Mañiaus*, to call on, to proclaim, to whine, to cry out, invoke, like to God, or to the saints. P. 1. the motive, or travail. *Iyaus mo quing Dios*. P. 2. No more than the one called upon: when they say, *Paniaus mo*, P. 1. is the one who calls, or proclaims by crying it out to the public. *Ma*, become called. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mi*, one to the other, with its compositions. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Ca*, to individuate, specify. *Capanyausan*, one proclamation. Also called, *Panyaus*.

YAYAO. (dipht.) See *luad*, with its variations. *Anacyang e payoyao*, He is an incorrigible child.

YOYO. (pc.) Adjective, said of nipa palms, which are close to producing *tuba*: (Consult with those who extract it), and is taken from the young leaves (shoots) of the *sasa*. It is also an active verb, *iyoyo*, to swing to and fro, to rock, like a hammock, or rock the side of a blast-furnace with the foot. P. 1. that which is swung/rocked. *Maca*, shaking itself, stirring by itself, or cleaning itself, like the *sasa*.

YOCYOC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyocyoc*, *manğyocyoc*, to incline, to overburden, to tilt downwards, like the tree, or a branch. P. 1. past, *inocyoc*, or, *icyoc*, that which. *Maca*, become inclined or bent, like the banana overcome by the weight of its bunch of fruits, because it is also a neutral verb. Also, it is said of many crowding around a person, like the poor around a rich person, with its neutral of *Mi*. P. 2. one who is overwhelmed by the his troubles/ or troubles of others.

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YUBING. (pc.) Adjective, describing an impoverished rich person, or one so strong and robust reduced to helplessness, one who is so happy becomes reduced to sadness/unhappiness. *Miyubingyubing*, one who has become thus.

YUBYUB. (pp.) Active verb with its two conjugations, future, *Yumubiub*, *iyubyub*, and its infinitive, *manubyub*, to put over ember, like a sausage, a camote, etc. P. 1. that which is put over embers. *Pi* and *an*, the place.

YUCO. (pp.) *Yucuyucu*, or *miyucuyucu*, to walk dejectedly, or bent/inclined, like an old man. *Maca*, become bent. See *Gupu*.

YUCUB. (pp.) Adjective, bent, crooked. *Miyucub*, transitive and passive. *Maca*, actually bent/become bent..

YUGUING. (pp.) Adjective, describing one who, being known to be wise, had been rejected/repudiated, and thus lost his credibility/credit. *Ma*, become repudiated,

YUGYUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manugyug*, to shake up and down, like a trotting horse, or a branch to make its fruits fall. P. 1. & P. 2. that which is shaken, is said of a worn-out horse, which go shaking the rider up and down, or of the rider that allows this to happen.

YUYUT. (pp.) *Manamuyut*, to inveigle with mischievous lies, or stratagem, in order that one may fall, materially or formally. P. 1. *Yuyut*, or, *panamuyut*, the stratagem, like novelties (*silla para nuevos*), or deceitful words. P. 3. *Panamuyutan*, one who is deceived or led to fall into a stratagem. *Ma*, to become deceived thus, trapped thus, be he clinging to a cracked branch, or seated in a college chair. / P. 1. the ploy or stratagem. *Payuyutan*, one deceived in any contract, verb of *Pa*; *mamayuyut*, like, the devil, the world and the flesh, or a swindler.

YULYUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become blunted, or dull, like a tool made of low class of metal/iron; and that of *Ma*,

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is also said of a pole/wood, badly planed, for lack of a good tool.

YUMI. (g.) Adjective, said of a thing made of metal, like lead, copper, that softens and loses its shape. *Yumiyumi*, the face of an old woman, that gets wrinkled for lack of flesh. *Miyumiyumi*, like an old woman.

YUMU. (pc.) Noun, sweetness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sweet. P. 3. of *Ca*, like *caniamanan*, *cayumuan*, *queyumuan*. *Mayumu*, adjective, sweet. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Cayumuyumuan*, superlative, sweetest.

YUNAT. (pp.) Active verb, *iyunat*, *manunat*, to extend, like copper wire, a double edged sword, or a measuring rod. P. 1. that which is extended. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

YUNUT. (pp.) Noun, the thick end of cables, or the tree and its hemp, *Buac tamping*, abaca hemp.

YUNĜA. (g.) *Yunĝayunĝa*, said of one who waddles due to an unstable seat. *Mi*, Neutral, to become unstable, including being old, with head already shaking, or nodding in sleep.

YUNGDO. (pp.) *Yundoyundo*, and that of *Mi*, to nod the head, due to old age, sleepiness, or feebleness.

YUNG-GO. (pp.) Neutral verb with its two conjugations, *yunggo*, *iyunggo*, infinitive, *Manyong-go*, to rock, or swing something. P. 1. and 2. that which is rocked, or swayed. Frequentative, *yunggoyunggo*, a house swaying with the wind.

YUNGYUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to lower the head in shame, in humility, or in sadness. *Maca*, being inclined/bowed.

YUPI. (g.) Adjective, dented, like a kettle. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manupi*, to dent, to bruise. *Ma*, become dented, like the *Panastan*, etc.

YUPIT. (pp.) Adjective, said of a wood, or piece of lumber that has a defect, that is, not of equal thickness, not usable in manufacturing something, v. g. that should have uniform or similar wood. *Ma*, to

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become disconcerted thus, like a hole that is not as round as the rest.

YUTYUT. (pp.) Active verb with its two conjugations, *yuyutyut*, *iyutyut*: infinitive, *Mañyutyut*, to pound or to press down something that it may be flattened, either with a mallet, or by sitting upon it. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is flattened, past, *Ityotan*, or, *ityot*, what is flattened or treaded thus.

YUTUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyutuc*, to twist, or bend, like a sword, or a measuring rod. P. 1. that which is bent. *Maca*, become bent. Idiomatically, to set aright, unbend the bad habits, to break the leg of a bad habit: v. g. *Noneya miutuc ing anac quing mayap*, *nĝening anac ya: lalu yan masulit iyutuc*, *non maragulnea*. If you do not bend the child now that he is young, the harder will it be to bend him when he gets older.

LETTER L

L before A

The conjugation of these roots, that start with L, is the same as those of the letter C, you will see there that except in the infinitive (*protho-compuesto*), they do not lose the initial L, but *man* is simply added to the root. The exceptions will be mentioned as we go on.

LABA. (pp.) *Calaba*. Noun, the hive, full of little holes/houses, like that of the *anay*, or bees. *Calabang putiocan*, beehive; *Calabang anay*, little houses, or nest made of earth.

LABAC. (pp.) Noun, puddle, water hole. *Labac labac*, to have many puddles, as in the aftermath of a heavy shower. *Ma labac*, the soil/earth becoming full of these holes, or the sunken face of a person who no longer has molars, with its infinitive, *Manga labac*. Active verb, future, *Làbac*, and its infinitive, to make holes, like on the ground, or on a piece of wood, badly planed. P.3. the place, past, *Lebacan*.

LABAG. (pp.) Adjective, split timber, like timber becoming split by using it to strike someone, or something. Active verb and its infinitive, *labag*, *manlabag*, to split, or to cleave with an axe, like firewood. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is split. Also, active verb, future, *Làbag*, to revoke, to undo, or break what was done or determined, for new reasons or motives, with the conviction that it was not well done. P. 1. past, *Lèbag*, the reason or motive. P.3. past, *Lébagan*, what is made infirm/void or annulled, not by those who made it, which then will be, *umanan*, but by another person(s).

LABAY. (dipht.) Active verb, *labay*, *ilabay*, *manlabay*, to reel/wind crosswise a ball of thread, or yarn. P. 1. that which is wound. P. 3. past, *Lebayan*, that kind of reel or winder called *Labayan*. *Calabay*,

single/one reel/skein. *Macalabay*, start a reel; from this derives: *Canlabay*, *cucunlabay*, *quinunlabay*, infinitive, *Mangunlabay*. All this is said of a child, or a sick person, taking hold at, or clinging to something, a chair, a wall, furnitures etc. to support himself in walking. P. 3. *Pangunlabayan*, that object clung to. See *Tauid*.

LABAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlaban*, to resist, including a statute or law. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. against whom/what, or the law, the order command, mandate etc., past, *Lebanan*. *Mi*, with company. *Malaban*, abundance of resistance. *Maca*, potential. *Mi*, at one another.

LABAS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to pass; and that of *Mi*, is said also about the passage of time/ time passing by. P. 1. what is carried in passing. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. past, *Lebasan*, the place, or the time that one had passed. *Mi* with *an*, the place, or the time passed. Also, *Quelabsan quisap*, an instant, at the blink of an eye, at the closing and opening of the eye. *Quelabsanmema*, the time it took to chew *maman*, *quelabsan Bapu Maria* the time it took to say a Hail Mary. Also, *Palabasan*, what is let to pass. Materially and formally == *Mengamanuya uari quing pepalabasana*, like when one speaks with a certain servant, or his freed slave; this is its sense: the reason for this is a long history: if you want me to tell you, you have to pay me a fee. *Pepalabasan mo co uari?*

LABAS. (pp.) Future tense, , and its infinitive, *Labás*, *ilabas*, *manlabas*, to go to the ricefields. P. 1. *Lébas*, that which was taken to the ricefield, to work with, like the oxen. P. 3. past, *Lébasán*, the field where one went, or worked, or farmed. *Mi*, potential. *Milabasán*, the field plowed, or farmed. *Mengalabasán*, if many fields.

LABI. (g.) Noun, lip, including the lip/lid of a jar. *Malabi*, thick lipped.

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- LABI.** (a.) *Labin metung*, eleven, what is over ten, less than twenty, Neutral verb, *Imaglabi*, one who has over, or is over, like in accounts; to adjust or balance them, or to give more, rarely used.
- LABIS.** (pp.) Noun, the edge, or border of a skirt, that touches the floor. Neutral verb, to touch the floor in this manner. P. 1. what is made in order to touches the floor, like the skirt, like also, *Palabis*, that which is *labislabis*, like the edge that touch the floor while walking, like the habit.
- LABLAB.** (pp.) Noun, flame. *Mi*, neutral, the aflamed, burning brightly // *Palablaban*, the fire. Also, active verb, *manlablab*, the way a pig eats, and applied deridingly to people. *Lablab ca*, Go on, devour/ swallow, you glutton.
- LABNI.** (pp.) Noun, a species of rattan, thicker than the ordinary rattan; used for fastening or bundling, for lack of the ordinary rattan.
- LABNUT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlabnut*, to pull out the hair, the feathers, to nip the tops of grass, to nibble, or to skin. P. 2. what is pulled out, like the feathers, or the skin of a chicken. *Ma*, to become flayed or fleeced, or skinned.
- LABON.** (pp.) Noun, fragrant fumigation/ smoke, like that of burned incense. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlabon*, to fumigate, to fog with smoke. P. 1. that with which (means / instrument) like, with rosemary, & the one who fumigates something in order to absorb the fragrance, like fumigating clothes. P. 3 what / who is fumigated, a person, or the clothes. *Mi*, reciprocal. *Pilabonan*, the fumigator; it is also called *Lalabonan*.
- LABONG.** (a.) Noun, a sprout, a shoot of a bamboo. Verb, *Manlabong*, the bamboo producing the shoots.
- LABONG.** (pp.) Noun, luxurious growth, frondage, foliage. Neutral verb, *lumabong*, and that of *Ma*, become frondous. Idiomatically, to make exultant, or happy, or abound in figures (in rhetorics). If applied to one advancing in virtues, it is to grow in virtue.

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- LABSAC.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlabsac*, to destroy, or squander, like in spending prodigally; also, to lay waste, to make desolate an open country, arable lands, or destroy cultivated fields. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, become laid to waste; *Manga*, plural.
- LABSAN.** (pp.) *Labsanlabsan*, the things that are held in the hands throughout the day, be it the daily dress, or any other thing, like the apparel, or furnitures in daily use. *Pilalabsan*, the same, like *Piraraptan*.
- LABUAD.** (pp.) Noun, upland, opposite of *Dayat*, lowlands, wetlands. Also, the earth as opposed to heaven/sky. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become, or turn into earth/ dust; also applied to men. *Labuad ya ing tauo*. *Calabuaran*, *quelabuaran*, said of the weakness of man (human weakness), signifying the exigencies, or demands of earthiness. *Nanuta quing maqui quelabuaran ya ing tauo*, an excuse, which refers to the human faults. *Pablasang labuad ya*, frail as the earth he comes from. Active mode, is said of those who are in possession of some land, with a legal title, or without it.
- LABUC.** (pp.) Neutral verb, *lumabuc*, and its infinitive, *manlabuc*, fine sand, or soil building up from the aftermath of a flood, or after muddy water has subsided. Also, clothes dragging down because it has accumulated dust, or mud. *Magsayang labuclabuc*, *malabuc*: an ample skirt weighing down, or with a long drag.
- LABOG.** (a.) Noun, turbidity, like that of eyeglasses, or of dirty water, or of hazy vision. Neutral verb, future, *Labug*, and that of *Ma*, to become muddy, turbid, or obscure. P. 1. past, *Lebug*, that with which. P. 2. past, *Lebugan*, what is obscured; it is always in the active voice. *Malabug*, turbid, obscure, muddy.
- LABUYAN.** (pc.) *Malalabuyan*, clothes somewhat worn out/used.
- LABUYO.** (pc.) Adjective, describing non-domesticated cock, thriving wild in the forest; is also used to describe people,

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fierce, wild, savage, like the negritos, and is commonly used of anybody who is not tamed, meek, or tractable.

LABUL. (pp.) Noun, gust of strong wind. Active verb, future, *Làbul*, and its infinitive, *manlabul*, to blow strongly. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is carried away by a strong wind, or fire fanned by strong wind, or iron heated by the bellows. See *Palábul*.

LABUT. (pp.) The paunch, the belly that contains the excrement.

LACÁ. (a.) Adjective, dyed with colors that are not so bright.

LACAD. (pp.) Noun, gait, pace. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lumacad*, to walk. P. 1. what is carried or taken while walking: but *Ilacad mo*, is of intent; *Ing bitis mo*, is understood/IMPLIED. P. 3. the place, or the objective. *Lacaranan*, *lecaranan dan*, *posesion quing labuad co*, does not mean, they gave me possession of my land, which would be, *Linacad da*, but they took possession of my land and gave it to another. *Maglacad*, to walk with determination, like *Magsacab*, and is used with all propriety of all travelers on land, like *Maglayag* is used of all travelers by sea. *Paglacaran*, P. 3. the places traveled; *Maglacadlacad*, is diminutive, and is of that intent where the purpose is only to walk to while away the time, like taking a walk for relaxation. *Lacadlacad* is also diminutive, like *tipatipa*, *dalandalan*. The *Mi*, neutral, follows simple meaning, be it in the present like *Lalacad*, be it the frequentative just mentioned. *Eco milacad*, passes for potentiality, which in reality it is not, even though it is its equivalent. It can mean, I cannot go now, or it may mean, I am not able to walk. *Malecaran*, traveller, itching to travel, or roving traveler, who travels much, or has traveled to many places, far and wide. Adage: *Ing tauong malecaran*, *dacal yamo sibucan*. A well travelled man is indeed an experienced man. // also, the regular meaning; but, *Pepalacaran con posesion*,

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like *Linacaran co*; *pepalacaran da co*, like *lecaranan da co*.

LACAL. (corrid.) Noun, padded ring for carrying loads on the head, also that ring of woven bamboo on which the pots, or jars are placed. Neutral verb, to place a thing on/over the *lacial*. P. 1. past, *Lecal*, what is put as pad. P. 2. past, *Lecalan*, the material used in making the ring pad/potholder, and if already made, to use it thus.

LACAM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, and future, *Làcam*, to chew or masticate with the teeth, like something glutinous, or hard. P. 2. *Lecam*, what is chewed.

LACAO. (dipht.) Irregular verb. P. 1. *Ilalacao*, *ilacao*, *lecao*, that which is removed, diverted, separated. P. 3. *Lacoan*, *lalacuan*, *licuan*, the place or person from whom one separates, or leaves. *Lacuan da na ca*, I shall leave you now; its infinitive, *Manlacao*, is neutral; *Manlacao cayo*, go out, leave, be gone, and active: to separate, to remove many things. P.1, past, *Pinlacao*, present and future, *Panlacao*. *Mi*, transitive, one who removes, even be it life; *Mi*, passive, what is removed, and if many, *manğalacao*. Also, verb, *Maninlacao*, one who goes on a trip, or venturing in a trip, not knowing if he would arrive at his destination, or not sure if he would find the place he is going to. Also, the regular sense: *Palacuan mo ya*, tell him to leave, to vacate the place he is occupying. Also, *Mamacao*, *mecao*, *macao*, to leave. *Mi*, neutral, *Milaco ya ngeni*, like *Mecao ya*, he left today. Also, *Calacauan*, the point of departure, like *Pamanlaco*, or, *panglacao*. See *Lacuan*, *panğalacao*, etc.

LACAS. (pp.) Noun, strength, or, robustness, including that of a carabao. *Malacas*, abundance of strength, very strong.

LACAT. (corrid.) Noun, bitumen, wax made of lime and oil, *Galàgala*. Active verb and its infinitive, *lacad*, *manlacad*, to caulk. P. 3. past, *Lècatán*, the banca.

LACBAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to make a long trip. P. 3. *Lacbayan*, *licbayan*, the distance traveled, or itinerary passed through, like that from Arabia to Bethlehem, *Paglacbayan*, *piglacbayan*, the destination, or the end, or purpose of the journey, or trip, like Bethlehem, to adore the Child Jesus.

LACBANG. (pp.) Noun, pace, or step. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lacbang*, to take steps. P. 3. past, *Licbang*, the distance covered foot by foot, or the place walked over thus, or on top of whom. *Ca*, individuate: *Calacbang*, a single step, or walking that does not consider whether the step is of this or of that measure, but it is in respect to stepping one foot after the other.

LACDAT. (pp) Noun, trail, (*daclat?*), path. Active verb and its infinitive, *lacadat*, *manlacadat*, to make a path, like those who pass for the first time where previously there was no road. *Ma*, neutral, the site, that is provided with such a path.

LACDONG. (pp.) Noun, large step, long stride. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lacdong*, *manlacdong*, to block up, or bar a door hastily. P. 3. the distance stridden.

LACLAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *laclac*, to drink facing downwards, like a dog, and also, nipping or snapping with the teeth, like a pig or a crocodile. P. 2. the water, or the mouthful of food snapped or chewed. *Liclac ning dapo*, a malediction. *Aco na cabud ing mamayad quing e co peng*an at *liclac*. And I myself have to pay now what I have not eaten nor drunk.

LACO. (g.) Noun, merchandise which has more deceptive aspects than substance; more apparent than real. And from this are derived: the reasons guised with more apparency than truth, are called *Laco*: as understood about the wares or merchandise of a vendor/merchant. Active verb, *manlaco*, *ilaco*, to go about the streets selling and hawking different kinds of wares, oil, vinegar etc. *Maglaco*, to deal in merchandising, like the merchant. P. 1. What is being sold; *Paglaco*, that one in

which the wares are dealt or traded upon. P. 3. past, *lecoanan*, or *paglacuan*, to whom it is sold. Idiomatically, *E mo co lalacoanan*, or, *paglacoan*, *uling emo co sucat pagtubuan*, said to one whom they fear is wishing to take advantage of them. *Calacuan*, the merchandise.

LACSA. (pp.) Ten thousand.

LACTAO. (dipht.) Active verb, *lactao*, and its infinitive, *manlactao*, to make intervals (in space, or time) by-pass, omit intentionally. P. 3. past, *Lictauan*, what is omitted or by-passed. *Ma*, to become omitted, or overlooked; *manga*, if many.

LAC-CUAY. (cor.) *Malac-cuay*, *marayo*. Simply hearing it, it means very very far, distant.

LACUAN. (pp.) Irregular passive. *Lalacuan*, *licuan*, *lacuan*, to leave behind; infinitive, *Manlacuan*, act. P. 3. Who is left behind. *Lacuanan*, and in its tense, *Lacuananan*, the passive of the variation: *Panlacuan*, the thing left behind /abandoned. *Malacuan*, become left behind. See *Lacao*.

LACUAS. (pc.) Adverb, more, much.

LACUSUT. (a.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manlacusut*, and *Maglacusut*, to rub the body against, or cast it on the floor, when one is in a bad mood to comply with what is commanded of him. See *Lucasuc*, *Lapiring*.

LAGA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilaga*, *manlaga*, to cook, in general. P. 1. past, *Ligâ*, or *linagâ*, what is cooked. *Pilagan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive; *Ma*, abundance of cooking; past, *Melagâ*, became well cooked. *Emalagâ*, potential. Also, *lagalagâ*, hen coop, like, an open cage/ poultry yard.

LAGAD. (pp.) Noun, sparseness, rareness, even of species, manner of doing anything, or badly woven (texture), or their scarcity. Neutral verb, *lumagad*, and that of *Ma*, become sparse, rare. *Malagad*, rare times: verb: to make sparce, distancing one from the other. P. 1. that which is made sparse, or distant from another. *Calagaran*, like *calagad*, *malagad*, at rare times.

LAGADGAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, to tinkle/sound by dragging the end/tip of a pole being carried behind and touching the ground. P. 1. what is carried or dragged behind at the other end and producing such sound. P. 3. past, *Legadgaran*, that which is dragged behind and makes that sound upon striking against something.

LAGAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, future, *Làgay*, and that of *Mi*, to bring out to view, to expose to view; it is also neutral and active, *manlagay*. P. 1. past, *Legay* – what is brought out to view. P. 3. to whom it is brought to view, or the place wherein it is brought to view, the stage, or the role played in a stage play/drama. *Legayan queng papel ning Ari*, I played the role of the King. Also, *Legayanan*, one to whose view something is brought out. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and their *manğa* without *an*, those brought out to view; with *an*, those to whom it is brought to view. *Milague caco*, it issued out from me. *Calagayan, quelagayan*. I have been the source of it, and from this: self pollution, like *Cabaitan*. Also, *lagayan*, adjective, is said of the money, or the rice set aside for expenses, or which is besides what is intended for expenses. Also, *Lagay*, (corrid.) prospect, state, office, rote. (See *Tilalagay*.) P. 3. that, wherein.

LAGANAP. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to spread, like the plague, to defeat/invoke, like the locusts and the like. P. 3. the place occupied. *Leganapan*, past, formally said of the goodwill, or care that is extended. *Laganap alub*, one who cares about all. *Macalaganap*, being extensive, and is said of a prostitute catering to all. *Mi*, with *an*, the occupied: verb. *Mi*, transitive.

LAGANAS. (pp.) Adjective, describing a sudden heavy shower, and of one who works for a little while with a strong effort, then leaves the work alone: French fury / takes a French leave.

LAGANĠAN. (pp.) Noun, crucible for gold, a brazier for silver, a forge for iron, and

this is where the fire is set on, like, the *calang*.

LAGAP. (pp.) Neutral verb, said of one who is able, and has the head for everything, (a know-all), v. g. if there are many things to be attended to, which no other person could do even half-way, he does, he disposes and attends to all of them. P. 3. past, *Legapanan*, the object to which, like all the things attended to and disposed of. *Malegapanan ya*, an adjective describing such a person; the P. 3. is also said about one who extends his power or sovereignty, like over a neighboring land, or over his own, which sometimes is mistaken for *laganap*. *Milaganapan*, and *mengalaganapan*, of *Mi*, with *an*.

LAGAPAC. (pp.) Noun, a loud crackle of a thing that has fallen violently, like a big tree; also a burst of laughter. Neutral verb the tree making a crackling sound as it falls, or as it breaks, or as it burns. And the crackle of big drops of rain in a strong and heavy shower; they say, *Ing lagapac ning uran*. *Micalagapac*, sound of great crackle/creaking of many falling things, and of those making guffaws, *Ma*, abundance of the same.

LAGARI. (pp.) Noun, a saw. Active verb and its infinitive, *lagari, manlagari*, to saw. P. 1. past, *Legari*, the saw. P. 2. past, the same, what is sawn. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi* with *an*, the place, or the saw dust. *Pipanlagarian*, the same, but in a different manner.

LAGAS. (pp.) Adjective, a thing fallen, like a tooth, a step of the stairs, a leaf. Active verb and its infinitive, *lumagas, manlagas*, to cause such objects to fall, *Lagasan da ca ipan*; *Ma*, neutral and its *manğa*, without *an*, the things fallen, pulled out, or destroyed.

LAGÁS. (corrid.) Neutral verb, future, *Lagás*, said of a hard object, like a grain of sand introduced into the mouth and clinks or grates as it is caught between the teeth while munching food. *Lagáslagás ya*, if there are several grains grating between

the teeth upon munching or masticating the food, or a single grain of sand grating many times.

LAGAT. (pp.) Adjective, stewed/sautéed. *Lagat à parao*, *lagat à ito*. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilagat*, *manlagat*, to cook, to stew, to sauté. P. 2. past, *linàgat*, or *legàtan*, that which is stewed. Also, *lagát à babi*, the fatness, or corpulence of a pig. *Lagatán*, a man or beast that has thick fat. *Malàgat*, abundance of fat.

LAGAUA. (pc.) Adverb, shortly, swiftly, v. g. *Mecapalagaua*, like *saguli*: *Malagaua*, adjective, *Malagauang casalesayan*, short explanation, short history. Neutral verb, what transpired in a short time, or quickly transpired, v. g. *linagaua yang mearing pisamban*, The church was finished in a short time; *Lalagauamong biye ding tauo*, *lalagauamong biye ding tauo*: there is some difference, find it, don't be lazy! (Man's life is only too short. Men's lives quickly transpire.) *Malagaua*, that which is short.==*Malagauat sabit salita*, a Pampango way of indicating that he is coming to the end of the story, by reducing it to a few words. The reason he gives is hardly perceptible, he says *sabit salita*, at the end of a story, or narration, not telling in detail all what had transpired. Also, *Malalagaua*, very shortly, like *mayapayap*. If he has to tarry, he says by way of irony, *Malagaua ya pin sang macao*, Yes he is leaving shortly, that is, he is tarrying. *Mangalagaua*, like *mangagalang*. P. 1. that which, or the motive. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Milalagaua*, *milagaua*, passive. *Pilalagauanan*, *pilagauanan*, *pilagaua*. One who acts with utmost brevity, or one who is in a hurry. *Macapilagaua*, potential.

LAGDA. (pp.) Design, sketch – rarely used.

LAGLAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilaglag*, *manlaglag*, to part from one's company/group, either by a positive action, like a hen parting with its grown-up chick, or has parted purposely, like one

who leaves his companions. P. 1. one who is cast away, or is left in this manner. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. variation: *manğa*, *mangalaglag*, the chicks. Neutral verb of *Ma*, one who is left behind, or separated from the rest, like cows which are left behind on the streets, and have not followed the others, or those having slow or sick horses, could not catch up with, or follow the rest: with its *manga*, *mangalaglag*, it denotes bananas that fall from the bunch, because they are separated from the rest. *Pailaglag ca*, means to separate one's self, like from companions, you no longer go with them. But if there is some danger, *Eca pailaglag*, do not be left behind.

LAGMAC. (pp.) Distinct from *lagpac*, which means the crashing sound of any falling part of an object; *lagmac* means the fall of the whole, like a dilapidated house, not the falling of one room, but the fall of the whole. *Non milagmac ing Banua*, *maracap la ngan sang daguis*, if the Heavens falls/sky falls, all the rats would be caught. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to fall totally thus. P. 1. what is made to fall in this manner. *Maca*, become fallen thus. An active infinitive, *manlagmac*.

LAGNAT. (pp.) Noun, fever. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to be afflicted with fever. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. They would say, *Non malagnat ya ing caladua*, it means, if there is love-sickness, or restlessness of the heart / sadness of the love-sick. *Manga*, if many, a construct of *Ma*. To say that something is badly cooked, it is hardly hot, *Emelagnat man*.

LAGO. (g.) Noun, tenderness, softness, like a green fruit, or the shoot of a plant. *Calaguan*, like *capalayan*. *Manlago*, the tree producing young shoots. Idiomatically, used of the beauty of a woman, and *malagu ya catauan*, is said because it is still tender, like the body of a little boy, or girl. At times they simply say tenderness, or freshness, *mura ya pa*, or *saguiua ya pa*. P. 3. to pluck the shoots or fruits, or spikes of palay before it is time,

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because even if not ripe or mature, they are tender. *Leguan*, is not only past tense, but also in abstract. *Ma*, neutral, to become tender. *Mi*, of competence, etc.

LAGOLO. (g.) Slightly different from *Galogo*.

LAGPAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlagpac*, *ilagpac*, to tumble down suddenly. P. 1. that which, or with which. P. 3. the same, *Ligpac*, also that which. *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Ma*, become tumbled. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Construct of *Ma* and *Mi*: *manğa*, without *an*. Also, *Lagpac* is said what of comes suddenly, like small-pox (viral disease), difficulties, etc. Neutral verb, it is said of destroying something in order to escape, like a wall from which to jump.

LAGPUS. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become loosened, what is badly tied/ bound, and its *Manğa*. Also said of one who goes beyond, goes over. See *Tagpus*.

LAG-GUAC. (cor.) Neutral verb, said of the putrefaction, which is ready to dissipate, or break out, like in an abscess, tumor, and worse, like those who die tumefied/ swollen, when the swelling is about ready to break, or be dissipated.

LAGUAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, the rumbling of the intestines due to flatulence. *Lagalaguac*, frequentative. *Laguac* is that rumbling sound made by the oars when they are rowed. Also, to cause that sound. *Palaguacan*, the oar.

LAG-GUAY. (clipped, diphthong) Noun, length and stretch. Tallness, or lankiness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become lanky. *Laguelaguay*, said of the tall and graceless person who has to stay at the side of every room for being tall and gaunt.

LAG-GUIO. (cor.) Noun, name, appellation. P. 1. like *Palagguio*, that which is given as a name, or surname. *Palagyoan*, which sometimes is equivalent to, to regard or to speak of, v. g. the Jews regarded Christ as one of the evildoers: *Ba ren palaggioan marauac pa carela ding managuit*. So that those who see Him would (name Him) regard Him as worse than the evil men.

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Milagui, two who have the same name. *Calaggio*, one of them. *Maquilaggio*, not the one in regard to the other, but in regard to the Saint whose name he bears. *Paquilagui*oan, the Saint. *Pilagguioan ta la*, let us give them the same name. *Piquilagyo ta la*, the Saint is understood. *Micalagio*, those who have been given the same name, just recently, and from this, *Paquilagui*oan *que y Santiago*, I bear the name of St, James, or I am named after St. James.

LAGUIT. (pp.) Noun, slime, like that which is found on a beam, or a receptacle. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manlaguit*, to produce it. *Laguitan*, that which has it, with *an*.

LAGUITIC. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to creak, squeak, like a bed. *Lagalaguitic*, the creaking of a weak timber, or piece of wood that is very close to breaking. *Micalaguitic*, creaking in many parts.

LAGUC. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Laguclaguc*, to sip/sap the mucous, like what children are used to doing.

LAGUNTAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Micalaguntac*, said of the rain that keeps on pouring hard. *Milaguntacan cong uran*, I was caught by a sudden shower, different from *Miuranan*.

LAGUSAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to bubble up noisily, like a crocodile, or a fish surfacing on the water. *Micalagusao*, *ilagalagusao*, frequentative. See *Tagusao*.

LAGUSGUS. (pp.) Syncopate of *Laguntac*, and also said of one who makes a noise by running among the thickets, like the deer.

LAGUTUC. (pp.) Neutral verb, *lagutuc*, to crackle, like the timber/beam of a house that could not support the weight, either because of thinness, or because of rottenness; when it begins to crackle/creak, it is *Laguitic*, breaking, when it has broken, it is *Lagutuc*; *lagalagutuc*, or, *micalagutuc*, to creak /crackle little by little/slowly.

LAYA. (pp.) Noun, Ginger. *Ma*, abundance of ginger.

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LAYAC. (pc.) Noun, refuse, sweepings, garbage. Neutral verb, go on having refuse/garbage; also in big gatherings of people, or beasts, it is said, *Lalayac*, *malalayac la*. *Ma*, of abundance; past, *Melayac*, like *meracala*; active infinitive, *manlayac*, to dirty the place by throwing out refuse, like one chewing *buyo*. P. 3. past, *Leyacan*, or, *Pinlayacan*, the place.

LAYAG. (pp.) Noun, the sail, sea voyage. Neutral verb, *lumayag*, to sail, to navigate. *Mag*, navigating, sailing. P. 3. past, *Leyagan*, the boat that is rigged with a sail, or the point of arrival, destination, or place of arrival, like *Paglayagan*.

LAYAO. (dipht.) See *Palayao*.

LAYAS. (pp.) Adjective, *Pusang layas*, stray cat, *damulag a layas*, stray carabao, like a Moor without the Lord; which means extremely free, not knowing a fixed place (wild). Neutral verb, to be restless, of a roving disposition, become a vagabond, who has nowhere to rest, no permanent place to rest. *Layaslayas*, frequentative. P. 3. past, *Leyasan*, or, *leyas leyan*, the places wandered through. *Ma*, neutral, like cattle that roam or stray in the mountains.

LAYO. (pp.) Adjective, a thing well cooked on the outside, but rare in the inside. *Ma*, become cooked in this manner; also, the sun reflected on a white object.

LAIID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlaid*, *lairan*, to baste meat on the spit. P. 1. the feather/brush used in basting, or the lard P. 2. past, *Leiran*, that which is basted, or the one who basted. *Milairan*, *menğalairan*, the object(s) basted or larded.

LAIYI. (pp.) Noun, A point, like that of a knife. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilaiyi*, *manlaiyi*, to draw the point. P. 1. the pointed knife, past, *Leiyi*. P. 2. past, *Leiyi*: and by the first that which. Also, neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become pointed, or be sharp-pointed, like the horns of a carabao.

LAIN. (pp.) Noun, leaves or stems of the *gandus* (*gabi/yam*).

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LAYOG. (pp.) Adjective, high, towering, like the palm trees, a tower. *Linayugan*, one that has great height, like the palm that is higher than the others.

LAYON. (pp.) Adverb, and going ahead, proceeding further, besides this, or that. *Layon queta*, *Layon naman*, continuing from what we are saying, or adding a line to our prayer, *layun naman maniuwala con masakit*, furthermore, I firmly believe. *Layon a asias*, a post going beyond the top, that is, going up higher. Neutral verb, going ahead, going further, *Lumayon ca*, or, *layun ca po*, Please go ahead, proceed further, please come inside. P. 1. past, *Leyon*, one who went further. And also, *Leyon cong mine queti*, I have been to my business, and I proceeded here. I have entered and come up to here, without calling. And from this, to shelter, or to lodge one into your house. Neutral verb, to let someone into the house, like the guest, the lodger. P. 3. *Leyonan*, the house, or the owner of the house, to make someone to come inside/ admit him inside the house and give him lodging. *Panlayonan*, to whom. Of a child who has not come to the point of being baptized, or a fruit that has not reached ripeness, it is said, *Emilayon*, he has not gone further, or has not passed to the point that he had to arrive at.

LAIYPAN. (pp.) Noun, a centipede. *Telalaiypan*, said of a certain needlework. *Ma*, with abundance of centipedes.

LALA. (pp.) Adjective, a woven object, like a palm-mat. Active verb, *lumala*, and its infinitive, *manlala*, to weave a mat, or weave something in this manner, like *sauali*. P. 2. that which is woven. *Ma*, to become woven, and also *Malala*, cannot be. (?-vqs)

LALA. (g.) *Ma*, Neutral, to become shortened/ cut, like the cane of rattan, with a knife.

LALAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *Lalab*, *manlalab*, to spend prodigally. P. 3. *Panlalaban*, the things spent by the heaps, like the extravagant

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spender spending many things, except his own.

LALABANG. (pp.) Noun, Feeding place for animals, or manger.

LALAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, *ilalac*, to open the legs to let something pass through between them. P. 1. past, *Lelac*, the open legs, or other things which are close or joined to one another, like the fingers. P. 3. to whom, or for which they are opened. Active infinitive, *Palalacan*, that which. *Maglalac*, with intent, not more than to open them. *Piglalacan co man sana queca, sucat mo nacong bayaranan*, says an aggrieved one who wants to collect a debt. I may have given you enough allowance, but you ought to pay me now.

LALAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lalag, manlalag, lalagan*, to cut into pieces, or divide into chunks. P. 1. past, *lelag*. P. 2. past, *Lelagan*, that which. *Ma*, and *manga*, to become cut into pieces or in chunks. Sometimes it is said of rotten meat, which falls apart into pieces.

LALAY. (dipht.) *Malalay, melalay*, to become done, with much time, or gently. *Macacalalay, macalalay*, to proceed softly, like in knocking, to proceed gently, like in carrying. P. 1. that which. P. 2. *Pacalalayan, pecalalay*, the same, like in the handling of delicate things.

LALAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the fruit becoming ripe. *Malalay*, said of that which have reach maturity or ripeness at home, without suffering any wastage.

LALAM. (pp.) Preposition, under, opposite of above. *Lalam balay*, under the house. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become under, or deep, and from this, a deep pit/hole. Adjective, *Malalam*, deep, profound. P. 1. what is placed below/under, or made deeper, like putting below, *Y lalamo que yang susulat mo*. Place it below what you are writing. P. 3. past, *Lelaman*, what becomes under by placing another on top: active infinitive, *manlalam*, to place many things under, or to make it deeper. *Panlalam* what is placed below, and cause

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it to become deep. *Calalaman*, abstract. *Calalalaman*, or, *calalamlalaman*, superlative, deepest, (*abyss*).

LALANG. (pc.) Noun, virtue, faculty, propriety of understanding and wisdom. With which difficult things are contrived, designed, thought out, invented, facilitated, made easy. *Maglalang* is one who contrives, facilitates, artifices with ingenuity and wisdom, *Ing Guinutang Dios iyan miglalang quing banua't labuad*. Our Lord God is the maker of these beautiful contraptions of the heavens and the earth. P. 3. what is artificed. So it fits, or says well of those who have discovered, or invented ingenious things, like the clock, the watch and other things, which we call ingenious, including the artifices of a simpleton. And also all ways of lifting easily very heavy objects; and because of that, it is said that one prefers to use a smooth tongue rather than force: this too is *Lalang*. And it is not expressed by *Alit*, which is cunningness, or deceptive astuteness. *Milalang, milalang*, Passive. *Pilalang, pilalang*, speaking of strong intent, like one who is hard-pressed by enemies and is contriving ardently to free himself from the situation, or to gain victory over them, or to maintain his own stand. The passive is the person or thing, v. g. *Pilalang ta lang casalang*, let us outsmart the enemy, or, *ing pamaquisalang tamo*, let us be smart/astute in our battles/struggles, or in facing the enemy. *Mipaglalang*, with company. *Maca*, potential: be able to contrive, or deceive, to scheme, or conspire.

LALAQUI. (pp.) Noun, The male, in a more profane sense, a man. *Calalaqui*, connoting male genitals. *Magcalalaqui*, to become a remarkable, notable man, v. g. Goliath. And he asked if there was a man who would confront him, *Atin magcalalaqui*, and he himself was one. P. 3. *Pagcalalaquina'non* (note the 'n.) *Goliath, ding tauo Israel*. Goliath was daring the manhood of the Israelites.

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Calalaquinan, quelalaquinan, the state of being manly, or, all men, collectively; manliness, the male population, the family of the groom. *Maglalaqui*, a woman playing the role of a man, or dresses like a man. *Maglalaqui ya, binalalaqui, linalaqui*, a manly woman, tomboyish. *Linalaqui ya, lalaquiyan, lalalaquiyan, lelaquiyan*, said of a woman who does things that are proper on, for a *lalaqui*, like if she were in court, the woman treads out, or would speak out like a man. *Lalaquiyan cong pamanğaloco*, contrary to *Babaiyan cong...* etc.

LALAT. (pp.) Adverb, scarcely, hardly able, with difficulty, with effort. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

LALI. (g.) Active verb, *ilali, manlali*, to sustain, to support, like a sick person, so he could walk, or an old person so he could go up, or come down, a dull person so he would not fall, or a burning firewood so it will not fall out of the stove. P. 2. what is supported. *Macalali*, become steadied. *Milali*, with company.

LALIC. (pp.) Noun, lathe wheel, the work at a spinning wheel. Active verb, *ilalic, manlalic*, to shape by turning the wheel. P. 1. the instrument, that with which. P. 2. past, *Lelican*, what is lathed. *Làlican*, the lathe wheel, with all its equipment/ gear. Also, adjective, *Tapac á lalic*, said of antique plates, with certain kind of finish and color.

LALIP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lalip, manlalip*, to slice bread or other things for fritters. P. 1. cut with what. P. 2. what is sliced or cut up. See *Ilis*, and the more often used *Guili*.

LALO. (g.) Noun, excess, in general. Materially and formally. And also, an adjective, that who/which exceeds. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to exceed, (to excel, to surpass) and its infinitive, *Manğa. Malalo*, abundance of excess. P. 3. past, *Leluan*, what is exceeded. P. 1. That in which one exceeds. *Maca*, , to become exceeding, and I don't give more Spanish equivalents than the ones it would

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admit, because from this are derived many that would confuse its proper meaning, // *Palalô*, to cause it to exceed; *Ipalalô*, one who is regarded with excess. *Palalo ra ca can Juan*, I give you a preference over Juan, here it means, place you ahead of Juan, but it has to be with an excess of regard. This is *facere facere, refieri*. Watch out! *Sicapat yang palalo co queca*, it is the same. *Quepalaluan da can sicapat*. Thus is what the root requires. *Pailalo*, distinguished from the simple *Palalo*, like *sacab* is distinct from *paisacab*. Confer the particle *Pay*. Also, *palalo*, this *Pa* is from from those in Chap. 4 in the Guidelines (*ADLP – Bergaño*). They are adjectives, that is, the one which makes more and more, or with much intensity, what is expressed by the root. *Palalo* is one who has a disordered desire to exceed/ excel, and to exceed more, and thus is haughty, arrogant, overproud. *Magpalalo*, to exercise or use the *palalo*: to brag, to boast, to become vainglorious, become proud. *Pagpalaluan*, to brag against whom. *Ipaglalo*, what is bragged about. *Capalaluan*, abstract. *Capagpalaluan*, vainglory as an action. *Mipagpalalo*, with company, to outdo one another, Also, *Mangalalo, mengalalo*, one who is jealous. P. 1. past, *Pengalalo*, the object of jealousy, of whom one is jealous, the one who loves another more than me. P. 3. past, *Pengalaluan*, envying one who is better loved than I am. *Mipangalo*,* (*mipanğalalo? vqs*), with company, like two suitors. *Pipangalaloan*, the object of rivalry, jealousy, the *dalaga*. *Mapanğalalo*, abundance of jealousy, extremely jealous.

LALO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilalo, manlalo*, to defend another. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. // Regular.

LAMAC. (pp.) Noun, a gift brought from a long trip. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilamac, manlamac*, to give someone a gift from a trip abroad. P. 1. the gift, and also to whom it is given. P. 3. *Lemacanan*,

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past, it is always the person who is given the gift.

LAMAD. (pp.) Noun, the thin film between the thick skin and the flesh. See *Amad*.

LAMAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and *Maglamay*, to keep watch/vigil at night, to stay awake at night to work. P. 3. past, *Lemayan*, or *piglamayan*, the object of the vigil, or the work done throughout the night, or late at night. P. 1. *Ding tauo ilang ilamay quing galauan*. It is people who stay up awake for an activity or for the task.

LAMAN. (corrid.) Adjective, all that is contained, or is enclosed in another thing, be it materially, or formally contained, that is *Laman*. Active verb, future, *Laman*, and its infinitive, *ilaman*, *lamnan*, *manlaman*, to contain; it is not putting a thing inside, which is *ilub*, although it maybe the same, it should not be confused with it. P. 1. past, *Leman*, what is contained inside. P. 3. past, *Limnan* (syncope), the container, like the pitcher/ ewer. *Lamnan me ing saru*. Put water in the pitcher. *Maca*, what is contained in, like money in the drawers/ writing table. Or the meaning contained in the written word. *Calamnan*, the substance /content, used alone in the formal sense, *Ing calamnan ning surat*, the content of the letter; but not *Calamnan ning petaca*, but *ing laman ning petaca*, what is contained in the purse. *Malaman*, abundance of content/meaning, like a pouch, or bag full of peso bills. Also, *malaman* is the text, or word full of mysteries, meanings. *Mi* with *an*. *Milamnan*, *palaman*, those leaves which are placed inside the *Pisigaruan*, is an adjective, but it means to say what is placed as a *laman*, content. Note that in the formal sense, there is only the simple P. 1., like, *Ilaman mo quing lub mo*, or *Ipalaman mu quing lub mu*. But the frequentative // is only for the material content, therefore, *Pepalamnane ya*, v. g. if the nominative is inanimate, its meaning is like, *Limnaneya*; if it is an animate, either it is bewitched like those who have

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to throw up palay, which the Pampango has placed in previously, or it is a woman who gets impregnated. Also, the same root and its infinitive means to separate meat from the bones, like what is done by the butcher, or the cook, or deboning a fish, to separate the flesh from the spines of a fish. P. 3. *Lamnan*, *lemanan*, (no syncope), the bone or the spine from which the meat or flesh is separated. Also, a Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Mangalaman*, to yield a lot of meat/flesh. *Milamanan*, *Mi*, with *an*. *Tinubu ya laman*, *calamnan na*: the formation/ enjoyment of the flesh at its vigor, like *casampatana*. *Laman cati*, all the flesh/ meat that would violate the fasting and abstinence on vigil days. Meat that does not thrive in the water is *bulbulan*; *laman danum*, its opposite, is fish, or what lives more in the water, than on land. *Laman cati*, those that thrive on land, not in the water. For the well informed, it is simply *laman (carne)*, meat, but it contains all that is contained or included under the skin of the walking animal. (?). *Laman balayan*, literally, the tripes of the town, just like in a man, the tripes are parts of lesser importance, so these are the common people/citizens. *Laman ning dalan*, those who are always on the streets, not staying put in the house; they are the bad elements for the community of the Religious.

LAMANG. (pp.) *Lamanglamang ya*, said of any thing that is just there, with nobody caring about it, like a book just lying there, or a live one, like a child, nobody cares about. // *Palamanglamang*. one who is thus unconcerned about a thing. *Palamanglamangan*, the thing materially or formally let alone. *Capilan man eca macabalbal non palamanglamangan mo ing pamagdala mo, o ing bangà?* To one who has not yet put a bridle to control the horse *Capilan man e naca inabo, non palamanglamangan mo ya. Iniapin quing nanomang daraptan ning tauo, ena palamanglamangan*. And when one commends something to a person who does

not have the same satisfaction over what may happen. *Palamanglamang*, that is, he may do it, or may not do it. *Mag*, reciprocal. *Magpalamang*, v, g, one who neglects his body, sick or not. P. 3. *Pagpalamangan*, what is left alone in this manner. See *Anam*, *panlamang*, See *Pan*.

LAMAS. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is incorporated/intimately united to another, v. g. a dagger, which is supposed to be made of iron, is said *Lamas yang pataram*, made of steel as well as of iron. Because it is *Lamas*, it is redundant to say it has some steel, for all daggers have it. *Macalamas ne quing casalanan*, is not simply saying he is in sin, but engulfed in sin and saturated with evil. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilamas*, *manlamas*, to incorporate in this manner. P. 1. the ingredient. P. 3. the recipient, v. g., the iron. *Mi*, *milamas*, or, *milalamas*, with company. Idiomatically, those grappling together, or battling one another fiercely.

LAMAT. (corrid.) Noun, a crack, break, rent, like in a flagstone. *Ma*, to become cracked in this manner. *Maquilamat*, to have a crack. *Lamatlamat*, to become cracke in many places. Idiomatically, said of those who have had some break, or some falling out in the past, and has been mended., but coming upon one another, it becomes open again, or renewed; v. g., they have quarreled and for another reason. The Pampangos and we also do not say it thus, but we say, *Sadyang lamat*, *iniapin tinulun masican*. There was already the same crack, that is why the leak is now greater, or, There was this old thin crack, it has now become wide open.

LAMBAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lambac*, *manlambac*, to break out through what surrounds them, or through the fence in order to escape, or formally, from some law. P. 2. that which breaks out, // to permit, allow, or to consent. P. 3. *Palambacan*, one who leaves, breaks out, or passes through.

LAMBAY. (dipht.) Noun, the length, like that of a measuring rod. *Malambay*, or, *malambayan*, said of a long thing that reaches a great distance, like a rope that is cast into the sea. Which extends very far. P. 1. *Ilambay*, or, (note) *Ilambayan*, past, *Limbe*, or *limbayan*, also *palambay*, or, *palambayan*, give it more string, like what boys do with their kites, so the kites could soar higher. Idiomatically, y *Pedro malambe ya panimanman caco*. Pedro has a longer, or farther vision than I have, or, Pedro sees farther than what I could see.

LAMBAL. (pp.) Noun, the thread for sewing silk, or cotton. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlambal*, *lambalan*, to make or cut a length of thread from the spool. P. 3. the spool, or skein. *Calambalan*, one length of thread for the needle. *Pa*, *palambal*, to provide a needle with a length of thread. P. 1. the thread. P. 3. that which is to be sewn with such a thread, like a *baro*, dress.

LAMBANG. (pp.) Noun, split bamboo, or stick on which the *Salauay* of the roofing is encased; no longer used. Active verb and its infinitive, *Imaglambang*, to fish with the *salacab*. The concept is to move about dipping the trap (*salacab*) here or there, to see if there are fishes. Idiomatically, to make a try, here or there, to provide an answer, to ascertain in this way, what one does not know. i. e. guessing this or guessing that. *Maglambang ca mo*, or, *lalambangan ca mo*, you are as it were using the *salacab* for a *lambang*. P. 3. the place, and materially, the fish; formally that which one desires to the sure of. See *Pasumala*, *itulus*, *magpatulus*.

LAMBANGAN. (pp.) Noun, rice dispenser, the receptacle/ vessel intended for putting in it the cleaned rice destined to be used for cooking. To those who always have to eat, they have to pound it first on the pestle, for it had not been provided before hand, they would say, *Iyan lambangan da ing asung*. The pestle serves as their rice dispenser.

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LAMBAT. (pp.) Noun, duration of time. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to endure a length of time, to last a long time. P. 1. the motive, and that which it detains. *Macalambat*, of intensity, past, *mecalambat*. *Magcalambat*, of intent, like *Magcabanal*. *Pagcalambatan*, the business/enterprise. Also, *Lambat*, a fishing net with large strings/cords. Also the padded ring for adjusting the fit of a *torong*: active infinitive, *manlambat*.

LAMBILAMBI. (pp.) Noun, the colored wattles of a cock, or the loose fold of skins hanging under the throat of an ox.

LAMBING. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to hang, or be hanging, like the tattered sleeve, or clothes of an old woman. P. 1. and its frequentative, or Passive, that which is let hanging in this manner, *lambing lambing*, clinging with endearment. *Malambing*, like *malambis*.

LAMBIS. (pp.) or, *Calambisan*, the caress and cajoling of a child. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and *Mag*, to cajole half-crying and asking for something. P. 3. to whom a child is *Malambis*, clinging to, full of endearment, like, a *Pasaua*, *maiqui*, *malambing*.

LAMBO. (pp.) Noun, lankiness, leanness. *Lambuan*, adjective.

LAMBUYUC. (pp.) Noun, the hollow, or rounded indention/curve, or concavity made by a hammock, a pouch, or a moneybag. Neutral verb, to become indented or concave in this way, *lalambuyuc*, *linambuyuc*, *lambuyuc*, because of the weight of its contents, which causes this indention; opposite of *Umbug*, convexity.

LAMBUT. (pp.) Noun, softness, and with *lub*, formal or moral softness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become soft, to soften. *Malambut*, adjective, soft, pliant, tender. P. 1 and P. 2. what is softened, or becomes soft. Frequentative: *lambutlambut*. *Palambutan*, *calambutan*, like *casampatan*.

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LAMID. (corrid.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become soft, like rotten or putrefying meat, or rotten fruits, *Malamid á laman*.

LAMIRAN. (pp.) Noun, mountain cat.

LAMLAM. (pp.) *Ma*, neutral, to become soft, like silk, tender leaves. *Malamlam a pilubluban*, cold, tepid, without fervor. *Marimla lub*, one who is not annoyed, even if offended. *Malamlam a gámat*, who tarries for one year in what another could do in an hour. Slow foot.

LAMO. (pp.) Noun, bamboo raft, used in crossing the river, or to ride on along the river, or to transport the rice seedlings. P. 1. that which is put on the raft.

LAMOC. (pp.) Noun, little pieces of coins, like the *sicaualos*, in contrast to the pesos. Active verb, *ilamuc*, *manlamoc*, to break/exchange into small denominations. P. 2. what is broken or exchanged, like the peso, past *Lemoc*, // by the P. 1. and P. 3, the coins of lesser value.

LAMOCOC. (pp.) Noun, inner rind of the *luyos* fruit (betel nut). Active verb and its infinitive, *lamococ*, *manlamococ*, to crumple clothes, paper, causing it to *lamocot*. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, *malamococ*, to become crumpled. See *Lulupit*.

LAMOD. (pp.) Adjective, bruised/pounded object. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlamod*, *lamuran*, to pound P. 2, that which is pounded, past, *Lemod*. *Ma*, *malamod*, to become pounded.

LAMON. (pp.) Noun, land that has plenty of water, and grows grass.

LAMOS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilamos*, *manlamos*, to rub with the sap of herbs, like, on a sick person. P. 1. rub with what. P. 2. past, *Lemusan*, on whom.

LAMPA. (g.) Noun, weakness (physical and moral). *Ma*, to become weak.

LAMPACAN. (pp.) Noun, a vessel with water so ants could not climb up.

LAMPAY. (dipht.) Noun, a bowl larger than the *sulyao*.

LAMPAN. (pp.) Adjective, cooked fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *lampan*, *ilampán*

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- manlampan, to cook fish, not using any condiments. P. 1. the cooked fish.
- LAMPIN.** (pp.) Noun, diapers, swaddling cloth. Active verb and its infinitive, ilampin, manlampin, to swaddle the baby/infant. P. 1. and P. 3 are indifferent, they can mean the diapers, or the infant: Limpinan.
- LAMPONG.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, lampong, manlampong, to break plates by a blow/smash, or other tiles in a hearth. P. 2. what is broken. *Ma*, and its *mang*a, to become smashed thus: *Melampong capog*, a malediction.
- LAMUYUNG.** (pp.) Noun, little fruits; they are medicinal, and red in color.
- LANAM.** (corrid.) Noun, the smell of fish, or, and crocodiles, and *Gaudyot malanam*, they mean, row faster, there is a crocodile coming. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to smell thus. If for a time after they are caught, the fish exhudes this smell its P. 3. of *Ca*, *Calanaman*, opposite of *Bangluan*, *Canyamanan*.
- LANAT.** (corrid.) Adjective, withered. Like a leaf, or flower. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Ma*, to become withered/ to wither. Also *Palanatan*, that which is caused, or let to wither.
- LANDA.** (pp.) Noun, a shaft, like that of a lance: *gaud*. Active verb and its infinitive, ilanda, manlanda, to put a shaft or handle. P. 1. Any of the two. *Maca*, being with a shaft/handle. Also, *Landa*, a cape for mourning. Also the cape, the *bongbong*, or *mantilla*., women's shawl. *Maca*, be with a *landa*: *Maglanda*, like *magcupia*, to wear a *landa*. P. 3. *Paglandan*, like *pagcupian*.
- LANDAY.** (dipht.) Noun, a strip of bamboo; and this is what they call the flooring of their houses, composed of many pieces of these bamboo strips: Active verb and its infinitive, landayan, manlanday, to make flooring with these strips of bamboo. P. 3. The house, or place; and of the banca, very wide in *lunas*, they say, *Malandaya*. Maglanday na camo, just sleep on the

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- bamboo flooring without any mat, or any beddings.
- LANDANG.** (pp.) Noun, indisposition of the body. *Malandang langdang co*, I am somewhat indisposed.
- LANDI.** (pp.) Noun, Immodesty, debauchery, (opposite of *Datna*), impudence of a woman. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become impudent. P. 3. with whom, such as pinching, or pulling the ear. *Maglandi*, like *magdatna*; *paglandian*, 3. the object of immodest approaches. This can happen by chance, or on purpose, but from this, even though she may be sincere, she is still regarded like a harlot, lewd, like a prostitute. *Malandi*, the same as *Talandi*, and of a man, *talasa*. See *Talasa*. *Mipag*, with company.
- LANDOC.** (pp.) See *Yucub*, more often used, and means the same as this. *Maca*, the jawbone is more protruding below.
- LANIC.** (corrid.) Active verb and its infinitive, ilanic, manlanic, to press closely, or weave closely, like the railings, or the *sauali*. P. 1. and P. 2. *Lenic*, that which. *Ma*, to become thickly or closely woven.
- LANLANAN.** (pp.) Passive verb, to estimate roughly, and also the thing estimated, like how it may be contained, or how much it can contain. Frequentative, *Lanlanlanlanan*, go on estimating roughly.
- LANUBO.** (pp.) Noun, a shoot, a new growth, that comes out from an uprooted tree, or out of the trunk that is left after cutting, and the new growth/shoots of canes and trees which are not yet sturdy, are called *Lanubo*.
- LANOC.** (pp.) Neutral verb, to become softened, to sway, like a long lance, or a tall and lanky woman. *Lanoclanoc*, frequentative.
- LANSAG.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manlansag, to throw by flinging, like plates by smashing them. P. 2. the smashed plates. *Ma*, and its *manga*, become flung, smashed, or broken into pieces, like a ship against the rocks during a storm.

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LANSANGAN. (pp.) Street. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilansangan*, *manlansangan*, to carry, to proclaim along the street. P. 1. and P. 2. what is carried/proclaimed. *Emoco palansangan*, says one who is in the house to one who goes along the street denouncing her, or shouting against her.

LANSI. (g.) Noun, the sediment of honey, hard sugar, or *evos*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, all this is honey becoming hardened, sugar becoming solid; to one who relates many things, all the while what he has are lies, it is said, *Malansi cang bina*: idiomatically, what appears to be honey in the jar is sugar underneath, on the surface it looks like honey, but underneath it is just sugar.

LANTA. (pp.) Synonym of *lanat*.

LANTANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilantang*, *manlantang*, to roll out, or spread a cloth, a mat, a bed. P. 1. what is laid or rolled out. P. 3. the place, also for whom. *Lantanganan meng dasay*, lay out, or unroll the mat for him. *Maca*, become laid out. See *Ladlad*.

LANTIC. (pp.) Noun, the arching, opposite of *Yucub*. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilantic*, *manlantic*, to arch something, not inwards, but outwards. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is arched. *Ma* and *manga*, become arched. *Malantic ya*, is said of one with fingers arching outwards from the hand. *Mangalantic*, said of a laggard, or lazy fellow who arches out his body very much. See *Balantic*.

LANTONG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing badly salted, that exhudes a bad smell, like, *buro*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become smelling bad. Idiomatically, *malantong* is like, *malansi*, *malarot*, *maglantong*, to make, or say flatteries. *Paglantonggan*, P. 3. the object of much flatteries. *Malantong*, wheedler, flatterer, talebearer, cajoler, like one who gives a thousand flattering excuses, when he brings few alms, and it is said even for little children.

LAÑYA. (pp.) Noun, Oil of sesame. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlanya*, to anoint;

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the verb is also reciprocal. P. 1. past, *Liñya*, the oil. P. 3. Past, *Liñyan*, the anointed. *Lañyan*, the Holy Anointing.

LAÑYAO. (dipht.) Adjective, thin, rare, sparse, like gruel, or honey. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sparse. *Malanyao*, opposite of *Marayuput*. P. 2. past, *Linyao*, what is made thin, or sparse, to thin out, or to liquefy.

LAÑYAP. (pp.) verb of *Ma*, said of what suddenly disappears, or is lost. *Melañiap ya case?* *Melañiap capug*, a curse, or malediction.

LANGAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumangab*, *manlangab*, is said of that act in which a dog barks, bites, and chases away. P. 2. past, *Lengaban*, one attacked thus, even by crocodile. Idiomatically, a piece of bamboo cane, or pole that is cut lengthwise by splitting it open at the middle. P. 2. *lebanğan*, that which is split open.

LANGALANG. (pp. // *Palangalanğan*, *pepalangalang*, one who does not count much, is not worth much, or worth remembering. See *Lamang*, and *alang*.

LANGAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilangan*, *manlangan*, to lay down something on the floor, owing it to be over something, in order to prevent it from getting soiled, or because that is what the thing requires. *Maglangan*, reciprocal, to sleep on, or stretch on the floor without any mat or cover. *Macalangán*, lying on the floor in that manner.

LANGAO. (dipht.) Noun, a fly. *Langao damulag*, a bigger species. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *langauan*, honey, or rotten meat attracting many flies. P. 2. past, *Lengauan*, what is full of flies, like the dining hall.

LANGAS. (pp.) Neutral verb, a thing sounding or grating as it is caught between the teeth, like a grain of sand in the food that one is masticating. Also, *Milalangas*, *milangas*, one gnashing his teeth when he is angry, or annoyed. *Pilalangasan*, *pilangas*, one against whom others direct a *Langangas* / against whom others gnash their teeth.

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LANGCAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, dead bodies keep on multiplying, like in a war. *Langcayan*, noun, a kind of bier, or litter whereon they carry the dead, or a load of earth. Active verb, *ilangcayan*, to carry/transport the dead, etc. on it. P. 1. that which is carried on it, like the dead, or earth/soil: past, *Lingcayan*.

LANGCAP. (pp.) Active verb, *ilangcap*, and its infinitive, *manlangcap*, to join, or connect, to match things, to form a pair. P. 1. That which. P. 3. To which. *Maca*, become joined/ paired with. *Mi*, with company. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

LANGCUAS. (pp.) Noun, a root crop, like ginger, pungent root.

LANGCUL. (pp.) Active verb, *ilangcul*, *manlangcul*, to twist, to coil, like, a rope. P. 1. and P. 2., that which, like, rattan. *Maca*, become entwined, coiled. *Mag*, reciprocal, like the snake coiling itself. *Paglangculan*, the place.

LANGCUM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *langcuman*, *manlangcum*, to put the arms around, to embrace. P. 2. the one who is embraced thus, or held captive by the arms, or hands.

LANG-GANGAN. (pp.) Noun, the head of a lance, just that. *Landa*, is in general.

LANG-GUC. (pp.) Noun, tender shoots, or tips of the creeping plant, like that of squash, *camote*, *cangcong* and other climbing/ creeping plants. Verb, *manlangguc*, to gather them; also to pluck or cut them for *guley*, vegetables. P. 3. *Linggucan*, the plant from which they are gathered/ plucked.

LANGI. (pp.) Noun, dryness, dried by the sun, or the by the wind. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become dry. *Palangian*, what is left to dry. Also, to part the grass to one side and the other, like, to make a path, or passageway/trail. See *Sanġi*.

LANGIB. (pp.) Noun, Scab 'on wounds, or crust on a wound, or ulcer. Neutral verb, to produce crust, or scab: verb form, to become crusted, and active, to remove the

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scab/crust. *Langiban*, *lenġiban*, the wound, or ulcer. P. 3.

LANGIS. (corrid.) Noun, Sesame, the plant and its seeds.

LANGITNĠIT. (pp.) Noun, the sound made by a quill over the paper, or by tearing of paper, or thin silk. Neutral verb, to sound in this manner. *Mica*, just recent/actual, much sound, like in writing with a quill.

LANGNIS. (pp.) Noun, burning of overcooked, or scorched rice, milk etc. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to emit smoke in being overcooked. *Palangnisan*, to cause it to be overburned/scorched. *Nanung malangnis quean*, what is there that smells of overburning, or scorching?

LANGO. (pp.) Noun, headache, or indisposition/pain in the head. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to feel pain in the head, to suffer a headache.

LANGOLANGO. (pp.) Noun, a toilet, or privy, porter's lodge.

LANGPAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Laganap*.

LANGPAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *langpao*, *manlangpao*, to jump/ leap in saving something. P. 3. *Lingpaoan*, what is saved thus. *Maca*, become saved thus.

LANGPAS. (pp.) See *Lansag*.

LANGPUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlangpus*, to complete/finish what is lacking. P. 2. what is complete, like work, or debts, which are completely paid for. *Ma*, become completed thus, or completed, like time.

LANGUAY. (dipht.) See *Laguay*.

LANGUBNĠUB. (pp.) noun, the sound of the teeth, chewing something hard, like, *vizcocho*, *caramelo*. Neutral verb, to sound in this manner, and that of *Mi*. P. 2. past, *Linanġubnġub*, what is chewed with such sound. *Micalanġubnġub*, to chew a lot in this manner.

LANGUSNĠUS. (pp.) Noun, sound of the teeth of a beast when it eats grains of palay, with the same variations as *lanġubnġub*.

LANGUT. (cor.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to chew or masticate food. P. 2. past,

L before A

Lengut, what is chewed. *Langutlangut*, frequentative, go ruminating.

LANGUTNĠUT. (pp.) Gnashing /gritting of the teeth, like one who grits the teeth while sleeping, and more so if it is a native who is doing this, and one who grits his teeth due to intense pain. *Mica*, gritting the teeth very often. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, be gritting the teeth in this manner *Pilalalangutnġutan*, *pilalangunġut*, against whom one gnashes or grits his teeth.

LANGTAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Langpad*, *laganap*: *Melangtaran*, *melangparan* *malaganapan*, one who undertakes too many things at one time and attends to them all and expedites them.

LANGTUT. (pp.) Noun, Smell of acrid water. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become acrid. *Malangtut*, smelling acrid. Synonym of *Bangtut*, which is used very often.

LAPAC. (cor.) Active verb, future, *Lapac*, *manlapac*, to sound like the heels of shoes, clogs, and horseshoes. *Lapaclapac*, frequentative, tramping, tramping noise, galloping sound.

LAPAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumapac*, *manlapac*, to break a branch, to quarter, like tying an object to four horses P. 2. what is quartered, or torn/pulled into four directions. *Calapac*, a single quarter. *Ma*, to become torn thus.

LAPAD. (pp.) Noun, width, contrary to *quitid*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become wide. P. 1. that which is widened. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Calaparan*, or *Calapdan*, abstract. Active verb.

LAPAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to hang from around the neck. Like, an amulet, or trinket. P. 1. past, *lepay*. And also, *Palapay*, that which hangs. *Lapaylapay*, frequentative. See *Labinglabing*. *Malapay*, with large breasts, or nipples.

LAPANG. (pp.) Adjective, roots clumped to one another, like, Saffron, *Gandus*, *ginger* (See *Langcuas*). *Mi*, with company, *Milampang* is said of gold as it is found in the mines (vein of gold).

L before A

LAPAO. (dipht.) Noun, surplus, overflow, excess. And is said of excess of words in explaining something. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, to overlap, what is over and above, like in accounts. *Macalapao*, overflowing, like a river, or like bubbling liquor in a glass. *Lapaolapao*, frequentative, go on overflowing. See *Sabay* (*sabaysabay*).

LAPAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumapas*, *manlapas*, to disobey, to transgress, like, a precept/command. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. past, *Lepasan*, what is or who is disobeyed.

LAPAS. (pc.) Adjective, cut short, or lacking some piece, like ears, or a cape from which a piece was cut off. Active verb and its infinitive, *lapasan*, *manlapas*, to cut off, or to remove some piece, or member/part. P. 1. The instrument, or the motive. P. 2. past, *Lepas*, that which was cut off, like an ear. *Lapasanan*, P. 3. from which/from where. *Ma*, to cause the subject to become thus. *Calapasan*, one piece, or one slice.

LAPAT. (pp.) Noun, the fit of wood, the joint, the adjustment. Active verb, *ilapat*, and its infinitive, *manlapat*, to fit, to join, to adjust. P. 1. the ingredient. P. 2. the recipient, past, *lepatan*. *Mi*, with company.

LAPI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumapi*, *manlapi*, to break/ tear small branches. *Lapac*, the big branches. P. 1. The small branch/twig. P. 3. *Lepian*, from which. *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Ma*, to become torn from the tree. *Emalapi*, like potential. Also, *Lapinhual*, the crossbars of the flooring of the *batalan*.

LAPING. See *Lauing*, *Lapay*, *lambing*.

LAPITING. (a.) Neutral verb and its infinitive and that of *Mag*, to shake the head and the body with anger, v. g. a hard-headed boy who refuses the command to go to school. P. 3. the object of such refusal.

LAPIRIS. (pp.) Noun, a fine pinch by twisting. Active verb and its infinitive, *lapiris*, *manlapiris*, to pinch in this manner. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, become pinched in this manner. *Talacalapis*, like *talacabatbat*, one who suffers little pinches many times.

L before A

LAPIS. (pp.) Adjective, said of a piece taken from a chunk/log: each piece is *lapis*, and the log itself that is made into pieces, the tree it was taken from, is *lapis*. And the timber that are about to be placed in the house, are also called *lapis*. Active verb and its infinitive, *lumapis*, *manlapis*, to divide, or to work on the wood to make beams or frames for a house. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which.

LAPIT. (pp.) Noun, nearness, proximity, and that of *Mi*, to become close to, near to. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Lepitan*, to that which. *Lapitanan*, to whom things are brought near/ close. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Malapit*, adjective: near. *Mi*, adverb, see the Grammar. (*ADLP-Bergaño*): active verb. *Calapitan*, abstract.

LAPITPIT. (pp.) Noun, that sound which accompanies an involuntary evacuation, or the sound made with the lips to simulate that sound. Neutral verb and its infinitive, and that of *Mag*, to make that sound. (*Lalapitpit ya buldit.*) P. 3. the object. *Lepitpitan*.

LAPLAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to unhusk, or peel, taking with it some *laman*, like what is done with a piece of sugar cane when peeled for chewing. P. 1. that with which, and for whom/for what. P. 2. what is peeled/unhusked. *Ma*, become peeled thus.

LAPNIT. (pp.) Noun, the outer part of the bamboo, with some of the part, cut into long strips used for fastenting/bundling. Active verb and its infinitive, *lapnit*, *manlapnit*, to produce/manufacture the *lapnit*. P. 1. the instrument used. P. 2. past, *Lipnitan*, what is produced, the fastenings. *Pilapnitan*, the refuse, or left overs, or shavings. (This word *lapnit* has evolved into *lacmit*, as commonly used in present idiom.)

LAPNUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lapnus*, *manlapnus*, to flay something, by first passing it over ther flames. P. 2. what is flayed. *Ma*, become flayed. See *Tacmit*. Also, to skin, to detach the skin thus.

L before A

LAPSO. (g.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to slide, to slip, like a ring slipping off from the finger, or the knuckle that slips from the joint, or a knot that becomes loose. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilapso*, *manlapso*, to pull out the ring, or handcuff, or to undo the knot that has become tight. P. 2. what has slipped down, or pulled out.

LAP-PUAC. (cor.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to overflow, or run over the edge, what is boiling, like chocolate, broth. P. 3. past, *Lip-puacan*, the place, from which it overflows.

LAPUT. (pp.) Noun, quagmire, slough, deep miry place, softness, due to having more water than mud. *Ma*, become miry; morally, to become mired in sin/evil.

LAPUT. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *laput*, *manlaput*, to root out, to extirpate by pulling out, or by lopping off, like weeds/grass. *Laputan*, *leput*. P. 2. what is extirpated. It is also a neutral verb, to sprout again, like grass that had been burned before,

LAQUIT. (pp.) Adjective, things that are joined well. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilaquit*, *manlaquit*, to join well, like boards, lumber so joined, thus leaving no hole or breaks between them. P. 1. the one who joins them together. P. 2. the boards that are joined together. *Mi*, with company, one joined to the other.

LARA. (pp.) Noun, pepper, chili. *Manlara*, to put it as an ingredient to food, to make it pungent/hot/spicey. P. 3. *Panlaran*, to put it in for those persons, knowing they would not eat it. *Milara*, one who uses pepper.

LARAY. (dipht.) Noun, the ruddiness, or color of health, evident on the face or appearance; also the color or blush that appears on the face because of fear, shame/embarrassment. Neutral verb, *laray*, and that of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *Manga*, to become ruddy, or to blush. *Malaray*, ruddy in appearance.

LARAM. (cor.) or *Calaraman*, Noun, a lie. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to lie, to become a liar. *Malaram*, liar/ full of lies/

L before A

purveyor of lies. *Maglaram*, to tell a lie, to lie. P. 1. *Ilaram*, or *paglaram*, the lie. *Laraman*, or, *paglaraman*, P. 3. to whom. *Pa*, to speak lies, to utter lies; *palaraman*, to accuse one of telling a lie, or that he is lying.

LARAUAN. (pc.) Noun, picture, image, photograph. P. 1. and its variations, that which is pictured, painted, or described only in words. *Maca*, become pictured/ portrayed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, with company, like, *milupa*; its passive, *Pilalarauanan*, *pilarauan*; *Calarauan*, the one, there is no *Maqui*.

LARIN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumarin*, *manlarin*, to adorn, to embellish a thing, to take care of it, to repair, to put in seasoning guardedly to enhance /set aright the taste. P. 1. one who takes care on behalf of whom, and that of the instrument, and with what, like in patching, mending, repairing. P. 2. What is embellished/ repaired / cared for. *Ma*, become embellished, repaired, cared for. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pilarinan*, like a small box in which is kept, or taken care of.

LARIS. (pp.) Noun, smell of a privy for people, or of a coop for chicken. *Malaris*, adjective. *Malarislaris*, diminutive.

LADLAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iladlad*, *manladlad*, to spread/unfurl by unfolding, like clothes, the flag; and also the opening or starting new fields for cultivation. P. 1 that which. P. 3. the place, or purpose, like unfurling the flag against the enemies. *Maca*, become unfurled/ spread out. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

LARO. (a.) Noun, all kinds of oils/ oil, in general. The better known/familiar is the coconut oil. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlaru*, to produce oil, and also to put in, like in an oil lamp. P. 3. past, *leruan*, the kind from which it is produced, or the lamp into which it is put. *Ma*, neutral, to prepare the way for making oil, or replenish the lamp with it; *Manga*, *mangalaruan*, *malaro*, is also a person with a glibtongue/talebearer, a liar.

L before A

LAROT. (a.) Synonym of *Lantong*, a wheedler, and also exciter. *Maglarot*, to attract. See *Lantong*.

LASA. (pp.) Adjective, a delicious thing in general, that is, that has a savoury taste. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to savor, to have a taste, good or bad. P. 1. that with which gives a taste to a thing. The verb is also active: *manlasa*, one who tastes many things, like the cook. P. 1. *Ipanlasa*, the ability of the taster to taste things. P. 2. past, *Lesan*, or *pinlasan*, the taste that one likes, or the one who likes the taste. *Milalasa*, *milasa*, said of one who purposely tries the savor, to see if it tastes good or bad. *Eca biasang milasa*, you are not able to distinguish the tastes, so you are not fit to be a cook. *Pilalasan*, *pilasa*, the thing being tasted. *Mi*, with company, things that have the same taste. *Ma*, *malasa*, tasty, abundance of savor. *Maca*, able to taste; *Lasanlasan*, diminutive, savoring the taste slowly, repeatedly; it is also said of the thing, that is hardly tasted/ savored, like what happens when a sick person eats with very little appetite.

LASA. (It is similar to the preceding in more than one way.) Noun, suffering, passion, torment. Neutral verb, *lumasas*, to suffer, also, *Pailasa*, to suffer voluntarily, to undergo suffering willingly, like that of a martyr's suffering. *Lasalasa*, to move along in torment, dragged along in torment. *Mi*, *Pa*, *mipalasa*, with its construction *mengapalasa*. *Ica* and *Maca*, *icalasa*, or, *icapalasa*, *macalasa*, or, *macapalasa*.

LASA. (pp.) Adverb, almost. See the Grammar.

LASA. (g.) Noun, a small reed, used in making arrows/darts.

LASAC. (cor.) Adjective, things cast away, or destroyed/ wasted. Active verb and its infinitive, *lasac*, *manlasac*, to destroy. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. past, *Lesac*, what is destroyed. *Ma* and *manga*, to become destroyed. *Lasacclasac*, frequentative, half-destroyed, or half-castaway / devastated here and there.

L before A

- LASAC.** (pp.) Noun, feathers of a cock, variegated, white and red and other colors/ mixed colors.
- LASAO.** (dipht.) Adjective, dissolved, liquefied, melted, properly and metaphorically, Active verb and its infinitive, lumasao, manlasao, to dissolve, to lay waste, cast down to the ground, like a devastated castle, reduced to rubble. P. 2. that which is reduced to rubble. *Ma*, and *manga*, become reduced to rubble, become melted.
- LASI.** (g.) Adjective, torn into small pieces, a thing divided /cut by its sections, like an orange, cut into its slices, or a curtain cut by its seams. Active verb and its infinitive, lulasi, manlasi, to divide thus. P. 1. on behalf of whom. P. 2. that which is divided thus. *Ma*, and its *manga*, become divided thus. *Mi*, with company.
- LASING.** (cor.) Noun, drunkenness. *Malasing*, inebriated, even by tobacco. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become inebriated; active verb and neutral, to intoxicate many, or many becoming intoxicated. P. 3. past, *Lesingān*, the inebriated one. Also, *Palasingān*, to make one drunk. *Maglasing*, or, *magcalasing* to drink to the point of inebriation. *Talacalasing*, addicted to drinking, getting drunk too often.
- LASIP.** (cor.) Adjective, wild, fierce, like a bull, lion, tiger, and that witch who eats people according to their belief, or what they believe.
- LASLAS.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, laslas, manlaslas, to unseam, to rip open, even the nipa thatchings on the roof; is also said of the slashing open the belly of pregnant woman. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. that which is ripped open. *Ma*, and *manga*, become slashed open. *Emalaslas*, like a potential.
- LASO.** (g.) Noun, blisters (fever blisters) inside the mouth. Neutral verb, to come out, to break out, *Mi*, with *an*, *Milasuan*, and *lasuan*, adjective.

L before A

- LASOC.** (a.) Adjective, a thing blackened by smoke, like a chimney, and is said of food that is smoked, or with a smokey taste.
- LASON.** (pp.) Noun, poison, or toxin that is put in a drink or in food. Active verb and its infinitive, lumason, manlason, to give poison, to poison. P. 3. past, *Lesunan*, to whom it is given. *Ma*, and *mangā*, to become poisoned, one, or many.
- LASONA.** (a. and g.) Noun, Onion, *Mi*, to grow/find them. *Mica*, their availability.
- LASUT.** (a.) Adjective, a slippery object, having been rubbed with oil. Neutral verb and *Ma*, become slippery. *Lasutlasut ya*, like the table top. Idiomatically, *Lasutlasut ya isip*, one who does not have a steady mind, has a treacherous judgement / not of sound judgement.
- LATAC.** (pp.) Noun, sound, like that of a leak, drip, or falling grain. Neutral verb, future, *Latac*, to sound thus. P. 3. the place, *Letacan*, past, where it sounded falling. *Lataclatac*, its infinitive, grains sprouting where they fell during the harvest. *Ouad*, is, the *pon* (trunk) sprouting shoots where it has fallen. See *Latic*.
- LATAC.** (pp.) The log with which they smoothen the field after combing it. Active verb and its infinitive, lumatac, manlatac, to smoothen the surface of the soil in this manner; it is said of both the implement and the oxen that pull it. P. 1. the implement. P. 2. the soil. *Ma*, neutral.
- LATAY.** (dipht.) Noun, raised welts, marks of flogging by a whip, or the stroke of a rope. Neutral verb and its infinitive, manlatay, to become covered with weals/welts. *Latayan*, adjective. *Mi*, with *an*, *milatayan*; *latelatayan*, welted in various parts of the body. *Malatay*, abundance of welts in intensity and in extent. *Macapanlatay*, the strokes of a whip.
- LATANG.** (corrid.) Adjective, dry sticks or trunk. *Ma*, become dry, or left to dry, *Palatangan*.
- LATANG.** (pp.) Adjective, object put to flames (like a non-liquid). Active verb, and its infinitive, ilatang, manlatang, to stoke the fire to make it flare up. P. 1. that which. P.

L before A

3. past, *letangan*, the fire. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and this itself is the one that is stoked to flare up. *Micalatang*, the whole flaring up, embracing all parts; it is said of one flaring up in anger, *Micacalatang ya*, & *Magcalatang*, reciprocal, one flaring up in anger, furious anger. *Pay*, like Sta. Polonia. (?-vqs.)

LATI. (a.) Noun, littleness. Neutral verb, to become little. *Ma*, and *manga*. Also. And active verb, *ilati*, *manlati*, to make little. P. 1 and 2. past; *Leti*, what is made little.

LATLAT. (pp.) Noun, a species of sparrowhawk, the swiftest kind. *Antian latiat*, considering its weight, *Latiat ya casi*.

LATLAT. (pp.) Noun, the creak, or creakiness. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *latiat*, to creak, like a door, to creak like a carriage. // *Palatiatan*, *malatlat*, abundance of creaks.

LATIC. (a.) Noun, sediments of coconut oil, while processing it, like the small crispy overburned meat. *Bongan latic*, the same. Active verb, future, *latic*, and its infinitive, *manlatic*, to produce the coconut oil out of coconut milk. P. 3. past, *Letican*, the coconut milk squeezed from the coco gratings. *Micalatic*, the spiritual affinity between a child's parents and his godparent(s).

LATIM. (cor.) Adjective, a dirtied/soiled object, like a habit, or paper. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to become dirtied/soiled. *Latim neya*, or *melatim*, is said of a young maiden, either of her honor, or her virginity, etc.

LATUAT. (pp.) Synonym of *Latiat*; if there is any difference it is in the pitch or tone of the creak. *Latiat* is of a higher pitch or resonance, while *latuat* is of a lower tone. *Malatuat*, abundance of creaking. *Lalatuat*, is also said of the noise of a crowd in movement.

LATUD. (pp.) Adjective, said of a woman who, while walking, goes twisting her body with gestures that are less modest. Neutral verb and *Mag*, to walk in that manner.

L before A

Paglaturan; P. 3. the place, or the object. *Latudlatud*, frequentative.

LATUS. (corrid.) Noun, a burn, or scald. See *Lintug*.

LAUAY. (dipht.) Active verb, future, *Lumauay*, and the infinitive, *manlauay*, to see, to look, focusing the vision on something. P. 2. that which is seen. *Panlalaauay*, the ability to see (visual attitude, as they say). *Mi*, two looking at each other. to look without speaking. *Mi*: with company. //

LAUAYAN. (pc.) Noun, timber, good for thick boards, for galleons, and for the rope of a casting net.

LAUAS. (corrid.) Noun, a breakage, like that of *pilapil*, or in walls, the small apertures for the cannons, or in a cloth, for the seam or side edging. Active verb, future, *Lumauas*, and its infinitive, *manlauas*, to make an opening, or breakage in such manner. P. 2. past, *Linauas*, that which is opened up, or the breakage made. *Ma*, and *manga*, become open or have a breakage.

LAUC. (cor.) Adjective, mixed/mingled. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilauc*, *manlauc*, to mix. P. 1. past, *Leuc*, the ingredient. P. 3. past, *Leucan*, the recipient. Also, the same and that of *Mi*, are neutral. *Mi*, with company; *Maca*, to become mixed, like a Moor among Christians. I mention this because the one who mixes himself is the one mixed in, not the one mixed to, or in which he is mixed, for this is *leucan*.

LAUG. (pp.) Noun, a pond, a reservoir of water; *Calaugan*, its depth/deepness.

LAUI. (pc.) Dry period, famine, drought. The ricefield, or a tree drying up due to lack of rain, not wilting. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become dry, to dry up thus. *Mica*, imminent drying up, the drought setting on. *Melaui con palay*, or, *quelauian co*, & *Casiran*, *quesiran*. I lost my palay/ I suffered losses due to the drought. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

LAUING. (pc.) Neutral verb, to hang, like lockets, or the tips of a girdle. *Palauingan*, to let them hang freely/purposely.

L before A

Laulinglaung, to sway hanging, or to swing as they hang.

LAUO. (pp.) Noun, the darkening of the moon in an eclipse.

LAUIS. (pc.) Noun, sign, mark along the way, to find the right way upon returning, or in the sea, to avoid missing the route, like those of the Veracruz, mariner's cross. Also, it is said that the sign left by a witch in her house to assure her return is also *lauis*. Active verb, *lumauiis*, *lauisan*, *manlauis*, to mark with a sign. P.1. the sign, like the Cross, past, *Linauis*. P. 3. past, *Leuisan*, the place marked, to be able to return to it again, or the tree marked thus along the way.

LAUIT. (pc.) Noun, the sickle, or scythe. Active verb and its infinitive, *lumauiit*, *manlauit*, to reap, or to mow with the scythe. P. 1. *Linauit*, past, the scythe. P. 2. past, the same, that which is reaped / mowed. *Ma*, *malauit*, to become mowed or reaped.

LAUIT. (a.) *Lauit dalan*, more than a hundred. *Lauit ning lual*, that which is beyond the ambit of the *batalan*. *Lauit ya cabiasnan*, comparative, *Lauit ning sanga*, the tip of the branch, the extremity of the branch. *Lauit camal*, extremely dear/expensive. Neutral verb, to move to the extremities. *Eca macalauit*, said to one who steps on a branch, meaning do not go to the extremity of the branch. *Eca lalauit quing ilug*, said to a child, do not go too near the bank of the river. *Lauit a bilang*, going beyond numbering. P. 1. past, *Leuit*; also *Palauit*, what is placed further or beyond. P. 3. *palauitan*, *pepalauitan meng aduang pesos*, give him two pesos more. From here it is derived: *Cunlauit*, neutral verb and its infinitive, to take hold by climbing, like a cat burglar, or a squash vine that clings as it climbs. P. 3. the extremities with which it clings. *Macapangunlauit*, to be clinging; idiomatically that which is based upon, v. g. what I quote: *Macapangunlauit quetang amanu nang San Agustin*, based upon the teaching of St. Augustine.

L before E

LAUN. (pp.) Adjective, old crop, like palay, or tobacco, that is not the crop of the current year. *Ma*, neutral, // *malaunlaun*.

LAUS. (pp.) Adjective, said of a hole, or fissure that passes from one side to the other. Idiomatically, *Laus a sinta*, or, *saquit*, or, *lungcut*, & like *laus a abtác*, *laus a busbus*, *laus quing lub cu*, *laus quing pusu cu itang depat co*, passing my heart through and through. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive. What goes through, like a drill boring a hole, or a rapier that pierces through. P. 1. the nail, or drill bit, or the rapier, and passive 1, past, *Leusan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, that which it pierced through; if through many parts, *Mangalausán*, *mengalausán*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Lauslaus*, and *Mi*, *frequentative*, what pierces through without colliding with any obstacle. Its passive, *Pinlauslaus*. Neutral verb and *Ma*, is said of what passes, *Lumaus ca*, or *Malaus ca*. P. 1. *Ilaus co*, past, *Lius co*, v. g. *Ume co Betis*, *ilaus co Uaua*; mine *co Minalin*, *laus co queti*. Also if something is carried, the subject or nominative is expressed.

LAUT. (pp.) Noun, Gulf, deep sea. *Calautan*, deepness/ depth. Neutral verb, *lumaui*, to enter a gulf, or deep bay. P. 1. what is taken to the deep, the ship. *Macalaut*, to be far out in the deep. *Malaut ne iyang daung*. The ship is far out at sea.

LAUT. (pp.) Noun, the fastening of the *pinaud*, onto the roof. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilaut*, *manlauit*, to fasten the *pinaud*. P. 1. that with which, or that which, the *pinaud*. P. 2. is always the nipa roofings. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and *an*, the stick on which it is fastened.

L before E

LELAY. (dipht.) Noun, margin, border, edge, river bank, shore, foot of the mountain, *Lele ilug*, *lele bundoc*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lumelay*, to walk/move along

L before I

the edge of. P.1. what is situated, or taken, or is near the bank, the edge, etc. P.3. *Lelayan*, past, the place. *Maca*, being near to. Also, neutral verb, to dangle, like the tail of a dog, the ends of a girdle. P. 1 what is dangling, or hanging, and he who dangles them. *Palelay*, *magpalelay*, said of one who is sitting on the window sill, with his feet dangling, and could be in danger of falling. *Maca*, to be situated thus. *Mapagpalelay*, one who is fond of doing this, and the verb also denotes one who does not come, or ask directly, but by circumlocutions, or subterfuges. P. 3. *Panlelayan*, to whom he makes subterfuges.

LELUT. (pp.) Noun, *linugao*, gruel. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilelut*, *manlelut*, to prepare or make it. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, become gruel. See *Lugao*.

LENUN. (pp.) Adjective, things found in covey, or banding together, like birds, beasts, and even humans. *Lenun lang daratang*, they are coming in droves, swarms, in coveys.

LEUAN. (pc.) Adjective, something that has been cast away, like old clothes. Idiomatically, *lauan leuanco neta*, that for me is an old story, it is vague in my memory. Verb: to gather the castaways/discards, like nipas when renewing the roofings. *Panleuan*. P. 2. *Pinleuan*, that which is hardly remembered.

L before I

LIA. (pp.) Noun, conjunctures, or divisions in a fruit, like what the orange has in its slices. *Lialia*, it has many.

LIAB. (pp.) Noun, sap of the buri palms from which they make *chancaca*. *Liaban*, the palms that have this sap, or the place where they are found. Verb, *manliab*, to gather, or collect the sap.

LIAC. (pp.) Noun, gnats that sting. *Ma*, to have abundance of *liacs*.

LIAD. (pp.) Active verb, *iliad*, to crook the body to one side, inclining the head.

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Liadliad, frequentative, like what some people do when they yawn.

LIAG. (pp.) Adjective, a word of great endearment and tenderness. *Anacot*, *bungsu cut*, *liag*: "goal" of my affections. *Maliliag*, *meliag*, said of a thing which is the object of fascination, that is, because he desires it more: v. g. if I am desiring to eat something, and I don't dare to eat it, either because it may be harmful to me, or because it is forbidden, and my doctor tells me, before I give you the remedy, *Acon meliliag*, and if he who is able gives me the excuse: *Carin co meliliag*: the word of the doctor, or the excuse, *Iyan queliliag co*, this is what I desired, and would not want any other, he gives in to my fancy, like a boy who is busy writing, and is told that he can go out to play with the others. *Mi*, with intent, *Mililiag*. Passive, *Pililiagan*, *piliag*, that with which one is amused, gladdened or regaled, because that is what he desired more, like Christ, desiring to give us life, he underwent suffering for us.

LIAP. (pp.) Noun, wildness, tamelessness. *Maliap*, adjective, wild, untamed, like an animal, and is also said of a man, or a woman who is elusive, shy, cold. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become tameless, wild. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object, *caliapan*; also in active mode, like the frequentative, suddenly frightening the tamed herd.

LIAS. (pp.) Noun, the egg of a louse. *Liasan*, adjective, one who has the *lias*. *Mi*, with *an*, become infested with *lias*. *Maca*, with abundant *lias*.

LIBA. (g.) Noun, groove, indentation, to fit another in it. Active verb and its infinitive, *manliba*, to make the *libâ*. P. 1. that with which, or the wood that encases it. P. 2. the wood that would fit in it.

LIBA. (a.) Neutral verb, to take large gulps, to make a sound in the mouth, like pigs when they are feeding, and people who eat in the same manner, like masticating *buyo*. *Libalibâ*, and that of *Mi*, *milibalibâ*.

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LIBAC. (corrid.) Noun, vituperation, reproaches, back biting, opposite of *Puri*, praising. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlibac*, to vituperate, to criticize, to chide the deeds or words of another. To blame them. P. 1. the motive, or mistakes/defects. P. 2. past, *Libac*, the vituperated one. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, at one another.

LIBAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *lumibad*, a man dancing with a woman, dancing around a woman. *Libaran*, *linibad*, the woman. *Mi*, with companion, and is said of birds, fluttering around each other/ one with the other, like the kites, hawks.

LIBADBAD. (pp.) Noun, the turning up of the stomach, which could cause nausea. *Malibadbada*, one who feels nauseated.

LIBAG. (pp.) Adjective, vacant, vain, empty, hollow, like a fruit with a shell/husk, or any other object. *Libag ya*, is said of one who does not have the powers befitting a person.

LIBAY. (dipht.) Adjective, the thing given in exchange for something, v. g. if one says, *Libe quen cabayo*, it does not mean, we will exchange horses, but that a horse is given for the thing, or things spoken of. *Libe nea*, *libe neng cabayo*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlibay*, to exchange, to barter. P. 1. what one gives in exchange. P. 2. *Libian*, what is received in exchange. *Mi*, with company. *Mica*, *micalibe*, by chance; it may involve a companion, or it may be by a mistake, like, placing in the fourth, what ought to be the third. In a sudden change of fortune, a rich man becomes poor, and a poor becomes rich. *Micalibe lang palad*, it follows the *Mi*, with company, and its compositions. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. If you would understand, the Pampango does not buy with money, be it gold or silver, but barter; it is not necessary to carry over our idea of buying gold, which does not imply *Sali*. The Pampango says exchange with gold, following the same compositions. The *Mi*, transitive, is one who exchanges/barter,

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we say in Spanish, one who sells. *Piliben Judas ing Guinutang Jesucristo*: we say Judas sold our Lord Jesus Christ.. the Pampango says, he bartered/ exchanged Jesus...*sic de reliquis*, so much for the rest.

LIBAN. (pp.) Noun, the space/length of time that passes regarding the matter one is talking about. Neutral verb, *lumiban*, and that of *Mi*, to let pass such a space in time. P. 1. what has transpired during such a time, like the Fiesta, or deferred payment of an account. *Mi*, future, the one who acts thus, by deferring or letting the time to lapse. *Pilibanliban*, to whom. etc.

LIBANGAO. (dipht.) Noun, an insect that does damage to the palay, or infects the air with its stench. Neutral verb, to have them in the palay, corn, or other plants. P. 2. the damage caused by them. *Ma*, become damaged by the *libangao*.

LIBASBAS. (pp.) The swooping sound of a bird in its flight. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to swoop/soar with such a sound.

LIBATO. (pp.) An edible herb that is well known.

LIBI. (gut.) Noun, lust, lasciviousness, lewdness. *Calabian*, (*calibian*), abstract. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become lascivious, or lustful. *Maglibi*, like *magculam*, to treat, or to use with lust. *Paglibian*, P. 3. the object or target of lust. *Magcalibi*, intent of lusting. *Mipaglibi*, with a companion.

LIBIS. (pp.) Noun, the edge, not like *Lelay* which is the border of any part, even of a room which is joined to its wall; *libis* is the edge, like *tibi* as in the edge of a table, a window, etc. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlibis*, to move along the edge. P. 1. past, *libis*, that which is moved or brought to the edge. *Libisan*, past and *libisan*, future, the edge stepped upon. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macalibis*, be on the edge. See *Tibi*.

LIBO. (pp.) Thousand. *Libolibong silo mo*, *palad nung acua mo co*, is a riddle about the shadow: You may have a thousand

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traps, it will be your good fortune if you can catch me.

LIBONG. (pp.) A usage. *Dalagan malibong*, a defiled maiden; corrupt, in the sense of festering corruption under/inside a small wound.

LIBUT. (pp.) Noun, a runabout course/ way. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lumibut*, to go round about. P. 1. That which is brought around the streets, like a proclamation announced along streets. P. 3. past, *libutan*, *linibutan*, the place.

LIBUTAD. (pp.) Middle, the center, or mediation. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become placed in the middle: active infinitive, to place oneself in the middle; P. 1. past, *libutad*, that which/one who. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Milibutad*, with company, like when two acolytes/ candlebearers place between them the one carrying the processional cross: this is *milibutad*, *Mi*, transitive, because they become the agents, who place him in the middle. It coincides with the *Mi*, with company, because the action is reciprocal, in as much as the two can be said to order one another to take their positions at either side. The P. 2. is *Pilibudtan*, *pilibutad de ing magdala quing Cruz*, the Crossbearer. Like, *Piyadduanġan*, *piadduan*, or, *pibonoan*, *pibono*, with a difference in that in *pibono*, the object is plural, while in *pilibutad*, it is singular. *Macalibutad*, the Crossbearer, or the Cross held by him. *Maglibutad*, with intent. *Pailibutad*, spontaneous. *Paglibudtan*, P. 3. those between whom he places himself. *Calibudtan*, is the center, half-way, the middle, like the point in a circle.

LICAD. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Licad*, to bend the body backwards. P. 1. the body. *Maglicad*, with intent. Also neutral verb, future, *Lumicád*, and that of *Ma*, *malicad*, *melicad yang aldao*, the sun has passed the meridian, like one o'clock, or two o'clock.

LICAO. (dipht.) Noun, the coil of a rope, or the bend of a river. Active verb and its

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infinitive, *lumicao*, *ilicao*, *manlicao*, to coil the rope, the river taking a bend in its course. P. 1. that which. P. 3. *Licauan*, the place. *Maca*, become coiled, or taking a bend. *Licaolicao*, winding, twisting, like tripes.

LICAS. (a.) The disposition that predominates in a man, and from this, his condition, or nature. Active verb, future, *Licas*, and *Maqui*, to gather, to know, or estimate roughly the temperament, or condition of another. P. 3. past and future, *Licasan*, or, *paquilicasan*, one who is known in his condition, or the condition, disposition or temper that could be known.

LICAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilicas*, *manlicas*, to decant, like the contents of one vessel/container decanted into another vessel or container, and from this, idiomatically, to translate, to interpret, or to copy the text of a book, etc. *Licasan*, the original, the copy is P. 1. *Pi*, and *an*, either the original, or the translation/copy. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, future and also *Mi*, frequentative, *Licaslicas*.

LICAT. (pp.) Noun, interval in time, between actions, vg. The ticks of the clock, which though unceasing, the ticks are distinguished from one another by the interval in time of one tick to another. This is the concept used with a negation, *Alan licat*, or *Alan palicat ing tula Banua*, *ampon ing gula quing infiernos*. *Alang palicat ing uran*, the continous shower which has no intervals. Also, *palicatan mo ya*, let him take a breath, that he does not have to be all the time, giving, giving without interval.

LICLIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manliclic*, to improve or surpass in competence, or in comparison to others, like a horse with better pace/gait; and edifice with greater beauty. P. 2. past, *Liniclic*, one who excels thus, like in writing, in debating, in running. *Ma*, become improved thus, become excellent.

LICO. (g.) Noun, *Calicuan*, the bend of a river, or the turn of the street. Neutral verb *Mi*,

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and *Mag*, to make the turn or the bend. P. 1. past, *lico*, the turn that is taken. P. 3. past, *Licoan*, the place, or the street where there is a curve, turn or bend. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macalico*, the river, or the street that is curved or bent. *Malico*, abundance of curves or bends. *Licolico*, *milicolico*, frequentative, one who goes on making a bend or turn, be it in words, or taking another to twist around, or cause him to lose his way. *Igcas mong matalusay, e mo co pilicolico*. Say / state it clearly, do not lead me in circuitous / winding ways / giving me the runaround.

LICSI. (pp.) Noun, lightness, celerity, agility of the body. *Licsian*, abstract. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become nimble/agile. *Malicsi*, adjective, lively, agile, spirited.

LICUP. (pp.) Noun, a centering-chisel, gouge.

LID-DIO. (cor.) Active verb, *liddio*, and its infinitive, *manliddio*, to jest, to make a practical joke, to sneer, or mock, saying one thing, while meaning another thing. Distinguish it from irony, which is *suno*, because irony is distinct from the serious, only in the manner and circumstances, or the intelligence, - because not everyone would readily understand it; a *lid-dio* is understood by everybody, for what is being said is obvious, or seen clearly: v. g. One who brings me a monkey and tells me, pointing at it: here is a deer for you: this is *lid-dio* and I say, Go, and have it cooked, so that we can enjoy eating it together: this also is a *lid-dio*. P. 1. past, *Linidio*, the distorted word, or the one to whom they are spoken jokingly, or in jest. *Liddio lidio*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Mi, ad invicem*, at one another.

LIGAYA. (pp.) Noun, delight, in general. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become delighted. Passive of *Ca*, 3. the object, like, beauty. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. Also, *Mi*, with intent, become delighted / pleased. *Pililigayan, pililigaya*, in what. *Maligaya*, adjective, delighted, delightful, including a glorious Saint.

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LIGALIG. (pp.) Noun, anxiety, interior restlessness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become worried, anxious thus, because, v. g. the one sent on an errand/mission has not returned, and now worries / fears if something bad or untoward had befallen him/happened to him. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3 and that of *Ca*, the object; the construction is active, that which gives one this uneasiness, or restlessness. P. 3. to whom. See *Supan*.

LIGAMGAM. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become tepid, lukewarm, like water. *Maligamgam*, lukewarm. Also, *Paligamgaman*, to make/cause to be lukewarm.

LIGAO. (dipht.) Active verb, *lumigao*, and its infinitive, *manligao*, to look for, to search, to seek, said of going fishing, because one who goes fishing is looking for fish, seeking fish. But not all looking for, seeking, searching is fishing. P. 2. past, *Ligauan*, the fish caught, or found. *Maligao, meligao*, fish become found, caught. P. 3. past, the same, or *Piligauan*, the place, and that of *Ma*, *Maliligao, meligao, maligao*, is also the place. *Ligauan*, the fish pond, fishery. *Magliligao*, fisherman, the fishers' trade, the fisher whose occupation is to catch fish, or fishing. P. 1. *Iligao, or, panligao*, that with which one earns a living. *Caligauan, queligauan*, the objective, or the destination/purpose, and is said of one who comes without you or him knowing what for. *Nanung queligauana*? For what had he come? What is his reason for coming? He may have come searching for something, like inquiring about a murderer. *Ing mecamate iya yatan queligauana*.

LIGAT. (pp.) *Ma*, Neutral verb, to become ductile / flexible, like *Ligâ (garter/boiled meat?)*, honey.

LIGATGAT. (pp.) *Maligatgat*. Neutral of *Ma*, to become pleasant to the palate / palatable.

LIGLIG. (pp.) Active verb. *iliglig*, and its infinitive, *manliglig*, to repound the raw rice because it was badly milled, pounding it repeatedly till it becomes white. P. 2.

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that which is pounded, past, *Liniglig. Ma*, neutral, acquiring a new meaning idiomatically, with the same variations, to give someone much to do, without giving much choice but to do what he is charged with, like in sending him to one town with three or four missions to accomplish, one after the other for different reasons/things.

LIGUID. (pp.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *Liquid liquid*, to walk, or go about seeking an opportunity, like to transact some business, or speak with somebody he has been looking for. P. 3. past, *Liguiran*, the person he was seeking to talk to.

LIGUIS. (pp.) Active verb, *liguis*, and its infinitive, *manliguis*, to grind, or masticate, or knead to a fine mass, which ordinarily is the *pupúl* (rice powder), or moistened ground rice (*tapung*). Similarly chocolate (cocoa) is grinded and beaten to a mass, or leaves of certain herbs are masticated, or grinded to be used as *panulo* (poultice). P. 1. past, *Liguis*, with which, or for whom/what. P. 2. past, *Liguis*, that which. *Ma*, become kneaded, grinded, or beaten (like in beating eggs).

LIGON. (pp.) Noun, idleness, excuse, alibi, allegation. Neutral verb, to make excuses for not doing what has been commanded, like *uxorem duxi, villam emi*, I have just taken a wife, I have just bought a field. *Maligon*, to become idle, make excuses for not acting. P. 1. one who is prevented from doing what he is commanded to do, by these excuses, allegations, alibi, circumventions. *Ligonligon, Mi*, frequentative.

LIGQUID.* (sic). **LIGOUIG.** (pp.) *Manḡaligquig, menḡaligquig*, one who shivers, or trembles, either because of fear, or because of the cold, or after urinating: *Manḡaligquig ya catauan*. Shivers going through his body.

LIG-GUAC.* (cor.) (sic) *Lig-guat. Maquiligguat*, about endeavoring, v. g. one who neglects one thing in order to clean something else. P. 3. that which. *Ma*, neutral, one who fails/falls short in

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carrying a tool, or weapon, or in making provisions, v. g. *Meligguat ya yata queang itang sundang*. It seems the dagger was left behind there. (He failed to carry with him a dagger.)

LIGPIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iligpit, manligpit*, to guard/keep with tenacity. Synonym of *Cumpit*

LIHIM. (pp.) Noun, a secret. *Maglihim*, to act/ to do in secret. P. 1. that which is done in secret.

LIUD. (pp.) Noun, Itching in the mouth, caused by eating the *gandus*. *Maliud*, adjective, itchy. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become itchy by the fruit that causes that itch, less than *gatal*. Idiomatically, with the same variations, it is said of one who has lust, *libido*, although it is less than *libi*. *Maliud* does not sound as ugly, immodest, indecent, obscene, as *malibi*.

LILA. (g.) Crucible for refining/purifying.

LILÁ. (ag. ig.) Noun, small crack/cleft, small fissures, resulting in an instrument / implement, like, a knife, or ploughshare. *Lilalila ya*, if it has many.

LILÁ. (g.) Noun, *Lilan tayom*, the different shades of blue *tayom*, used for dyeing/ tinting.

LILAS. (corrid.) Adjective, an unstitched or ripped thing, like a sleeve. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlilas*, to unstitch, to rip. P. 2. that which is ripped. *Ma*, become unstitched.

LILI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *malili, manlili*, to lose one's way along the road, to cause one to lose his way on the street. P. 1. the one who is made to lose his way, including in reading, making him bypass some parts. *Ma*, neutral, become lost either by an error, or by deceit, or by mistake. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place, or the thing in which one got lost. *Mica*, with company, or of imminence, those who become lost, with all its variations. *Talacalili*, one who gets lost at every step, or prone to lose, or leave the road under the same circumstances.

LILI. (acute, guttural) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *lili*, *manlili*, to miss something, to realize that one is short of something, become short of something. P. 2. past, *lilî*, that which is missed./short of. P. 3. past, *Liliuanan*, the person in whom there is something lacking, in whom there is something short of, like because it was entrusted to him, or because it was under his charge. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become lacking or short of. By exaggeration, it is said of the powerful, *Tauo yang alan liliuan*; *emu liliuang quing tauo ing ala yo queya*. He is a man who lacks nothing (who has everything). Do not demand from (look for in) a man, what he does not have, v. g. do not look for, or miss in the native the capacity, or the ability that is in a Spaniard. Materially, do not miss in another person what is not in his capability/responsibility/ or what he is not accountable for. *Pilit liliua ning Dios queca ing catumbalasna ning graciang babiye na*. God surely will demand of you to account for every grace he gives you/ the counterpart of the grace he gives/ or how you responded to His grace.

LILIP. (pp.) Noun, the hem at the end or edge, like that of the *salual*. Active verb and its infinitive, *ililip*, *manlilip*, to hem, to put a border at the extremity, so that it will not ravel, or draw threads. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is hemmed.

LILIUA. (pc.) Active verb, future, *Lumiliua*, and its infinitive, *manliliua*, or *mangalilua*, to distinguish, to differentiate, to divide. P. 1. past, *Liniliua*, what is made distinct. Note that this root by its nature intercalates/inserts the *Ca*, to individuate/ to particularize, and thus it can be said: *Ililiua mo ya, icaliliua mo*, and more often used, *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, that is, separate one thing from another: if you set one apart from the other, you must use the *Mi*, with company, with its compositions. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, and *Maca*, become apart. See *Aliua*.

LILO. (a.) Adjective, forgetful, short of memory, and *talacalilo*. *Ma*, neutral, become forgetful, diverted of mind, be mistaken. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LILO. (pp.) Adjective, traitor, betrayer, like Judas. *Maglilo*, to commit treason, treachery, disloyalty, faithlessness. P. 3. *Pagliluan*, against whom. *Capagliluan*, abstract. *Ma*, *maglilo*, and its infinitive, *Mipaglilo*, with company.

LILONG. (pp.) Noun, shade. *Malilong*, shady. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become shady, like a tree, house, or other inanimate things. Also, active verb, *ililong*, *manlilong*, to give shade to / to shelter somebody/something. And also, to make whole, or patch a thing that used to be shady, or used to give shelter, and has broken in some parts. P. 1. that with which, like improvised covering, or a branch of palms P. 2. to whom shade is given, that which is given a covering. *Alan malilong*, said of a house with a roof that has holes all over, because it is entirely leaky or torn/ battered/ruined. Its opposite is *Malilong*. See *Salilung*.

LILOC. (pp.) Noun, a work out, a design, or embroidery, no matter how trivial it may be/ commonplace it may be. Active verb, *ililoc*, and its infinitive, *manliloc*, to work out a design. P. 1. that with which, or for whom. P. 2. that which is designed. *Ma*, Neutral, to become designed/worked out. *Lilocliloc*, *mililocliloc*, frequentative.

LIMA. (pp.) Five. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

LIMADMAD. (pp.) Noun, humidity, wetness, moisture, like that of a cloth, paper. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become moist. *Malimadmad*, adjective. See *Libadbad*.

LIMAYON. (pc.) Adjective, like *Maligon*. *Maglimayon*, like *magligon*. *Calimayonan*, abstract, idleness.

LIMAMA. (pp.) Noun, nausea. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to be nauseated by a dirty thing. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause: its passive of *Ca*, the object. *Malimama*, adjective. *Diri*, is the nausea/loathsomeness, or

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turning up the nose at an open wound, or at a decaying or rotting thing, like the corpse.

LIMAN. (pp.) *Manğaliman, menğaliman*, like *pamita*. P. 3. *Penğalimanan*, what is longed for, or desired ardently, like the fancies of a conceiving woman.

LIMAN. (pp.) Active verb and *Manğaliman*, to do a thing in secret, like, stealing. *Pagliman, pigliman*, what has been stolen.

LIMAS. (corrid.) Noun, bailing out water from a boat. Active verb, *ilimas*, and its infinitive, *manlimas*, to bail out water. P. 3. past, *Limasan*, the water, or the boat.

LIMATAC. (pp.) Noun, leech, on dry land; smaller than the ordinary water leech, *linta*. *Malimatac*, abundance of this kind of leech.

LIMBAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, to reconnoiter, or to pass by calculating or reckoning how to launch an attack or assault, where one has to enter, or how to pillage, like a hawk towards the chicks. P. 3. *Limbaran*, what is reconnoitered. *Limbadlimbad*, frequentative.

LIMBAG. (pp.) Active verb, *ilimbag*, and its infinitive, *manlimbag*, to smelt, or cast into a mold, to print. P. 1. past, *Linimbag*, and P. 2. *Linimbagan*, that which is printed. *Maglimbag*, or *Maglimbagan*, to write in blocks, like gothic letters/characters. *Paglimbag*, or *paglimbagan*, that which; also, *palimbag*, or, *palimbagan*.

LIMBAYONG. (pp.) Adjective, nude, half body downwards. *Maglimbayong*, reciprocal, to denude one's self from waist downwards.

LIMBANG. (pp.) *Calimbanğan*, diversion/entertainment. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become diverted in another thing. P. 1. past, *Linimbang*, that which is diverted, like sadness, or the person diverted. *Mi*, become amused, entertained; its passive of *Ca*, the object, which diverts him, amuses him, or in which one's mind is diverted. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

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Milimbanglimbang, frequentative with its passive.

LIMBATAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become forgetful by being diverted/distracted in another thing. P. 1. one who forgets due to being busy. *Calimbatauan, quelimbatauan*, one who forgets or overlooks because he is busy or distracted. *Maquilimbatao*, endeavor by scrutinizing or diverting, or distracting another from attaining his intent or objective. *Paquilimbatauan*, the intent of a person to distract his mind, to relieve himself from care.

LIMBON. (pp.) Noun, procession. Active verb and its infinitive, *ilimbon, manlimbon*, to walk along a route, like along a street, or, from one end to the other, and vice versa. P. 1. past, *Linimbon*, what is paraded through the streets, like a flagellant. P. 3. past, *Linimbunan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maglimbon*, the intent to. P. 3. the place, *Pilimbunan*, or *Pipaglimbunan* (route of the procession). *Pi* and *an*. *Limbonlimbon*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LIMID. (pp.) Active verb, *manlimid*, and *Maglimid*, to eat what has been stored up, like a boy, or a househelp/servant fond of dainties/tidbits. P. 1. *linimid*, what is stealthily taken and eaten in the same manner; the same could be said, with its variations, of one who kills where nobody could see him, like, in an uninhabited place, or lonely spot, and like a petty thief, or pickpocket/ filcher.

LIMIT. (pp.) Noun, compactness, or compression, like a bundle or package, and is said of a book, and of the letter very close to another, or dense. Active verb, *ilimit*, and its infinitive, *manlimit*, to press close together. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is pressed, or compacted. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become compact, dense, blocked up. *Malimit*, adjective, *compact*.

LIMOC. (pp.) *Malimoclimoc*, is said of a stout child and fat child, or a ruddy, youthful healthy *dalaga*.

LIMPAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Limbád*, with its variations.

LIMPAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, be waving, or swaying, like clothes hanging on a clothesline, being blown by the wind. P. 1. and P. 2 what is being waved, or swung by the wind. *Limpelipay*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LIMPAS. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the decline of an object/thing, losing its vigor with the passage of time, and is said of one who has passed his youthfulness, or the sun beyond its zenith, going down and the force of its heat is waning. *Pauang maqui calimpasan*. *Omnia transeunt*, everything has its decline; everything passes away (*Sic transit gloria mundi*, thus the glory of this world fades away. P. 1. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the motive, &c.

LIMPASUT. (1. and 2. correp). Noun, Shark. *Antian limpasut*, of one who comes, then goes away. [the words in parenthesis may mean it admits two pronunciations or accents or has two corresponding meanings, vqs.]

LIMPAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlimpat*, to pass from one to the other, like a messenger. P. 1. past, *Linimpat*, the message, or the errand. P. 3. past, *Linimpatan*, the person to whom one is sent. *Limpatlimpat*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Talalimpat*, the messenger, or the envoy.

LIMPI. (g.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become at par with another, either in the same seat, bench, or in a row. Also an active verb and its infinitive, *ilimpi*, *manlimpi*, to put in a row, or place anything equally. P. 1. past, *Linimpi*, what is placed equally. P. 3. *Linimpian*, to which. *Mi*, with company.

LIMPUTAN. (pp.) Noun, silence of the night. *Calimputan*, like *capalian*; *meguin limputan*, sad, dark, lugubrious, murky as the night.

LINAB. (pp.) Noun, smoothness, gloss, terseness, like that of a burnished / polished object. Neutral verb, future, *Linab*, and that of *Ma*, to become smooth. *Malinab*,

adjective, glossy. P. 2. *Linaban*, and future, frequentative, *Palinaban*, that which; *Linablinab*. *Ma*, become smoothened, polished.

LINAMNAM. (pp.) Noun, sensuality of a thing, pleasantness, like a coconut. *Guigut*, etc. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become pleasant to the taste. *Mi*, the intensity of savor. *Pilinamnam*, in that which, with its passive 3 of *Ca*, be it morally, and is like *Cayumuan*, *cañyamanan*.

LINANG. (pp.) Noun, the beautiful complexion on the face, or appearance, of a woman. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become beautiful in that manner/ to radiate such beauty. *Malinang*, adjective, radiantly beautiful. *Calinanġan*, like *casampatan*.

LINAO. (dipht.) Noun, clarity, like that of water, the eyes, glass, crystal, times/ weather. & that of *Ma*, become clear. *Malinao*, adjective, *malinao ing panaun*, the weather is clear. P. 1. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Calinauan*, like *capalian*; also *Palinauan*, to wait, to let it become clear. *Linaolinao*, *Mi*, frequentative, like a crystalline stone. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pililinauan*, *pilinauan*, *pilinao*, what is made clear, clarified. *Palinauan mo ing danum*, let the water become clear.

LINATNAT. (pp.) Noun, smoothness. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlinatnat*, to make smooth, to smoothen. P. 2. past, *linatnat*, that which is smoothened, like timber. P. 1. that with which. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. Also, neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become smooth. *Calinatnatan*, abstract.

LINDAYOG. (pp.) Synonym of *Limpay*.

LINDAS. (pp.) Neutral verb, to move away, to turn aside, to swerve, like when one avoids another in order not to give to him, or who hides in order not to face one who is looking for him, like a bill collector, or one collecting a debt. P. 1. past, *Linindas*, one who flees from another; *Lindaslindas*, *Mi*, frequentative, one who moves thus, like along the shadows of the roofs,

because they would not admit him in, or deal with him. Also, active verb and its infinitive, to divert the shotgun in order not to hit the mark. P. 1. past, *Linindas*, that which is diverted. P. 3. past, *Linindasan*, the target/mark. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become deviated. *Malindas*, *melindas yang aldao*, when the sun leaves the meridian, goes beyond noon.

LINDO. (g.) Noun, runabout course. Materially and formally. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to go round, to make an evasion by going circuitously, in the river, or on the road. P. 1. past, *Linindô*, that which goes round. P. 3. past, *Linindoan*, the place. *mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Lindolindô*, *milindolindô*, also *Mag*, with intent, with its Passive 1 and 3, and with more variations, to make evasions by circumlocutions, circumventions, v. g. to avoid paying a debt, or a tax.

LINIS. (pp.) Noun, cleanness, material, and formal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlinis*, to clean by washing, or rubbing, or burnishing. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. what is cleansed. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become clean, or smooth, or burnished, etc.

LINLIN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *ilinlin*, *manlinlin*, to remove what is on road, in order to pass. P. 1. that which is removed, or the road cleared of, this the proper word, although they use *Busnġian*, and also the motive, like the priest who shall pass that road. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macalinlin*, become free of blockage.

LINO. (pp.) Noun, a root used for dyeing, dark red in color.

LINOAC. (pp.) Noun, flabby fat on the body of a man, or of a pig. *Linouacan*, adjective.

LINSANĠAN. (pp.) Noun, sultry weather/ suffocating heat. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become *malinsanġan*, bothered by the sultry / hot weather. P. 1. past, *Lininsanġan*, the one bothered by... *Ica*,

and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3. of *Ca*, *calinsanġanan*, like *canabuan*.

LINTA. (pp.) Noun, leech, bloodsucker. *Malinta*, abundance of leeches.

LINTAG. (pp.) Active verb, *ilintag*, and its infinitive, *manlintag*, to cause to shake, like a bed, or a table. P. 2. past, *Linintag*, that which was shaken. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Malintag*, become shaken.

LINTIC. (pp.) Noun, small drops of rain, raining in small drops. Neutral verb, to drizzle. *Linticlintic*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Lintic malapanas*, very tiny drops of rain, literally, drops as small as ants. *Mi*, with *an*, *milintican*, caught by a drizzle.

LINTUG. (pp.) Noun, blisters, like that of scalding, or blisters on the lips: verb: *Manlintug*, or, *manlintugan*, with its *manġa*, plural, become blistered.

LINĠA. (pp.) *Linġalinga*, and *Mi*, *milinġalinga*, frequentative, said of one who walks staring with suspicion, or fear. Like a negrito who enters a town for the first time, or glances at the novelty of things around, like a villager in the City, or someone new in Salamanca.

LINĠAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to hide, or to deny. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pililingdanan*, *pilindanan*, (note the syncopations). P. 3. to who it is denied. *Linġaran*, or, *malingaran*, silent, discreet, one who guards a secret. *Linġaran ya lub*, or *lingaran ya isip*. *Mililingaran*, denying to each other/ to one another. (*Ad invicem*.)

LINĠAY. (dipht.) Active verb, *manlinġay*, to do homage to. P. 1. past, *Liningay*, the motive. P. 2. the same, to whom, like to the priest. *Malinġay*, abundance of homage; it is customary to say, *Calinġay*, or, *calinġa*. See *Linġa*.

LINĠAL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to sway like a ship that is overturning. *Linġal linġal*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LINĠAO. (dipht.) Adjective, forgetful, like an old man who does not remember what had just happened. *Ma*, to become forgetful in this manner.

LINGĀP. (pp.) *Ma*, Neutral, to move with great fear, with great apprehension, like one who has committed a crime and is afraid he might be arrested. *Lingāp* is like a *tonto*, or a rustic fellow who wonders at all things he sees. *Lingāp lingāp*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LINGĀPNĠAP. (pp.) Noun, titillation, tickle. *MalingāpnĠap*, adjective, titillated, ticklish. *Ma*, neutral, become tickled thus. P. 3. of *Ca*, *CalingāpnĠapan*, where one is most tickled, like in the soles of the foot (not in the armpits). Also, with all its variations, it is said of one who feels/fears he would be insulted face to face for a fault/mistake he has committed. *E me tulduan a malingāpnĠap ing paramong tauo, banacan e caliquian*, do not throw stones at another if you have a roof made of glass. Literally, do not touch the ticklish/sensitive part of another, so he would not tickle you. Also, to tease another to the point of irritating him. *PalingāpnĠapan*, to whom.

LINGĀSNĠAS. (pp.) Noun, trouble, headache, *basagulo*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become annoyed, disturbed, pressured by so many headaches, like if one is laughing, another is crying, or one is asking for a loan, or like the head of a confessor during the season of Lent, who goes out of the confessional how many times, only God knows: all of these are *lingasngas*. P. 1. that with which one is easily annoyed, even by trifles, or by shouting that goes around him. P. 2. at whom he is annoyed, or by whom he is troubled. *PalingāsnĠasan*, the annoyed one. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LINGĀT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to awaken from sleep. *Malingāt*, light sleeper. Also, wide awake and alert at bed during the night. *Alingātan, acalingtan*, like *aguisinĠan, acaguisinĠan; macalingāt ca*, of intent, you could not sleep, you are wide awake, full of apprehension, and anxiety.

LINGCAG. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Ma*, become cracked, or become split, like a wall during an earthquake.

LINGCO. (pp.) Neutral verb, the river taking a turn, or bend. Synonym of *Lico*.

LINCUD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *lingcud-lingcud*, and that of *Mi*, and *Mag*.; its passive *Paglingcuran*, 3: all is to deceive by twisting one around, to deceive one with false hopes., like if, v. g. you are looking for Pedro in the second floor, he in turn goes to the ground floor, if you go down, he in turn goes up, playing with you endlessly. *Pilingcudlingcud na ca*, is said also of one who moves sluggishly, taking some time, then says he has been from the place where he was sent. P. 2. One deceived in this manner, *Piglingcuran /pilingcud neng Pedro, he was given a runaround / was deceived by Pedro.*

LING-GASO. (a.) Active verb, *luming-gaso*, and its infinitive, *manling-gaso*, to molest, to rouse, or incite to passion/lust one who was not even thinking of this/one who is not aware of such. P. 1. with which/what, like words, or actions. P. 2. past, *Lining-gaso*, to whom. *Ma*, neutral, become aroused thus.

LINGGANG. (pp.) Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become rocked by languid waves, like a ship. P. 2. *past, Melinggang*, the one shaken, rocked.

LINGGUI. (g.) Neutral verb and *Mi*, to lean to one side, like a light and swift sailing vessel. P. 1. what leans to the side, like a jar, a ship, or a man. P. 2. the same, *milinggui, lininggui. Linggui linggui, Mi*, frequentative, and also future.

LINGGUIT. (pp.) Noun, moulding. Verb, *manlingguit*, to make a moulding with a knife, or chisel. Passive, past, *Liningguit*, that with which. P. 2. past, the same, what is chiseled into a moulding. P. 3. *Liningguitan, the material.*

LINGLANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlinlang*, to deceive by diverting, like bringing a crying child to a

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place where he would forget to cry, and in this way trick him, or in involving him with some activity, he is diverted or distracted. P. 1. past, *Lininglang*, with which he is diverted, and also one diverted in this manner. P. 2. past, *Lininglang*, always, the one diverted/tricked thus. *Ma*, neutral, to become tricked. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LINGO. (pp.) *Maglilingo*, to commit treason/betrayal, that is to act treacherously, like an assassin, or ambusher, and also like a *lilo*. P. 3. *Piglinguan*, against whom. *Capaglinguan*, abstract.

LINGON. (pp.) Noun, care, which one provides a favored one. Active verb and its infinitive, to look after someone with care. P. 1. past, *Linġon*, the motive, or favor. P. 2. past, *Linġonan*, the one favored thus. *Maca*, be attended to/favored/cared for. *Ma*, become favored. *Linġon can pacalolo*, attend to with mercy, or look upon with pity.

LINGOS. (pp.) Active verb, *lumingus*, and its infinitive, *manlingus*, turn one's face upon to see, gaze, behold. P. 2. past, *lingusan*, the one beholden upon. *Maca*, turn the face toward someone/something, like to someone whom he does not know well. But in the sense of turning the face to the other side, *sumangid* is added to *lingus*. *Linguslingus*, and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Baliquid*.

LINGUIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to crush by coiling around, like a snake, or serpent coiling around the arm or body of a human. P. 2. past, *Liningquis*, the one that crushes thus. *Ma*, neutral, become coiled around. *Lingquislingquis*, the snake; *lingquislingquisan*, the victim.

LINGSAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mi*, to deviate from the right lane, like a foot that slips, slides, or a post sliding from its position. *Maca*, being deviated. P. 1. past, *Liningsad*, the one that slides or slips from its place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi* and *an*, the place. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutrally, idiomatically, with the same variations, is

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said of works, out of place, not in proportion, or deviated. *Micalingsad*, recently/aneu.

LINYO. (pp.) Noun, tingling pain in the teeth. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to feel such pain. *Manlinyo co talampacan*, one feeling the tingling pain in his soles as he walks unshod, or barefooted. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LIYO. (pp.) Noun, swirling in the head, vertigo, dizziness. Neutral verb and *Ma*, to faint, to swoon. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Talacaliyo*, gets dizzy very often.

LIPAC. (pp.) Noun, corn, callousness on the hands and the feet. *Lipacan*, adjective; verb, corns appearing in the hands, or the feet. *Lipacan a balungus*, talker/talkative fellow.

LIPANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to become tottering, like a drunk/inebriated, or a seasick person, who is already on land, but still swirling in the head as though he were still aboard a boat. *Lipanglipang*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LIPAO. (dipht.) *Lipao yang tauo*, said of one who does not know from whence he comes, nor where he is. Neutral verb, the flying of a bird. P. 3. past, *Lipauan*, the place; also to shoo away, or cause to fly away, like a bird, that it may fall into a trap, or noos, called *Palipao*, and *Mi*, *lipaolipao*, like a vagabond, roamer, or a bird with no definite destination.

LIPARAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to kick or stomp, like in dancing, or one suffering hydrophobia. P. 3. past, *liparacan*, the place, or the object. *Magliparac*, said only of one who is afflicted with rabies, a rabid/furious person. P. 3. the object, or place. *Mipagliparac*, with company. P. 3. the object. *Lipaliparac* and *Mi*, frequentative.

LIPAS. (pp.) Neutral verb synonym of *Limpas*. *Linipas ne sicanan*, his strength is gone, or has waned. *Lipaslipas*, and *Mi*, frequentative. And *Maglipaslipas*, *miglipaslipas*, with intent, said of a loiterer, like *tulus tulus*.

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LIPASAY. (dipht.) Noun, strong wriggle, like that of fish caught in a net. Neutral verb and *Mag*, to wriggle strongly, like fish, or a boy carried by force to school, v. g. P. 3. past, *Lipasayan*, or, *piglipasayan*, against whom. *Lipalipasay*, *Mag*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LIPAT. (pp.) Noun, the edge, or bank opposite to where a thing is. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to be at the other edge/bank. P. 1. that which is at the opposite bank. P. 3. *Lipatan*, the bank towards which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Active, *ilipat*, to bring somebody from one bank to the opposite bank. *Lipatlipat*, to move repeatedly from one bank to the other. Also, *Lipat*, adjective, a gift or present which customarily is sent to the relatives of a deceased person, and to those who have just gotten married, or to those who have moved into a new house, or residence. *Manlipat*, one who on one occasion sends this present to different, or various, places. Also, the same and its infinitive, is said of those in changing residence, pass/transfer to the other house.

LIPÁT. (a.) Noun, hailstones, hail. *Meugin lipát*, as cold as a hailstone.

LIPATO. (pp.) Noun, spark, or flash of fire. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manlipato*, the fire discharging sparks. *Ma*, abundance of sparks.

LIPATPAT. (pp.) Noun, glow-worm, firefly, an insect. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manlipatpat*, the insect emitting light; and by adding *matà*, or *panimanman*, v. g., *Lilipatpat co mata*, I see stars because of pain. *Calipatpatan*, the place where there are many fireflies. *Meguín calipatpatan*, is said of swords casting sparks when crossed with one another.

LIPYA. (pc.) The iron plate over the *sudsud* of the plow, which turns up the soil. *Malipia ya*, is said of one with a sunken mouth and a chin jutting out, giving a semblance of the *lipya* of the plow.

LIPING. (pp.) Noun, swooning of the head, causing the afflicted to perspire with a cold

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sweat, like due to hunger. *Ma*, to become faint, *maliping*.

LIPIT. (pp.) Adjective, afflicted, pressed tighter than *mascup*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlipit*, *manalipit*, to press tight, like between two poles/rods. P. 2. that which is pressed, *Lipit a biyay*, like *mascup a biyay*. *Mi*, with company, as when there are so many people watching a stage play. *Macalipit*, causal, and be in a tight spot.

LIPLIP. (pp.) Adjective, is said of banana leaves that are placed as padding in a pot so that the rice would not be burned/toasted, in the sense that it is protected against burning by these leaves. Active verb and its infinitive, *manliplip*, to pad the rice, or another thing being cooked, with these leaves. P. 1. past, *liniplip*, with which. P. 2. past, the same, that which is padded. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become padded thus.

LIPOGDONG. (pp.) Adjective, chubby. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become chubby. *Calipugdungán*, abstract. See *Liputo*.

LIPUL. (pp.) Active verb, *lumipul*, and its infinitive, *manlipul*, to trample, like the rich trampling the poor. P. 2. one oppressed thus. *Ma*, neutral, *Malipul*, become oppressed; the oppressed, with its *manğa*; *panğalipul*, verbal passive.

LIPUNGA. (pp.) Noun, itches on the legs, caused by overexposure to walking through water. Neutral verb and its infinitive, the breaking out of these itches. *Lipunğán*, adjective. *Mi*, with *an*. *Talacapanlipunğa*, one prone to the breaking out of the *lipunga*.

LIPURO. (a.) Active verb, *lipuro*, and its infinitive, *manlipuro*, to touch lightly the nipples, like a sucking child; it is said of grown-ups but not innocently. P. 2. past, *lipurô*, the breasts.

LIPUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to go round, or make a detour, take a longer road. *Magliput*, of intent. P. 1. the motive, or the object, the road taken thus. P. 3. past,

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liputan, the place, or the direction taken, the place towards which.

LIPUTO. (pc.) Noun, chubbiness. *Maliputo*, adjective. (See *Lipugdong*.)

LIPSONG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to spill the liquor, as when one with a trembling hand holds the glass. *Lipsong* *lipsong* and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Quingsong*.

LIQUID. (pp.) Active verb, *iliquid*, and its infinitive, *manliquid*, to remove the stairs, so no one could go up the house. P. 1. the stairs. P. 3. past, *Liquiranan*, the place, or the stairs. *Maca*, the stairs become removed.

LIQUIT. (pp.) Adjective, said of those who are crowding, like those who forcibly pass through a very narrow door. *Mi*, with company. See *Siquit*.

LISAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlisan*, to let go, leave out, to skip by jumping / passing over the other. P. 2. that which is bypassed. *Lisanlisan*, frequentative, one who proceeds, bypassing one object, or another.

LISANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mi*, become dislocated, like a bone, or the leg of a coach, or a carepnter's horse. *Lisang* *lisang*, the many things dislocated thus. *Mengalisang cu butul*, My bones have been dislocated, or disjointed.

LISIA. (pc.) Neutral verb and *Mi*, and its infinitive, to move away. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Linissian*, from whom/what. *Maca*, become moved away / separated.

LISIC. (pp.) Noun, small spark, like of iron or steel that is red hot, or being welded, or sparks that fly from a candle, or from an oil-lamp. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to emit such small sparks. *Lisic* *lisic*, and *Mi*, frequentative. Also, idiomatically, swiftness, or agility like *licsi*. *Malisic*, adjective.

LISLIS. (pp.) Active verb, *ilislis*, and its infinitive, *manlislis*, to pull up. P. 1. the skirt/clothes, a part that is pulled/rolled up, like the arm. *Maca*, become pulled up, the arm, or the sleeve of the cloth.

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LISU. (g.) Active verb, *ilisu*, and its infinitive, *manlisu*, to rehearse, like Christmas carols, or a stage play. P. 1. that which is rehearsed.

LISUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlisud*, to stomp, including on the floor, like tripping on the floor, or to make the shoe fit better. P. 2. *Lisuran*, to whom. *Lisudlisud*, and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Tisud*.

LITAB. (pp.) Noun, the sparkling glow which is left by grease, or oil, rubbed on an object, or anointed with it. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to glow like gravy with oil. *Litablitab*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LITANG. (pp.) Noun, awning, or vent, or smoke stack over a fireplace, or kitchen. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the smoke or the flames become funneled above. P. 1. that which is placed atop the hearth, furnace.

LITIC. (a.) "Younger brother" of *Latac*, because its sound is less than that of *Latac*, v. g. the sound made by the *Paran paran* when they flutter/frolic on the dry nipa, or the sound of the dropping of locusts when it falls on the nipa thatching, or the sound of the *landay* creaking when the natives step or tread upon it, or that of the bamboo strips when they break. See *Latac*.

LITID. (pp.) Noun, the string of a bow. Active verb, *ilitid*, and its infinitive, *manlitid*, to place the string on the bow. P. 1. the string, or the bow. P. 3. past, *Litiran*, the bow on which the string is put in place, the bow fitted with the string.

LILITID. (pp.) Noun, the nerve above the claw, and in beasts, the tendon/sinew that provides a node/knot at their hind legs. Active verb, *lumitid*, and its infinitive, *manlilitid*, or *manlitid*, to cut it, or hamstring the beast. P. 1. *Linitid*, that with which. P. 2. past, the same, that which is hamstrung. *Litid*, adjective, *Litid ya*, it is hamstrung.

LIUAG. (pc.) Noun, delay, due to difficulties that are involved in making an object. Neutral verb, future, *Lumiuag*, and that of *Ma*, to become delayed/late thus. P. 1.

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past, *Liniuag*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the difficulty that delays. P. 3 of *Ca*, *Caliuag*, *queliuag*, *queliuagan*, that in which, active mode. See *Culit*.

LIUALAS. (pp.) Noun, width, wideness, opposite of *Quiput*, narrowness. Active verb and its infinitive, *iliualas*, *manliualas*, to widen. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *Liualas*, *liniualas*, that which is widened. *Caliualasan*, that part where it is wider. Neutral verb and *Ma*, to become widened. *Maliualas*, adjective.

LIUAS. (pc.) Neutral verb, future, *Lumiuas*, and its infinitive. The P. 1. means to alternate, either be it with another, like with another in carrying a burden, or in standing guard over the house, or in changing clothes. The person with whom he alternates is P. 3. past, *Liuasan*, *liniuasan*. *Mi*, with company. Its passive, the thing in which they alternate in using, like a mantle. *Micaliuas*, imminence, eventuality, like alternating with one who goes to hear Mass, or one who attended a stage play. Such a case is P. 1. past, *Liniuas*. *Mi*, neutral and its *Maqui*, and its variation, *Mangá*, if they are many. *Mengáliuas que quing Misa*. Also it means to deviate from what it ought to follow, like water for irrigating the ricefield, which leaves the course through which it ought to have flowed; or one who lets the proper time to sow to elapse or pass by: the thing from which it deviates is P. 1. *Eme iluas ing panaun*, and is the P. 1. of motive, v. g. just because I am entering, you chose to leave, in this case it will be right for me to say to you: *Eyata iluas mo co*, therefore you are not loyal to me/ it seems you are avoiding me. So, *Paliuas ca cacu*, also means, you are betraying me, like a married woman becoming unfaithful to her husband (*babaing paliuas*). *Mipaliuas*, with company, like alienated married couple. P. 3. *Paliuasan*, the offended party. *Paliuas*, adjective, traitor, unfaithful, disloyal: all men are such towards God when they sin, because they turn their back to One whom

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they ought to obey and follow under so many rights: its variation. *Mamaliuas*, with its P. 3. the one thus aggrieved. Also, *paliuas*, wrong entrance, gate, door, an idiomatical usage.

LIUAT. (pc.) Active verb, *iliuat*, and its infinitive, *manliuat*, to tilt to one side, like a *bangá* (jug/jar) to draw water from it. P. 1. past, *Liniuat*, the *bangá*, or the flask, that is tilted thus, and for whom. P. 3. past, *Liniuatan*, the vessel, or pitcher from which water, or wine is drawn for drinking. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

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LOLAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to bring out/ appeal to the public, and is said of the rope, or long pole which is brought out to the people through a hole in the wall, or a window, like that rope tied by the prisoners to a little basket to beg for alms, and the pole from which it hangs. P. 1. that which, v.g. the rope which is thrown down to bring up something. *Maca*, become *lolao*; *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Lololao*, and *Mi*, *Milolololao*, frequentative, to be hanging / hovering in that manner. Active variation, also idiomatically, one who walks openly through the town, or of one who goes promenading through the town, with the variations required by its concept. *Maglolao*, with intent, like one who goes out solely to take a walk, and also of one who goes acourting. P. 3. the place, in which he goes for a walk, or wherein he goes acourting, wooing a damsel. It stands between the wooer, and the damsel, *Mi*, with company, with its compositions, *mipaglolao*.

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LUA. (g.) Noun, tears. Neutral verb, *lumua*, and its infinitive, *maglua*, to shed tears. *Panluâ*, one who sheds lots of tears.

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Lualuâ, and *Mi*, frequentative; *Manlua ca man daya*, exaggeration/hyperbolic, Even though you would shed tears of blood.

LUAY. (dipht.) Adjective, a thing obstructing the throat/esophagus. *Marui*, solely, a fish spine that is stuck at the throat. *Man*, *manluay*, become stuck with the obstruction. From this is derived: *Paluay*, hook, where bait is placed to catch birds, or other things which swallow it.

LUAL. (pp.) Noun, the wash area that Tagalogs call the *batalan*, because it is outside the house proper. Neutral verb, future, *Lual*, is to go outside, opposite of *lungub*, to come inside. P. 1. past, *Liual*, the thing brought outside from inside. P. 3. past, *Liualan*, either the place from, or the result / outcome of some action; active variation, *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Also, *Lual*, beyond, besides these, this or that is offered to me. *Lual ning bacud*, the other side of the fence, outside the fence. *Lualan a isip*, or, *lub*, is said of a man who is not pressured, for he does not care, or give a hoot for anything. *Salaping lualan*, the money not included in the usual budget. Also, besides those that are in the Grammar. *Palual*, said of one who disburses money, like a co-maker, affiant, who pays for another. i, what is paid out, or paid off. *Palualan*, P. 3. the debt, or the debtor. *Pepalual cu na quing lub cu*, I have already dismissed that from my mind. See *Lub*.

LUALI. (g.) *Manglulualî*, *manglualî*, *minglualî*, is said of the tide, when it neither rises nor wanes, but is about to rise or wane, if you add *lub*, meaning, being perplexed, between the two, high or low.

LUALO. (pp.) *Manglualo*, etc. to go out in defense of the helpless, destitute, unprotected. P. 1. the defended one. *Capanglualuan*, abstract. *Pamaglualo*, active verbal. *Pangapanglualo*, passive. *Panglualo me uala queta, tin masakit quing lub mo?* So you would come to his defense, is there anything that really bothers you?

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LUASAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to bubble up, making a noise on the water, like fishes, crocodiles, etc.

LUAT. (pp.) Adjective, lasting, abiding. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become lasting/ abiding. P. 1. past, *Liuat*. *Ica* and *maca*, the cause. P. 3. past, *Liuatan*, that in which there is perseverance. *Miliuat catang siclaud*, let us see who can last longer in kneeling. *Maqui*, or *Ca*, the one, & *Miluatan*, with competence, can hardly be distinguished which is which. *Luatuat*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Ing pamiluatuat*, the perseverance. *Caluatan*, abstract.

LUB. Adverb, inside, opposite of outside. *Lub ning paruminggo*, *lub ning caban*, Within the week, inside the chest/box. Neutral verb, future, *lumub*, or, *lungub*, and that of *Mi*, (the variation is active and neutral) to come inside, to enter inside. P. 1. that which. P. 2. past, *Liban*, one who enters to get, or take something inside. P. 3. past, *Liban*, or *libanan*. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, with its *manga*, without *an*, *Miluban*, or *Milubanan*, with its *manğalubanan*, these two assume/presuppose, *manlub*; the *Maca*, be there inside, is most difficult to distinguish, in *lub*, and *lual*, from I am, he is, has been, when it means to be there, v.g. *Macalual ya*, he is outside - from *tayo king lual*, he is there outside; *macalub ya*, he is inside, from *tayo quing lub*, he is there inside. The *Maca*, is more understood, than the place itself; v. g. *macalub*, or *macalual*, *quetang paruminggo*, the *Maca*, reduplicates the whereness; the I am, he is, has been, says specifically that much, *Milulubta*, etc.

LUB. The former joined to many roots, means that which the root says, it is within the soul, like, *matas a lub*, *mababalub*, and even inside physically, like *marauacco lub*, I am of bad disposition, or, I am indisposed. *Laus*, or *manyaman*, or *sia quing lub co*, *ibat quing lub co*, deep inside my heart, pleasing to my heart, from my heart; *lub a mayap*, love/ kindness, favors,

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benefits. *Marauac ya lub queca*, the opposite. *Lub a sarili*, or *lub a casarilian*, freewill, natural freedom. Also it is understood as the will, what he wants, like *Papaminto mo ing lub mo*, Thy will be done. *Nung lub mo*, if it is your will, *paquilub mo*, *balang lub mo*, being your will, everything you will. *Maquiasaua cong lub co*, *datang nang datang nung nanu*. I will marry on my own will/ according to my likes, come what may come. *Maquisangburi*, *maquilub ya queca*, he has love for you, or affection, he is in love with you, *Ding tauong banal maquilub la quing Guinutang Dios*, the Saints are people who love/ has love for Our Lord God: all the foregoing is *Maqui*, to have, like what follows: *Ninun maquilub quetang dapat mo?* Who willed that you would do that? *Ing Guinutang Dios yan maquilub queta*. It was the will of our Lord God. God wills it to be so. Neutral verb, *Milulubluban*, *milubluban*, meaning, it has entered into man, that is, the thought that entered into his will. P. 3. *Pilulubluban*, *pilubluban*, that which the will has entered into, although in reality this word does not speak of desire or consent, because there is no other thing. *Milubluban co*, what *dinalan quing lub co*, passed through my thought: like *pilubluban queng patayan*, is the same as *dinalan quing lub cong patayan co ya*. It entered my mind to kill him, is the same as It passed my mind that I will kill him: notwithstanding that sometimes they say that there was a consented desire, for the will acts when there is the desire. *Milubluban*, *pilubluban*, do not have to be purely passive. But if you want to be free from doubts, ask him: *Inari mo quing lub mo?* Or, *Inamiam mo quing lub mo?* Did you consent to it? Was it your will to do so? *Maca*, potential, and its passive to mean the will, the power of the soul does not use the bare root, but is compounded with *Pi*. and *an*. *Pilubluban* is a noun like *Pigaganacan*. *Capilubluban*, is abstract

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like *Capigaganacan*. *Pang lub*, inner vest. (*Vatonera*. -?)

LUBA. (pp.) Adjective, broken *palay*. *Pinaua*, refers only to broken grains of rice. *Luba* is a mixture of broken grains and whole grains. Active verb, *iluba*, and its infinitive, *manluba*, to break / crush the grains, like in a pounding mortar (*asung*), or in a *guilingan*, rice mill. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is pounded, or milled. *Ma*, become broken / crushed. *Emaluba*, like potential.

LUBAC. (cor.) Noun, looseness, as of a knot, or a raiment/shirt/dress. Active verb, *ilubac*, and its infinitive, *manlubac*, to loosen. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become loose by itself; its variation is also intransitive: *Manluba ca*, you loosen up, as in take off your clothes. P. 1. and P. 2. that which was loosened, past, *Libac*; *Malubac*, loose, adjective. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Lubaclubac*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

LUBAD. (pp.) Noun, fatness of the belly: which the thin, or lean person does not have. *Lubaran*, and *Mi*, with *an*, *Malubad*, with abundant suet/fat.

LUBAG. (pp.) Frequentative, *lubaglubag*, said of a loose thing that is not stretched, like a lining; *an allowance*. Also, *Palubag*, that which is let loose. Idiomatically, one who does well. *Palubagan mo con lub*, extend/ show me your good will, or love. P. 1. *Ipalubag*, the favor.

LUBAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to come out of a strait, like a snake from its hole, a turtle from its shell, or flesh from an abscess, or tumor. P. 1. past, *Libao*, what is drawn out, like the wick of an oil-lamp. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Lubolubao*, and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Tubao*.

LUBAS. (pp.) Adjective, nude / naked. Active verb, *ilubas*, and its infinitive, *manlubas*, to undress, and the construction is transitive, *Manlubas ca*, take off your clothes, go in the nude, go naked. P.2. *Lubasan*, or, *lubsan*, that which, or one

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who. *Ma*, become naked, *mangá*, if many. *Lubaslubas*, frequentative.

LUBID. (pp.) Noun, rope. Active verb, *ilubid*, and its infinitive, *manlubid*, to make rope, or laid rope. P. 1. the first strand of fiber / hemp used in making rope. P. 2. the second strand / thread, or the material, *linubid*, from which. *Mi*, with company, including snakes which entwine with one another.

LUBLUB. (pp.) Adjective, a thing fenced in, like a garden, or a field fenced with *pilapil*, or *bacod*. *Calublub*, one unit, in relation to the others. Active verb, *ilublub*, and its infinitive, *manlublub*, to surround, or fence in thus, and idiomatically, by enemies. *Ma*, become fenced in. P. 3. that which is fenced in, *Libluban*, noun, the area fenced in. *Maca*, being fenced in.

LUBUS. (pp.) Adjective, pure, no mixture.

LUBOLUBO. (pp.) Noun, bran, or powder of *Yoro*. (See *Gaboc*.)

LUC. (pp.) Noun, small bay, inlet, cove, or bend. *Calucan*, the center of a bend, cove. *Maca*, be in the center. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to enter into, sail into a bend, etc. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Eco balu nun uyanti ing aldao a miras co, dactal co palucanlucan*, I do not know how many days it will take before I arrive, I have so many stop-overs to make, or many inlets to enter in /or make a stop-over. The variation is said of any thing which begins to boil, or to cook, like rice.

LUCA. (g.) In its strict sense, it is opposite of generosity, or liberality, giving allowance to the Spanish usage. *Calucan*, in its intensity: we are already used to understanding this as meaning, poverty. *Maluca*, poor. *Pailuca*, poor by choice/ choose to be poor, voluntary poverty. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become poor. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Calucan*, *quelucan*, like *cappian*, *quecappian*; *catauan*, *quetauan* (?) or is it *Catuan*, *quetuan* (?). *Maquilucaluca*, like *maquipagdamut*, *maquiquialipan*: sharing the lot of the poor, the destitute, slaves.

LUCAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlucad*, to glean, to gather, to scrape

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up, with the fingernails, or with an instrument. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. *Lucaran*, or, *lucdan*, that which. P. 3. *Lucaranan*, or, *lucdanan*. Passive, *Licaranan*, or, *licdanan*, from where. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, with its syncope. Also, neutral verb, *lulucad co dunğus*, or, *bitoca*. My stomach is turning up; I have an intestinal upset

LUCAY. (dipht.) Noun, a certain herb that is edible, whose flowers are called *tunas*, the roots are called *Tucal*. Neutral verb, to become soft. *Luque lucay*, to go on softening, similar to a thing that is softened, having been immersed in water. From this: *Maguin lucay*, is very very soft, or *paluque lucayan*, like hashed, minced.

LUCAM. (pp.) Noun, a tree whose fruit is very sour. *Meguin lucam*, most sour, extremely sour.

LUCAS. (pp.) Active verb, *ilucas*, and its infinitive, *manlucas*, to loosen, to untie, to unbind, to undo. P. 2. *Lucsan*, that which, like a noose, or clothes. *Manlucas*, to take off the clothes, to loosen the *calzones*/ the underwear. *Ma*, become loosened.

LUCASUT. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mag*, with intent, to struggle, move strongly, to struggle to get loosened, when caught. P. 3. by whom one is clasped, or held tightly. *Lucalucasut*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Mabno cong maglucasut*, says one who could not find the time to make, or finish, something.

LUCAUC. (pp.) noun, small fish, like the *martinicos*. A species of small fish.

LUCBUT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *lucbut*, to jump, like the locusts, or one who makes nimble leaps, or skips. P. 3. the place, distance, or object. *Lucbutlucbut*, frequentative.

LUCDIS. (pp.) Noun, a little scratch, or nip, prick, scar. Active verb, *ilucdis*, and its infinitive, *manlucdis*, to scratch, scrape. P. 1. *Linucdis*, *licdis*, that with which, like a fingernail, or a pin, needle. P. 2. *Licdan*,

licdisan, that which. *Ma*, become scratched, pricked.

LUC LUC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to sit on, including a hen sitting on its eggs for hatching. P. 1. the thing sat upon; P. 3. the place. Also, *Maca*, become seated; the verb form, said of a hen that has sat here, and there, and is also said of one that is squatting in ambush, in hunting, or lurk, or lie in wait / awaiting someone. *Liclucang que ing cagaga co*, I laid in wait for my enemy, or I sat it out with my opponent; *miluc lucan*, like magistrates or elders sitting for some discussion. *Caluc lucan*, one of the parties engaged, seated for threshing out a problem.

LUCMAN. (pp.) Noun, a Chinese orange. (*pongcan?* or *lukban* of the Tagalogs? vqs.)

LUCSU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlucsu*, to jump. P. 1. what is carried by jumping. P. 3. the distance, place, or object, that is jumped over. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Idiomatically, *Milucsu cu quetang saquit cu*, I jumped in pain, or I got rid of my ailment; *alucsu an cu pa naman*, I could still hurdle it, take it. *Lucsulucsu*, frequentative, jumping up and down with joy.

LUCTO. (pp.) *Lucto lucto*, to make intervals, not like *Lactao*, which speaks of what is by-passed, or overlooked; *lucto* is now here, then yonder.

LUCTUN. (pp.) Noun, small locust, that could not fly yet. Verb: *manluctun*, the *Durun* brings forth the *luctun*.

LUCUB. (pp.) Neutral verb, to gather to oneself, like the hen sheltering its chicks under her wings; or a beast coupling with another beast. Idiomatically, to cover, or to shelter. P. 3. past, *Licuban*, the sheltered one / the protegee.

LUCÚB. (a.) Active verb, *manlucub*, to deceive, like a cheat in a card game, marking the cards, or shuffling them, or dealing them out in his way. P. 3. *Licuban*, the deceit, the trick. Also, noun, *Lucúb*, a centering chisel. *Mag*, to use this kind of chisel.

LUCUNG. (pp.) Adjective, hollow, concave. Active verb, *ilucung*, and its infinitive, *manlucung*, to make hollow, to sink in this manner. P. 1. that which. P. 2. that which, past, *Licung*. *Maca*, be concave. Also, the same and that of *Ma*, become sunken, become concaved. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Lucunglucung*, frequentative, like an undulating road.

LUCUP. (pp.) Active verb, *lumucup*, and its infinitive, *manlucup*, to domicile, to take another into one's house. P. 2. the one who is taken in. *Mi*, with company, the neighbors. See *Licup*.

LUCUT. Active verb, *ilucut*, and its infinitive, *manlucut*, to roll up, to double up, to crease, like a leaf of a manuscript, including a bed, or couch. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is creased, rolled up. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its variation *manga*, that which is very crumpled / creased, like paper.

LUD. Active verb, *ilud*, and its infinitive, *manlud*, to continue to the finish/end. P. 1. That which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

LUGA. (g.) Noun, wax of the ears; verb, *luga*, *magluga*, *manluga*, to draw it out, to pick it out. P. 1. and *Lugâ*, or *Panluga*, that with which. P. 2. that which.

LUGAY. (dipht.) Adjective, said of one who does not wear a hat, or a cloth covering on the head, or one who wears her hair loose. Active verb, *ilugay*, and its infinitive, *manlugay*, to undo, or loosen, or unfasten the hair of another. P. 1. that which. P. 2. on whom; the variation is also intransitive, (*intranslat*, sic)

LUGAO. (dipht.) Noun, rice gruel, rice paste. Active verb, *ilugao*, and its infinitive, *manlugao*, to make it. P. 2. that which is made into gruel. See *Lelut*.

LUGLUG. (pp.) Active verb, *iluglug*, and its infinitive, *manluglug*, to wash, or rinse out, like soil residue in a basket, or clothes already laundered, soaking them up and down in the water, to remove any residue of soap. P. 1. what is rinsed, *Pi* and *an*, *piluglugan*, the place, or the water used in rinsing. Also, neutral verb and its *Ma* and

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manga, the fruits or leaves falling, or plundered, or the farm becoming trespassed/squandered.

LUGMA. (pp.) Noun, melancholy, sadness so evident on the face. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become melancholic. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LUGMOC. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mag*, to cast oneself, or lie down, like a pig wallowing in the mire, or muddy puddle. P. 3. or *Paglugmocan*, the mire/muddy puddle. Idiomatically, said of a slothful / lazy person., *Macalugmoc ya*, mired down in idleness.

LUGMON. (pp.) Noun, the turtledove.

LUGPOC. (pp.) Active verb, *lugpoc*, *lumugpoc*, and its infinitive, *manlugpoc*, said of one who is fond of seating beside, or close to another, because he is trying to solicit some favor from him or her, or to court/woo her or him. P. 3. the place, or the person from whom one is endeavoring to seek a favor. *Mi*, with company, two persons, v. g. those who wish to get married, and is also said of those who while the time away idly (even when they are not only two, but many) *Mag*, *maglugpoc*, reciprocal, said of one who just sits around, unconcerned, and slothful, so typical of the native.

LUGUD. (corrid.) Noun, passion, affection, tending to be compassion. a) Active verb, future, *Lugud*, and its infinitive, *manlugud*, to experience, or practice this passion. P. 1. with that which, or that which gives motive to it, motivates it. P. 3. in whom, or to whom. b) Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become affectionate thus, compassionate, etc. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3. of *Ma*, *caluguran*. *Queluguran*, the object, to whom one has such an affection, passion, or compassion, or like piety, and from this, the one loved in this manner. See *Mica*, verbal, etc. *Micaluguran*, *ad invicem*, with each other, variation of *Ma*, *Malugud*, said of the illicit lover. P. 3. solely said of the woman. *Micalugud*, nominative, the two illicit

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lovers. The woman is *Maquicalugud*, by way of identifying/introducing her; the man is *Maquicalugud*, when referred to as one who maintains a mistress. *Cacálugud*, *Cálugud*, refers to any of the two.

LUGUI. (pp.) *Manğalugui*, or, *manğulugui*, past: *menğalugui*, or, *menğulugui*, to lose a job, or lose time, or suffer loss in a transaction, or deal. P. 3. the loss, that which is given in excess, or what is presumed as lost, wasted. They express it by the P. 1, v. g. *Din mucun ipanğalugui co balang caban*, for each sack allow me some for tret/loss. *Panğalugui*, *Capanğaluguian*, Abstract. The motive, the former. P. 1. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

LUGUIT. (corrid.) Noun, extremity, like that of a branch, all that comes after the main or stronger part, and poses a danger of breaking or bending, or the part that exceeds, like the poles of bamboo that jut beyond the roof, or flooring of the *batalan*, or the like, and even the inches that exceed a measure are called *luguit*. Neutral verb, to walk / go to such an extremity. *Pa*, the excess given in measure, also, *Papaluguitan mu ya*, make it or see to it that it goes beyond the extremity, or give him an allowance beyond the measure; past, *Pe(paluguitan)*. P. 1. what is given beyond, or that which is made to jut out toward the outside, like a pole, or stick, become extended beyond the extreme.

LUGO. (a., g.) Adjective, fallen fruit. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlugo*, to cast it down, by striking it with a pole, or shaking the tree, or branch, that the fruit may fall. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, *Malugô*, and *Mangâ*, *manğalugô*, the fruits that fall by themselves.

LUGUS. (a.) Adjective, said of grains, separated from the spike, or ear or cob; of leaves and fruits separated/ broken off from the branch. Active verb, *lumugus*, and its infinitive, *manlugus*, to remove the grains from the ear, or spikes, to separate them from the tree, spike, etc. P. 2. that

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which; P. 3. the grains, fruits remaining in the ear, tree. P. 3. of *Ca*, *Calugusan*, like *Casaulan*. *Ma*, and *manga*, without *an*.

LUGUS. (a.) *Luguslugus*, said of one who grits the teeth; or grate, by chewing / masticating, like grains of sand.

LUID. (pp.) Noun, conservation, prolongation. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become conserved, like good lumber, or life, and *Lumuid ca datang suco*, live on till old age. P. 1. that which is conserved, like life conserved by God. *Pacaluiranaca ning Dios*, May God prolong your life / grant you a very long life / length of years. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become conserved, to endure, to last. *Maluid ya ing bulaun*, the bulaun tree / wood lasts long; of abundance. *Maluid ya ing dapat ning tauo quing bie na*, Man has to work throughout his life. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

LUYUNG. (pp.) Noun, the hardy palm tree. *Luyungluyung*, *Mi*, frequentative, one who moves from here to there, like looking for something. *Luyungluyungan*, the places, or the object.

LUYUS. (pp.) Noun, a species of palm tree. The betel palm and its fruit.

LULA. (g.) Adjective, of short vision. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become short of vision / impaired vision.

LULA. (pp.) Gloominess, a large cloud. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to have gloominess. Of two persons, who broke their friendship, it is said: *Micalula*.

LULAM. (pp.) Adjective, dense dark clouds. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to have dark clouds. *Malulam yang aldao*, the day is darkly cloudy, or the sun is gloomy. Idiomatically, *micalulam*, *picalulaman*. P. 3. is *Mica*, verbal. Said of two or more who wish evil to befall the other.

LULAN. (pp.) Adjective, a thing placed / put into something in order to be carried. Active verb, *ilulan*, and its infinitive, *manlulan*, to put something into a container. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Lilanan*, into which, like a ship, earthen jar, carriage, basket, etc. *Maca*, be put into

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/ become contained. *Mi*, with *an*. *Manga*, with *an*, and without *an*. *Milulanan*, *mangalulanan*, the vessels/containers; *milulan*, *mangalulan*, the things put in the container(s).

LULU. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manlulu*, to race with another. P. 1. one with what, or on behalf of. P. 3. past, *Liluan*, with whom. *Ma*, become defeated. *Mi*, with company, to compete with each other, also, *Mipaglulû*, *calulû*, *capaglulû*, companion, partner.

LULUD. (a.) Noun, the shin. *Malululud*, *malulud*, *melulud*, one who is injured on the shin. *Mangâ*, variation, many injuries on the shin, or many injured on the shin.

LULUN. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Lulûn*, *ilulun*, and its infinitive, *manlulun*, to roll up, like the reed-mat / palm-mat beddings. P. 1. that which is rolled up, *Lilun*. *Maca*, presently rolled up. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the edge of a tool become bent, or crooked, for being of iron, or of low class-steel. *Lulunlulun*, the tool which at every stroke is bent. *Lulunân*, nominative, said in a wider sense, of the freshness, or tenderness of the *labong*, the stick around which they roll up / twine the raw cotton.

LULUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become intense, to get worse, go for more, like, an illness, in love, virtue, or vice. P. 1. and frequentative, that which, *Mipalulung*, *mipalulunglulung*, as in *mipalaut*, with intensity. *Mipalulung*, exaggerated *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

LULUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Lulut*, and that of *Ma*, to ripen, or become ripe, the ripening of the fruit. P. 3. of *Ca*, *Calulutan*, *quelulutan*, like *casaulan co*.

LUMA. (pp.) Adjective, (not be confused with the Tagalog, *lumâ*), it is said of what had lost much of its force, like, heat, wine, wind. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to fail thus, to wane, or calm down, become tranquil, like the bad weather, or the rapid flow, or current. Of food, in an *abala*, feasting, especially in order that they may not come asking for more, they say,

Lumana, it has been exhausted / there is no more.

LUMAC. (pp.) Adjective, defeated morally/formally, not like *saul*, which means defeated materially. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlumac*, to defeat, overcome, overrule, like a superior insisting his own opinion, although the subject, or inferior, has his reasons. P. 2. the one overruled, or defeated thus. *Ma*, to become outruled, defeated. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Calumacan*, P. 3., like *casaulan*. *E ca pailumac quing diablos*; and also, *Eca pasaul*, because this can mean the formal and the material defeat: *Lumac* is only for the formal. Don't be overcome by the devil / don't give in to the devil / don't let the devil overcome you / defeat you.

LUMAY. (dipht.) Noun, prudence, thus, careful, circumspect. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become prudent. *Maca*, and *Paca*, intently. P. 1. that which is done with prudence, with carefulness, or very carefully.

LUMEMAY. (dipht.) Noun, slow pace in works. *Calumemayan*, sluggishness. *Calumemayan na ita*, *Pangalumemay*, the manner. Neutral verb and *Ma*, become phlegmatic, become cold, sluggish. *Lumelumemay*, *Mi*, frequentative.

LUMAO. (dipht.) Noun, habit, routine, get used to, like used to sinning, fighting, to work well. *Lumo cu né ning casaquitan*, *lumo cu na ing casaquitan*. I am used to this work/ hard work. It is my habit to work hard. I am inured to hard work. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become inured. P. 3. past, *Limauan*, v. g. *Lumo ra ding salantang caque queti*, *uling limauan da ca* / because they are taking advantage of you. It is the habit of the needy to come here, because they have become used to you. *Calumauan*, P. 3. that in which, or to whom. *Melumo la cacu*, *quelumauan da co*. They have become used to me. Also, P. 3. *Palumauan mo ing catauan mong magyunal*. Let your body become used to

fasting. *Ecu lumao ita*. *Usum non habeo*, I am not used to that. That is not my habit.

LUMBA. (pp.) Synonym of *Lulu*, with its variations, to run together; to compete with another in running a race.

LUMBAS. (pp.) A usage. *Lumbas sumaca*. And it is said of one who goes up, and down, enters and goes out, now he arrives, then he leaves. Also if those who go up, coincide with those who go down, *Lumabas sumaca la*. *Maco na que pung lumbas*, those who take leave, or bid farewell to go downstairs, like choir members taking leave of the choirmaster, or of one who is charge of the service of singers.

LUMBAY. (dipht.) Languor, dejection of mind, pining. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become dejected, like a sick person, or a depressed person, or discouraged / dismayed. *Calumbayan*, Abstract, as active; *Pangā*, passive. *Malumbe á lub*, or, *isip*, opposite of *Masican á lub*. Also, *Palumbayan á lub*, or, *isip*, to cause one to lose courage, like causing a child to fear, become afraid.

LUMBO. (pp.) Small pitcher, jar, or *banga*. Also, *Lumbulumbu*, or, *milumbulumbu*, said of a crowd of boys who rush here and there to gather/pick up what has been cast, or thrown to them, (like coins, or candies in *pasamsam*. *pagumgum*). *Pilulumbuan*, the place, or the object to which they rush to See like a man who died by hanging.

LUMLUM. (pp.) Active verb, *ilumlum*, and its infinitive, *manlumlum*, to set many against one. P. 3. the one against whom, *limlumanan*. *Mi*, with company. P. 3. *milumluman*.

LUMUD. (pp.) Active verb, *ilumud*, and its infinitive, *manlumud*, to drown, or smother another. P. 1. and P. 2. the victim. Verb of *Ma*, to become drowned. P. 3. of *Ca*, *calumuran*, *quelumuran*, the place in which one drowned (neutrally) *Pi*, and *an*, *pilumuran*, the place in which one is caused to drown, active of *Ma*, *manga*, the many.

L before U

- LUMUN.** (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become ripe/ mature, like a bunch of bananas. *Calumunan*, the peak of ripeness.
- LUMUT.** (pp.) Noun, the green slime (moss) that appear on stones due to humidity, or on a piece of wood left in the water. Neutral verb, *milumutan*, become produced. *Mi*, with *an*, *ilumutan*, (*lumutan*, *milumutan*), the stone, or wood that has it. *Ma*, *malumut*, abundance of.
- LUMPAUI.** (pc.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become diminished, like, value, force, bravery etc.
- LUMPI.** (pp.) Noun, Adjective, neutral, the bright color caused/ left by *buyo*, betel leaf. Verb of *Ma*, to become colored thus, like those who chew the betel leaf/*buyo*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.
- LUMPU.** (pp.) Noun, adjective, an impaired/ stunted object, like an animal, or a plant. *Ma*, to become impaired, opposite of *Dalugdug*. *Lumpuca*, *acun dagul*, says a boy, when he jumps over another one. And idiomatic expression, you shall be stunted, I will grow taller, like *Enaca dagul canian*, you shall no longer grow up.
- LUMPUNG.** (pp.) Active verb, *lumpunġan*, *lumpung*, and its infinitive, *manlumpung*, to assault, as in a fight. P. 3. the assaulted one, *limpunġan*. *Mi*, with company.
- LUN.** Active verb, *lunan*, to smoke, fumigate meat to conserve it, to cure meat by exposing it to a smoking fire. P. 1. that which. *Maca*, *macalun*, become exposed to smoke. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *pilunan*, the place in which it is smoked. Also, from where the smoke is emitted.
- LUNAC.** (a.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become soft / tender, like an abcess /ulcer, or the soil through which water passes, or stagnates. *Lunaclunác*, become softened.
- LUNAY.** (dipht.) Neutral verb, to become soft, feeble, like the body of a tall and flaccid person. *Lunelunay*, frequentative, describing the feebleness of such a person.

L before U

- Meguinelunay*, like *meguinlucay*. Also, a noun, a certain kind of tar, or pitch.
- LUNAS.** (pp.) Noun, a small wild bush (*lunas bunduc*), known to be bitter (leaves and fruits); they say it is an antidote to poison, venom. And from this an antidote against any kind of pain, or sickness, is called *lunas*. Also, noun, the plan of an embarkation.
- LUNDAG.** (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, is said of the sudden movement of a man, or of a beast, to jump, or run, or to avoid a risk, or to run away, *Mabnu cung lundag*, like *Mabnu cung numano*.
- LUNDAY.** (dipht.) Neutral adjective, that little banca that is carried, fastened to the side of ships.
- UDASAY.** (dipht.) Neutral verb and *Mag*, with intent, to fling around, or to trample as on a bed, or a fish on the ground. P. 3. the place in which / wherein.
- LUNSUNG.** (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, said of a dislocated bone, far outside its place; the variation is active, *Palunsung*, the bone, *Palunsunġan*, from whom, in whom.
- LUNTAY.** (dipht.) Noun, sluggishness in speaking. *Luntelunte ya*, or, *malunteang manġamano*, like an insipid fellow, dull person.
- LUNTO.** (pp.) Intransitive verb, to repeat the act, v. g. to re-read, not only what he has already read, in which case, it is also *Pasibayo*, but to repeat the act of reading, even it be another thing, in which *Pasibayo* is not implied. *Umán*, is to repeat reading in order to correct what was misread. P. 3. *Luntuan*, *lintuan*, the object of the act of reading. P. 1. past, *Linto*, the motive. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Luntolunto*, frequentative, if this word refers to an inanimate thing, it is purely neutral, and it has a passive, v. g. *Lintuana ning uran*, the shower fell again / occurred again. To express the number of times, if speaking of an animate, it is said: *Capilunto*, v. g. three times he was whipped, *Atlo capilunto ya mebatbat*; if it is an inanimate, like rain,

L before U

Apat a calunto. Milunto, piluntuan queng bitbat.

LUNU. (a.) Noun, a small fruit that is very soft. *Meguín lunu*, and *antin lunu*, soft like an early fruit of the fig tree. *Meguín lunucu*.

LUNUS. (a.) *Maglunus*, with intent, is said of one who purposely turns up in his imagination incidents that move him to compassion, which ordinarily would cause tears to flow, like one who, to move himself to be sorry for his sins, thinks of the goodness of God, and his bad response to such goodness. To grieve very intently. P. 3. *Paglunusan*, that one who would wish to feel the pain/suffer pain, like for having sinned, or for the demise, absence, or sad condition of a beloved, v. g. *Ing pangalasa na. Mipaglunus*, with company. P. 3. Neutral of *Ma*, become bowed to sadness, by turning up in his imagination the incidents that are: *Ica*, and *Maca*, causative of sadness. Do not confuse this with *Lugud*, for such does not induce sadness, but compassion.

LUNĜA. (pp.) Neutral verb, *lunĝa, lumunĝa*, and its infinitive, *manlunĝa*. What is often used is *Minlunĝá*, or, *minlunĝálunĝá*, and means something similar to *Bigla*. *Minlungán sampat*, like *mebiglán sampat*, *minlunga can magumi*. &. *Mipànlunĝa*, like *mipalulung*.

LUNĜAD. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Lumunĝad, ilunĝad*, and its infinitive, *manlunĝad*, to dunk someone that he may drown. P. 1. past, *Linunĝad*, whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pilunĝaran*, the place.

LUNĜAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, *Ilunĝelunĝay*, is said of one who can hardly breathe, like, for being very tired / exhausted.

LUNĜAO. (dipht.) Noun, said of any of those little kilns, or furnaces, of the sugar mill. Neutral verb, *Ilunĝolunĝao*, is said of one who has an empty stomach, like one who skipped his breakfast, or of a vessel or cask that is half-empty. Active verb, *manlunĝao*, to cause to be hollow, or empty.

L before U

LUNGCUT. (pp.) Noun, sadness. *Calungcutana ning bengi*, said of the silence of the night. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sad. P. 3 of *Ca*, the object of sadness. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mi*, with intensity, past, *Pilungcutan, talacalungcut*, like *manĝalungcut, talacasindac, manĝasindac*.

LUNGGI. (pp.) Noun, den under the ground / underground den, like that of snakes, or crabs: verb, *manlunggi*, to look for crabs in their holes /den. P. 3. *Linunggian*, the crabs etc. that are sought after. *Mag*, these animals going into their holes, or underground dens.

LUNGLUNG. (pp.) Noun, bread basket, granary, rice bin.

LUNGQUIT. (pp.) *Lungquit lungquit*, and *Mi*, frequentative, passive, *Pilungquitlungquit*, is said of one who crisscrosses the streets, to go to some place, avoiding to go straight / directly. Formally, a bad payer, or evasive payer, or a cheat / cheater.

LUNGSAD. (pp.) Active verb, *ilungsad*, and its infinitive, *manlungsad*, to climb, clamber, like those who climb up a maypole, and is also said of those wriggling movements of one who is fastened, or being lashed. P. 3. the tree, *lingsaran*, or the object climbed upon to get something. *Lungsadlungsad*, and *Mi*, frequentative, those wriggling movements of one who is lashed/fastened to a pillory. Also, *Palungsaran*.

LUNĜUB. (pp.) Neutral verb, and *Lunĝublunĝub*, said of the sound made by animals with their mouth when they eat fodder/ grass. *Lunĝublunĝub la*.

LUNĜUS. (pp.) Noun, the distance within the bend, like that of river.

LUNĜUS. (a.) Neutral verb, and *lunguslungus*, said of the sound made by animals, when they chew the palay, *Lunguslungus la*.

LUNĜUT. (pp.) Neutral verb and *lungutlungut*, is said of the sound/noise made by rats when the nibble on

something, like a toasted bread.

Lunğuthunğut la.

LUPA. (pp.) Noun, more commonly understood, the face. It is said of the surface of anything, including the color, which is the object of the visual faculty. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become alike in appearance to another, like a son to his father. Also, an active verb and its infinitive, to make one appear like another one. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Lipan*, that to which one is made to look alike, i. e. the original / model. *Mi*, with company, with all its components. To say that one reminds you of someone, v. g. of Pablo. *Lupanlupanen Pablo*. Also, of one which is distant, and hardly is perceived. *Lupa lupa yan cabayo*, it has the aspect of a horse, and is diminutive, which does not say much more than what it seems to be. *Calupalupa yan angel*, said of a handsome boy, that he looks almost like an angel. *Maglupa*, with intent, to take the appearance / semblance of another thing, v. g., the Angel *maglupa yan tauo*, to assume the appearance of a man. *Miasal yang baintauo*, speaks not only of the appearance but of the manners of a young man. *Maglupalupa*, diminutive, v. g. *Maglupalupa yan dapu*, of a witch who moves or passes on the river. *Maglupalupa yan tauo itang angel*, is to say that the angel appears to be a human, by taking the appearance of man. Because that is diminutive, The virtue of a hypocrite, *Cabananan mung maglupalupa*, on the surface he seems to be holy. *Lupanlupan da na camo*, I could only surmise that it is you by your appearance, but I could not tell with certainty that it is really you.

LUPA. (a., g.) Noun, a known herb; when overeaten, it can cause some injury. *Ma*. become affected by it.

LUPACAYA. (pp.) Adjective, said of a fellow who does not have any strength, because he had stayed indoors too long, he grows lazy, or cowardly.

LUPAD. (pp.) Adjective, said of a bird stupefied, or maltreated, like one that has been tied too long, or one that has passed many hands, that it could hardly walk, and also of one that used to be robust, and now he has become thin and impaired, and even disoriented, or like a bird that has lost feathers, or has bad plumage due to mishandling. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlupad*, to cause this, like a boy inflicting this on a bird, or on a chick. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, with its *mang*. *Caluparan*, that mishandling. *Pangalupad*, that suffering.

LUPAS. (a.) Adjective, the flaying or peeling of the skin, or hide. Active verb and its infinitive, *manlupas*, to skin, or to peel the skin, like that of banana. P. 2. that which. P. 1. that with which, like a knife; on guavas, the fingernails. *Adalandan co*, of those in bundles, or on behalf of whom. *Ma*, neutral, become peeled or skinned, with its *mang*. *Pilupasan*, the peelings.

LUPASAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to wriggle like fish on the ground. P. 3. *Lipasayan*, the place where on.

LUPI. (g.) *Maglupî*, or, *manlupî*, to change the skin, like a snake, or some insects. *Pipag-lupian*, the slough of a snake.

LUPIG. (pp.) Adjective, tyrannized, oppressed, persecuted. Active verb, *lumupig*, and its infinitive, *manlupig*, to tyrannize, like, an evil judge, or the avaricious rich. P. 2. the tyrannized. *Ma*, to become oppressed / tyrannized. *Capanlupigan*, tyranny. *Mipanlupig*, with company, like those who carry a dispute, unjust to both parties.

LUPING. (pp.) Adjective, a hat with sagging rim, because it is an old hat. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, the hat becoming misshapened in this manner. P. 1. or, *Ipaluping*, to put it on thus purposely. *Macapaluping*, to become thus, because it was placed like that. *Maca*, to become misshapened thus only for whatever reason may be, either because it was put on purposely, or because it is old.

L before U

Lupingluping, and *Mi*, frequentative, to walk with the rim of the hat sagging, etc.

LUPISAC. (pp.) Noun, house lizard.

LUPIT. (pp.) Adjective, a pole / rod, or a banca that has a defect, i. e., an inequality, because in part it is thinner. *Calupitan*, this defect.

LULUPIT. (pc.) Noun, depressed flank of an animal, or cavity. Neutral verb and its frequentative, the flank of a lean horse remaining hollow or sunken, for having been without sufficient fodder, as it ordinarily happens with the horses of the natives. *Ining cabayo linupit ya atian quing danup na*; and it is said of tanned leather, or paper that is rumpled by the hand; verb in active mode, *manlupit*, to rumple. P. 2. that which is rumpled.

LUPUNG. (pp.) Active verb. It is said of one who comes to join others, v. g. there are four of us, another comes, this one is *lulupung*. P. 3. past, *lipunġan*, the ones to whom one comes to join, as in a *junta*, or council. *Mi*, with company, those who are joined at a meeting, like in a religious chapter, or in a conversation, said solely in relation to talking together and no more; do not confuse it with *Polong*.

LUQUIB. (pp.) Noun, a cave in rocks, a hollow, including one that is in a large piece of timber. Active verb, *iluquib*, and its infinitive, *manluquib*, to carve it. Its infinitive is also that of surveying the hollows / caves, like what a hunter does. P. 2. that which is made concave or hollow, like a niche / a recess. *Maca*, become / or be put into it, like a penitent staying in a cave, of a Saint's image in its niche.

LURA. (g.) Noun, saliva. Active verb, *ilura*, and its infinitive, *manlura*, to spit out. P. 3. past, *Liran*, the place, or a like place. P. 1. *Lirâ*, what is spat out, saliva, or blood. And also its motive, like upon seeing a nauseous, or disgusting thing, and if it is because of what you said, it is also said with mockery, *peca*. See *Luralura*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Pi* and *an*. See *ibi*, *Piluran*, spitoon, cuspidor.

L before U

LURANG. (pp.) Noun, anchoring-place, that is, the canal where there is a greater depth, like on a sand bar, or even a barge. Neutral verb and *Mag*, to move or enter through it, including along the bank, like *Maglunas*, to disembark..

LURU. (a.) Noun, a little knife for peeling, or cutting rattan. *Magluru*, to use it.

LURUC. (a.) Active verb, *lumuruc*, and its infinitive, *manluruc*, to probe under the water, by dipping a pole, to look for something, like a crocodile, or a thing that has fallen to the depth.

LUSAC. (pp.) Adjective, a lagoon turned marshy, mashy, or miry. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become marshy, like a road through which many pass or make their way. *Malusac nang daralanan*, the way has become muddied; the variation is active. *E ca manlusac, e mu panlusacan*, do not get it muddied, by trampling on it / do not splutter the mud.

LUSAY. (dipht.) Adjective, what is stretched, lengthwise, opposite of *balacay*. Active verb, and its infinitive, to place in this manner. Idiomatically, to disentangle, to place straightly, to explain. P. 1. and P. 2. that which materially and formally is stretched. *Maca*, become stretched lengthwise. *Maglusay*, reciprocal, become straight, not oblique. *Paglusayan*, P. 3. the place. *Luselusay*, frequentative, to move stretched, straight thus.

LUSLUS. (pp.) Neutral verb, go downwards, contrary to *saca* and *suba*, go upwards. P. 3. past, *lishusan*, the place, or the object. Also, active verb and its infinitive, to tear down a house, or to cast something to roll down the coast. P. 1. that which, including bringing something down the river, and if not referring to mere movement like the house, it is also passive 2. *Maca*, to become fallen, or falling down; but if it is an animate thing, one that goes down contrary to *Lungsad*, it is said *Luluslus*, for the reason that it is going down by its own weight. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause.

L before U

LUSUB. (pp.) Active verb, *lumusub*, and its infinitive, *manlusub*, to pierce through, as with a pointed stick, or with a rapier. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. to whom/ against whom. See *Ungsul*, a synonym.

LUSUC. (a.) Adverb, more, greatly. Distinguish it from *Lacuas*, which refers to that which is compared to it, but adds nothing to the compared one; it is purely comparative; this one denotes that the thing compared is greater / more, referring to it, not only that which is compared to it, but also as one like it. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to exceed the thing; going beyond it, go past the peak, like the price. It is also an active verb with its infinitive, to excel, to advance. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Lisucan*, like a land gained, or advanced on, attacked, taken over. *Lusuchusuc*, is said of things that are unequal, uneven, because some are more jutting out than the others, like pages of a book that is not well bound. *Ma*, abundantly. *Malusuc ya, iyurung meng ditac*, It is still extended, push it back a little more. *Maca*, it is far out. *Mipalusuc*, become exaggerated, like *Mipaiguit*.

LUSUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, purely to go forward, go ahead; it does not imply the distance walked. P. 1. that which; P. 3. the place, past, *Lisungan*. *Lusunghusung*, and *Mi*, frequentative, said of one who proceeds warily, like in looking for something that he needs. *Lusunghusungan*, the thing being sought, like a medicine.

LUTAC. (pp.) Active verb, *lumutac*, and its infinitive, *manlutac*, to step on, to press with. Synonym of *Dalpac*, to tread upon, trample underfoot.

LUTAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, said of the effeminate actions, or womanly manners, like of the body, arms, voice. *Ma*, in abundance. To a boy who plays the role of a woman, they would say, *Ilutad mopa*, that he make his voice sound more effeminate. *Lutadlutad*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

L before U

LUTANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, *Maglutang*, is said of what is extended in any of its parts; and of beams, stretches of time, or drunkards, it is said, *Macalutangla*; *lutanglutang*, is said of a buoy. P. 1. or, *Ipalutang*, *ipalutanglutang*, that which.

LUTAS. (pp.) Active verb, *lumutas*, and its infinitive, *manlutas*, to finish what was begun, to saw wood, cut poles, or build a house. P. 2. the work, or act that was begun, and brought to finish. *Ma*, neutral, become finished. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. Formally, it is to finish / resolve a contract, dispute, doubt, or a competition that was begun: the parties agreeing that they *micalutas*: *Mica*, verbal. *Picalutasan*, *picálutas*, either those agreed upon by the other, or the reason, or the account agreed upon, or the deal that was finished thus. P. 3. *Lutasanan*, that to whom it is made satisfactory.

LUTI. (g.) Noun, that inner white bark, produced by logs and is less compact than such a log. *Lutian*, the log that has this inner bark.

LUTLUT. (pp.) Active verb, *lutlut*, and its infinitive, *manlutlut*, to pull up, to root out, v. g. the grass, the weeds, herbs, to nibble, like cattle, or wrest something from the hand of another. P. 1. that which is rooted out, wrested from, etc. P. 3. the place, and what remains. *Ma*, neutral, become wrested; *manga*, with *an*, or without it. *Mi*, of two wrestling a prey from one another. Also, to see to it that the beast(s) is/ are led out to pasture, to nibble.

LUTU. (pp.) Adjective, a thing boiled, or cooked. Active verb, *ilutu*, and its infinitive, *manlutu*, *maglutu*, to cook, or prepare some food. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is cooked. *Pilutuan*, the place, the pot, etc. *Ma*, to become cooked, and its *Manga*.

LUTU. (pp.) Noun, the color red. *Malutu*, adjective, red. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become red. P. 2. the thing colored with red.

L before U

LUTO. (agu.) Adjective, coagulated blood.
Manlutò, verb, to coagulate, to clot.
Miñyucan luto, to cough out, throw up clots of blood.

LUTUNG. (pp.) Noun, crispness, brittleness, opposite of *Cuñyat*, like *vizcocho*, well toasted, or wood that easily cast chips or splinters, because it is not *macuñyat*. *Ma*, become brittle.

LUTUS. (pp.) Noun, the ship-worm, borer, which gnaws into the submerged timbers of ship, piers, wharves. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manğalutas*, to become gnawed by these ship-worms. *Lutusan*, infested with them.

LETTER M

M before A

The roots that begin with the letter *M* are very irregular, each one shows its own regimen, as they come up, so watch out.

MABNO. (pp.) Adverb of expression. *Mabno cung numano*, or, *lundam*, or, *paimatay*. I am about, I am near losing, my wits, near madness, folly, nonsense, near giving up life.

MAGAS (pp.) Verb: *Manimagas*, *menimagas*, one who is already eating the dessert, (which should be eaten last), dessert is *panigamas*, (*panimagas*). P. 1. like sweet preserves.

MAGCA. (g.) Adverb of doubt, fear, perchance, lest, perhaps. *Magcan datang ya Ibpacu*; *magcan emopa balo*, lest my father comes; perchance you do not yet know, or perhaps you may have not known it. *Magca casin patayan ya*? Perhaps he may be killed? Is there a chance he would be killed? See *Casi*. Sometimes, they add *A*, *Amagca*, v. g. *Amagcan mitauli ca quing Misa*, lest you come late to the Mass, hurry up. / Perhaps you would not catch up with the Mass, if you do not hurry.

MAGCANO. (pp.) For how much: v. g. *Magcano yang seli mo*, or, *pisalimo*? How much did you pay for or sell the horse? Also, *Magcano*, with *tia*, for each: *Tia magcano seli mo*, or, *pisalimo ing cavan*, or, *ing tapayan*? For how much did you buy, or sell per sack, per jar? & *Mamagcano*? past, *memagcanong pisalimo*? For how much do you sell / did you sell it? *Memagcano yang palemo quing banuang iti*? How much did you get in selling the palay you harvested this year? Or, How much palay did you harvest this year? Also, *Mamagmagcanuan*? *Memagcanuan*? *mamagcanuan*, means computing the price in the manner of *Ma*. *Mamagcanuan da ya*, *nun pisali taya*? How much would they pay for it, if we

M before A

were to sell it? *Pamagcanuan mo ya?* How much do you appraise its price would be? *Pamagcanuan me iyang mutya?* According to your estimate, how much would this precious stone be worth? or, In your opinion, how much should be the price for that precious stone? *Pamarinalan queng pesos*, To me it seems it is worth a hundred pesos. Or, I price it at a hundred pesos. The act of estimating the price is *Pamamagcanu?*

MAGCAS. (pp.) Adjective, a valiant, or vigorous, courageous, brave man. Perhaps it is derived from *Agcas*.

MAGUIN. (pp.) A particle of various usages, which the Grammar explains.

MAGUN. (pp.) Adverb, partly, halfway: v. g. *Magun e bisa*, he desires partly. *Magun icabat mo*, close it partly/ half-way. *Magun banal ya*, he is a little virtuous, somewhat virtuous.

MAGURUNG. (pp.) Mid-day, half-day, from morning till noon. *Mecaduan magurung*, a day and a half. Past, *Megurung*, *Nun teng dapat mung megurung?* Where is now the work you did in a half day? *Pagurungan*, *pepagurungan*. What was done in a half-day. *Pagurungan dané bucas*, tomorrow till noon, they shall finish it. Contrary to this: *pangatpanapunan*, what is done in the whole afternoon (from noon till sundown). See *Gatpanapon*. *Mamenği*, what is done at night time. See *Benği*.

MAIBI. (pp.) Noun, a doe, female deer.

MAIN. (pp.) *Magmain*, *migmain*, to take a walk / carry for a walk, like through the living room, or through the corridor. P. 1. past, *Pigmain*, the one carried for a walk, like a child. P. 3. the place.

MAIUTPUT. (pp.) *Mamaiutput*, *memaiutput*, is said of a tree that bears many fruits. *Mamaiutputan*, *memaiutputan*, the tree laden with lots of fruits.

MAL. Adjective, Precious, formally, and materially, for merchandise: costly, dear. Neutral verb, *Cacamal*, *quinamal*, *camal*, and that of *Mi*, become precious, become

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costly/dear. P. 1. *Imamal*, *mimal*, *imal*, or, *Icacamal*, *quemal*, *icamal*, the thing made precious, or raised in price. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, of *Imal*, *mimamal*, *mimal*, the same as *Mi*, passive, transitive of *Icamal*, *micacamal*, *micamal*, and its same passive of *Mi*, and *Ca*, of the first. *Icamal*, *quemal*. *Maca*, *macacamal*, *mecacamal*; *Camal*, abstract, and *Camalan* also, like *Pali*, *capalian*. *Macamal*, of abundance: precious, or dear. *Magcamal*, with intent, make precious. P. 1. *Pagcamal*, *pigcamal*, the motive. P. 3. the objective. *Pa*, to call it precious, and from this, to hold it precious, dear, in the manner of *pacalulu*; *pacamalan*, *pepacamalan*, the one held dear/precious by the passive 1. *Ipacamal*, the motive, or that with which, and at times, the subject, and therefore it is to make it to happen, from among the poor. *Gueudnen mal ning Ari*: that is, *Pepacamalane ning Ari*, The King made him dear, the King held him in high esteem; but *Geua neng macamal ning Ari*, The King made him a noble, awarded him with nobility. *Mal a mal*, very, very precious, or dear. *Macamal a macamal*, precious, but not dear.

MALA. (a., g.) *Magmalâ*, to work wonders, and from this, to make miracles. P. 1. *est illud mirum quod operatur*, it is that wonder that is done/worked. *Pagmalan*, P. 3. for whom, v. g. for unbelievers, not for believers.

MALA. (a.) Adjective, *Mamalâ*, dry land. Neutral verb of *Ma*, become dry, like the river, the sea, when the tide wanes, or the field, or cloth, that is prepared to dry, or to dry up. &. P. 3. *Camalân*, like *cabengian*; *mamalâmalâ*, like *mayapayáp*. Also, *Pamalân*, like *Parimlân*.

MALA. (pc.) Comparative particle. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. *Malatulud bangcal*, the gristle of the stomach, which is tender as young leaves of the *Bangcal*; *malapisan ebon*, yellow like the yolk of an egg.

MALABAY. (dipht.) Adverb: draw the meaning from the examples: *Malabe iyan manacao*, it is more probable that he will steal / he is close to stealing / he is apt to steal, said of one who has gotten lost, without anything to eat, nor has anybody who would give him; it indicates the danger that what is expressed by the word might happen. *Malabenang icamate ning babai ing pamanganena*. It is precarious for the woman to give birth to her first-born / Giving birth for the first time, a woman is exposed to the danger of dying. If the probability of death is already involved, immediate to the dangerous situation, it is no longer *malabay*, probability of death, but *macatibi*, is at the brink of dying. *Ing salunan a macaratay malabe mate ya, ing saquit a dumpa yan malabe icamate na, itang mine carin España malabe nang e ya datang*. The sick who is long bedridden is close to death, the ailment/sickness that befell him most likely will cause his death. The one who has gone to Spain most probably will not return here.

MALAY. (dipht.) Noun, sense, in general, interior, or exterior. *Pangamalay*, the manner; *macamalay*, *mecamalay*, to feel, to sense, or to perceive, to be conscious of; its passive, *Amalayan*, or, *amalay*, that which is perceived. *Malemalayan*, or, *malemalay*, diminutively. See *Malit*, a synonym.

MALASMAS. (pp.) *Magmalasmas*, one who pays attention, or who observes by opening only his eyes, to see well the object, like what a curious person does. *Malasmasan*, *melasmas*, that which is observed thus, or, formally, the thing much admired, or considered. *Macamalasmas*, *mecalasmas*, like *macainum*, *mecainum*, and the same as the foregoing *macamalay*, *mecamalay*. Its passive, *Amalasmas*, that which was observed, perceived thus. *Pacamlasmasan*, to observe intently. *Malamalasmasan*, one who goes on observing, giving close inspection.

MALI. (g.) Verb, *Mamali*, *memali*, P. 1. past, *Pemali*, what is being avenged, or for whom one is avenging / inflicts vengeance on behalf of whom. P.3. on whom one is avenging, against whom one is exacting vengeance, like on enemies.

MALI. (g.) Verb, *Magmali*, is said of one who changes color, and from this, formally, one who changes appearance, or opinion, mind, judgement. *Migmali co lub*.

MALICMATĀ. (g.) Adjective, juggling, conjuring, or play of the hands with which the eye is deceived. *Mag*, to perform this, like by drawing ribbons from the mouth. P. 3. the one deceived thus. See *Taguibulag*.

MALIM. (pp.) *Malimalim*, *melimalim*, to become feverish, or the start/onset of fever.

MALINGMINGAN. (pp.) Noun, the temples / sides of the head. In Latin, *tempora*.

MALIT. (pp.) Synonym of *Malay*, with its variations.

MALMAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manmalmal*, to make rounded lumps, like what the natives do when they eat cooked rice. P. 2. past, *Milmal*, that which. *Camalmal*, a single lump.

MALUN. (a.) Noun, grief, repentance, regret. *Magmalun*, with company. *Bitquil*, is also said of material things / physical pains, like that of the arm, which is sore, or painful to due carrying big, or prolonged burdens. *Mebitquil ya*.

MALUTAC. (pp.) *Mamalutac*, *memalutac*, is said, v. g. of a cord, thread that has been coiled, twined in a reel, or spool, its end becoming loose, or uncoiled, it coils again by itself.

MALLIASA. (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive. In its strict sense, it is that tender pain of one who remembers the happy and carefree life in the past, and now suffers the pain of loss, especially the loss of a loved one. P. 1. *Palliasa*, it is not the P. 1. with which he is rueing about , or that expresses his tender love, but is a noun, like *Pangutang*. P. 3. the object of his love:

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this is the most proper for those loving regrets of the People of God, on seeing that they have lost their Zion. *Super flumina Babilonis, illic sedimus, et flevimus, dum recordaremur tui, Zion.* Beside the rivers of Babylon, there we sat and wept, as we remember you, Oh Zion! These are the *Malliasa*; the *Palliasan*, is Zion. These are the words that express their tender pain, and their fond memories of Zion, *Ipalliasa*.

MAMA. (a.) Neutral verb, *Mamamâ, memâ, mamâ*, to chew *buyo*. P. 2. *Maman, meman*, to chew, the *buyo* which is called *Maman*: *palmaman*, the small pouch containing *maman*. *Palmama*, the one addicted to chewing *maman*/ inordinate chewing of *Maman*.

MAMBANG. (pp.) Adjective, means an object of great excellence, said of Angels and Saint, and of women, as poets say it, of goddesses, divine deities, like Venus, and in that manner means 'great excellence', a hyperbolic saying about women.

MAMOC. (pp.) *Mamoc, memoc*, said of labors and misfortunes that dog a person in life. *Calmang mamoc*, adverse destiny, sad fate.

MAMSA. (a.) *Mamsa, memsa*, said of waves that upturn, but not on the shore, but rather on the waves that follow after them.

MAN. (pp.) Adverb. See the Grammar, *Bergaño*.

MANA. (pp.) Noun, inheritance. P. 2. future, *Manan*; past, *menan*; present, *mamanan*, that which is inherited. *Mi, mimana*, to come upon an inheritance. *Mimamana, mimana*, to inherit. P. 3. *Pimamanan, pimanan*, from whom. *Mica*, of imminence. *Micamana*, like *micabunga*, shall have an inheritance. *Mi*, with company, with all its variations P. 2. to say inherit equally, add, *Sang*: *misangmana, manialimana*, look up their frequentative infinitive!

MANAMAN. (pp.) Adverb (like *ca-sa ca-sa*), rarely, seldom.

MANDA. (g.) *Mamandâ, memandâ*, one who retreats on, or retracts, like one who has

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given his word to go to some place, but afterwards reneged on his word. It is said of valiant warriors, *Ela mamandâ*, that is they do not turn their backs on the enemy, or opponent. *Alang mamanda*, no retreat, no surrender.

MANDAS. (pp.) *Mandas, mindas*, to explode, to burst out, like matter that is dormant, or interior heat, or gun powder that is ignited inside; the root is related to *atdas*. But *atdas* refers to the container, like the shotgun, while *mandas* refers to the content, like gun powder.

MANIBANGBAYAN. (pp.) a Tagalog word, adopted here. Past, *menibangbayan*, said of one who is in a town where he is a stranger, of one who is outside his homeland, as an exile. P. 3. *Penibangbayanan, penibangbayan*, such a place.

MANTA. (pp.) *Mamanta, memanta*, that which sticks on, like with paste, or glue. *Mamantamanta ing amanu na*, his word cleaves, or penetrates, registers, for he speaks vividly. *Maanta, malanta*, is said of lard that becomes rancid and therefore becomes useless. *Mamanta dilâ*, if one pronounces badly.

MANTALA. (g.) Noun, Superstition, vain observance. *Magmantala*, to observe vainly: to believe in such things. P. 3. *Pagmantalan, pigmantalan*, that which, the superstition.

MANOC. (a.) Noun, Chicken, which embraces all kinds of chicken, and all its lineage, rooster, hen, chick. *Magmanoc*, to take the augury /omen of the bird, *Batala*. Also, *Magmanoc*, to be a little cocky, to brag about being a defender. *Magmanocmanucan*, like *magbanalbanalan*.

MANUYANG. (pp.) Adjective, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law. P. 3. *Menuyangan*, one taken in as son-in-law. See *Catuyangan*.

MANGA. (pp.) Conjunction, like *at, ampon*. *Manga manga*, to walk dazed, not fully awake.

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- MANGAL.** (pp.) Adjective, bad odor, stench, like a decomposing corpse. *Mangal ya.*
- MANGAT.** (pp.) A derivative of *Angat*.
- MANGCOC.** (pp.) Noun, a cup to drink water from, bigger than a *sulyao*.
- MANGDARAPUSA.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Mingdarapusa*, to esteem something not of much value, but of much importance. P. 3. that which is esteemed thus.
- MANG-GAP.** (pp.) *Mang-gap nang e balo.* He pretends not to know. *Mang-gap mû,* it is pure figment of the mind; that is, dissimulated, v. g. *manggap yang maqui api, tin panintuna,* he pretends to be asking for some fire, but he is looking for something else. *Magmanggap,* or, *magpanggap,* to dissimulate, or pretend thus. *Magpanggap yang sadya,* one who does things as though he is used to doing them, while there is little that he knows actually.
- MANGINAQUIN.** (pp.) Neutral verb, past, *menginaquin,* to swing one's feet playfully. P. 3. the place, or to whom he swings his feet in a playful manner. *Panginaquinan ya case,* said of one who trembles continuously, either because of sickness, or of fear.
- MANGMANG.** (pp.) Adjective, foolish, cowardly. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become foolish. *Ica,* and *Maca,* the cause. *Camangmangan,* abstract. *Magmangmang,* to dissemble, to feign.
- MANGSA.** (pp.) *Mamangsa, memangsa,* to boast, or brag, recounting his exploits, heroic feats, achievements, etc. P. 3. *pemangsanang*, before whom, or against whom.
- MANGUTATAN.** (pp.) Past, *Mengutatan,* become overstuffed, like a pillow case almost bursting at the seams with stuff, or a very compressed hand, or the belly almost bursting to its fullness.
- MANÑYAS.** (cor.) *Mamanñyas, memañyas,* one who dies suddenly, becoming stiff. *Memañyas,* a horrible malediction.

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- MAPA.** (pp.) *Mamapa, memapa,* to exult, to applaud by clapping the hands
- MAQUI.** See the Grammar.
- MAQUIBAT.** (pp.) Past, *Mequibat,* to answer. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi,* with company, *mipapaquibat, capaquibat,* responding, response, like in a dialogue; also any thing corresponding to, like a collateral.
- MAQUIUA.** (pc.) Noun, stag, male deer. See *Maibi*, female deer, gazelle.
- MARÔ.** (g.) Adjective, competitor, rival (male, or female) in courtship, gallantry, or intrigue.
- MASA.** (pp.) Noun, the time of any thing, *masan, malsaquiti,* time for sowing. *Ecamasa,* like *ecalaro*.
- MASAQUIT.** See *Saquit*.
- MASID,** or, *Umasid* (pp.) Adjective, a thing observed, or noticed, like an action, or habit of an animal. *Macamasid, mecamasid,* is said of one who observes something which is not noticed by others who are there. *Macayumasid, meayumasid,* the same, *Amamasid,* or, *amasid,* or, *ayuyumasid, ayumasid,* that which is observed thus. Also, past, (*Imasdan, or, umasdan.*) past, *Inumasid:* what is noticed /observed because it was placed carefully; that of *Maca,* is without that carefulness. *Paca,* with intenseness, (*Pacaumasdan, or, umasdan,*) *pecaimasid,* or, *umasid.* *Mag,* with intent, as a jealous/suspicious one, or one who wishes to write about what he is observing, or, a spy. P. 2. (*Pagumasdan, pigumasdan.*) *pagumasiran, pegumasiran,* that which; *Umasdan copa,* I shall observe it first, we shall see what can be done.
- MASING.** (pp.) Adjective, badly disposed, of bad disposition of persons, and of things.
- MASMAS.** (pp.) Neutral verb, *Mimamasmas, mimasmas,* in a strict sense, is said of one who revives, v. g. when he is relieved of a fever that was affecting him so grievously, and from this, it is said of one who survives great trials and comes out

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towards a well-rested life: all is a concept of surviving, passing from one extreme to the opposite extreme, *Habitantibus in umbra mortis, lux orta est eis*, To those living under the shadow of death, a light has shone upon them. This is, *masmas*. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause.

MATA. (a.) Noun, eyes. *Mamata*, *memata*, or, *macamata*, *mecamata*, to come to See discover with the eyes, in the manner of *macamasid*, like one who sees the one who flees, or one who is caught with something, or takes something hidden under his cloak what others have not seen: to the one who sees it, they say, *mamatacan bina*, *mamatanacan da!* What a great observer you are! P. 2. *Matan*, *metan*, *amatan*, that which was seen, or glimpsed at. *Amatamatan*, like *aturanturan*, *matanmatan*, what is being looked at to see if it is good, like one wishing to buy it. P. 1. *Imatan*, *meta*, the eyes with *Mi*, Neutral, the eyes become opened. *Ela pamimata*, they have not yet opened their eyes, like newborn kittens. *Mimatamataya*, one who is looking, but does not See like one stupefied, or diverted to something. *Marauac ya mata canaco*, he does not regard me well. *Maca*, and *paca*, with intensity.

MATA. (g.) Noun, uneasiness. Neutral verb of *Ma*, said of one who awakens very shortly, becoming uneasy for not being able to sleep again. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mag*, with intent, and *Magca*, intentionally, become vigilant, alert. *Vigilaret utique*. Let him be vigilant indeed. And from this, is said of a provident man, who provides ahead against the damage he anticipates. *Pagmatan*, *pagcamatan*, P. 3. that which is provided ahead. *Capagmatan*, watchfulness, in all its senses.

MATAMATA. (g.) Noun, small grains of *palay*, like fennel seeds usually found in cooked rice that was badly washed, for the weed somehow got mixed with the *palay* at threshing time.

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MATAY. (dipht.) *Mamamatay*, *metay*, *matay*, to die; variations: *Mamatay*, *mematay*, or, *mangamatay*, *mengamatay*, if many. *Ica* and *maca*, the cause. *Camatayan*, or, *Pangamatay*, abstract; death, or the hour of death. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where, and the bereaved relatives.. *Matematay*, diminutive, half-dead, including plants. *Manimatay*, *menimatay*, to faint, to deaden, like fingers due to freezing weather. *Maquicamatayan*, mortal, mortally. *Macamatay*, *mecamatay*, active, to kill. *Ipacamatay*, *pecamatay*, that with which. *Patayan*, *petay*, P. 2. that which. *Papatay*, the one who presently is killing, the past and future, with *Maca*, *ipapatay*, *petay*, *ipatay*, that with which. *Mi*, with company, its infinitive, *mipatayan*, *mipamatay*.

MATO. (a., g.) *Magmatô*, *migmatô*, with intent, become tenacious, or, rebellious, not wanting to do anything that he is commanded to do. Also said of an abscess, or tumor that has hardened. *Pagmatuan*, the work, or thing that one refused to do. *Pamagmatô*, this rebelling, refusal, material or formal.

MAUI. (pc.) *Paimaui*, *pepaimaui*, to convalesce.

MAULI. (pp.) Adjective, southern, that part, or region that is opposite of *Pangolo*, northern. The part that is lower, where the rivers flow down. *Maca*, to be in the lower, or last place, seat. *Mauli ya pangabili*, be in a lower place, materially and formally. *Mi*, to become low. *Paymauli*, on one's own accord. *Camamaulian*, *mauling mauli*, superlative, southernmost.

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MELA (pp.) See the Grammar. *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga – Bergaño*.

METO. (pp.) See the Grammar. *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga – Bergaño*.

METUNG. (pp.) As a Numeral, see Chap. 15 of the Grammar. As a verb, *Mica*,

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micametung, becoming united, becoming as one, to agree on one point, or on something.

MINA. (pp.) See the Grammar.

MINANGUN. (pp.) Noun, Road, causeway; because it is elevated, it seems it is derived from *BanGun*.

MINGUA. (pc.) *Mamingua, memingua*, one who takes as his responsibility the defense, like the defense of another in a quarrel, dispute. P. 1. the task, or role taken, or on behalf of whom. *Non ninon mapamingua iyapin ing quiningua*. The one who acts so defensive is the culprit, *Excusatio non petita*, unsolicited excuse. *Paminguanan, peminguanan*, said of a good that was lost, and one knows, and is aware of the loss, yet he experiences the contrary: v. g. when I was under my aunt's care I used to be treated with kindness and tenderness, now that I am under my own mother's care, I am treated badly and receive beatings, so I say, *Paminguanan cong lugud nang dara co, ngeni quing caninduco*; it is the same when a good town chief leaves, and in comes a bad one.

MISAN. (pp.) Adverb, One time, once upon a time, or on one occasion, *Manaral ya misan*, he was preaching at one time, *Manaral ya minsan aldao, misan naman*, at least once a day. *Misan pa*, once more, one more time. *Mamisanmisan*, occasionally, like, now, the good, and then, the bad. *Pamisanan*, P. 2. place things together in one place. *Macapamisan*, being together in one place. *Mi (mipamisan)* with company, with its variation, *manga*, and with its P. 2. *Pi* and *an*, (*pipamisanan, pimisanan*), the place.

MISTULA. (pp.) Adjective, a thing of little worth. *Camimistulan*, superlative. *Mamistula, memistula*, become treated as such. *Pamistulan, pepamistulan*, to hold as of little value. *Gauan mistula*, to regard as of little value; *pamamistula*, the act of giving/ regarding something as of little value, the mereness of a thing.

MITLA. (pp.) Noun, *banaba*, a common tree, known to all.

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MO. Adverb, see the Grammar.

MOA. (pc.) Adverb, See the Grammar. But note, in the Pampango language, the *moa* enters as an emphatic term, meaning *too*, *also*, like one who does a thing, while another does not do it, or does the opposite. V. g. *Tatacasan da ca, lalapitan mo co moa*.

MOA. (pp.) Noun, anger, wrath. *Talacamua, palpimua*, wrathful, easily angered. *Mi*, neutral, to become irate, angered. *Pimumuan*, like *pitacutan*. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Camuan, quemuan*, like *cabangisan*. *Micamoa*, angry with one another, like two who are enemies; it is reduced to *mica mua*, verbal, with its compositions without losing the *Ca*. *Moamoa, miamoamoa*, frequentatives.

MULA. (pp.) Noun, garden: flower garden, vegetable garden, backyard or kitchen garden. *Manimula*, to cultivate such a garden. P. 3. *Panimunlan, penimunlan*, the place; note the N.

MULA. (a., g.) Beginning, origin. *Magmula, migmula*, to begin. *Pagmulan, pigmulan*, the work, or the thing that is begun. Do not be confused when you see in the same prayer the one who begins and the work begun are interchangeable, or the contrary. V. g. *Quetang aldao a pamanguana ning Dios quing sablan nanu, carin na ngan pigmulan depat*, where you immediately hear that God is *pigmulana ning sablang nanu*, and there you see person doing the act, is verified by one and the other, because God is the principle and origin. In other expressions, the person who acts will be the origin, but not the principle, y *Adan ing pigmulan tamo. Dapot e na catamo pigmulan Adan*: that is to say he was the origin from whom we are descendant; but he was not our principle, because we were not his creatures; at other instances, there is a start, but not an origin, v. g. *Pigmulan que ing Misa*, I began the Mass, but the Mass did not start from me,

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because I was not its origin, take note very well. *Mag*, reciprocal, v. g. *Migmula tanngan can Adan*, we all came from Adam; its passive, *y Adan ing pigmulan tamu*, Adan was our origin. *Magmula*, transitive, to give a beginning, start, like starting a work. *Pagmulan*, *pigmulan*, what is started, begun thus. *Ibat quing camumulan*, or, *qing mulamula*, from the start, from the beginning. *Camumulan*, *quemumulan*, like *cayoyonan*, *queyoyonan*, the very first, the very start. *Alan mulamula*, without beginning nor origin, in vain. *Alan quetunantunan*, without purpose nor reason..

MULAD. (pp.) *Datmulad*, or, *indatmulad*, always when, at every instance, whenever, when the occasion, the time offers. *Acanacan*, always the one who does this or does that, speaks of order in the action. *Acanacan (datmulad) maco ya, saquitan yan muli*, every time he goes on a trip, he comes back ailing. Here others do not intervene, he is alone.

MULAGAT. (pp.) Adjective, said of one who has his eyes wide open in horror. Neutral verb, past, *milagat*, to open the eyes thus. P. 1. past, *Milagat*, the eyes. P. 3. *Milagatan*, against whom. *Maca*, the eyes being wide open. *Mulamulagat*, or, *mi*, frequentative, like the dying.

MULALA. (pp.) Adjective, simpleton, one who has not full use of malice nor goodness, who stares all the time, like one stupefied. *Magmulala*, to become astonished (even at ordinary things, or the obvious). P. 3. about which. *Maca*, causal. *Mulamulala*, & *Mi*, frequentative, act like one out of his wit, bewildered.

MULANG. (a.) Noun, knavery due to malice, opposite of *Ganaca*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mamulang*, adjective, roguish, naughty. *Magmulang*, with intent. P. 3. with whom, or the object. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Emoco gauan mamulang*, Don't make a fool out of me / don't take me for a fool. *Mag*, to feign, to pretend. *Mipagmulang*, with company.

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MULANSANG. (pp.) *Manimulansang*, *menimulansang*, to make the hair stand on end; to bristle the hair, or coat of hair, in an angered animal; and is said of cooked rice that bursts or crackles too much for being overcooked.

MULASIN. (pp.) *Magmulasing*, to frown due to anger. P. 3. past, *Milasinganan*, or, *pigmulasingan*, upon whom, at whom. *Mi*, neutral, to become frowned upon. *Maca*, frowning upon. *Mulamulasing*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

MULAT. (pp.) Neutral verb, (has no future tense), to open the eyes. *Mi*, neutral, become opened. P. 1. future, *Imulat*, the eyes. P. 3. past, *Milatan*, the object. *Maca*, unexpectedly, *Maca*, become opened. *Amulatan*, like *acaguisigan*, ever since I remember; *mulatmulat*, and *Mi*, frequentative

MULATMUTI. (pp.) Adjective, *Mulatmuti yang tauo*, a man who is now in the limelight, then, in the shadows; he is now a master, then, a servant; is now rich, then, is poor.

MULIMULI. (pp.) Adjective, disturbed, or confused, like one who is newly awakened. *Mi*, neutral, to become stunned, like one who was given a hard slap and does not know where to turn to, or where he has to go.

MULIN. (pc.) Noun, the stern, aft. *Manamulin*, to steer with the *bagsay*, or rudder. P. 1. *Ipanamulin*, that with which. P. 3. *Panamulinan*, or *mulinan*, *milinan*, the boat, or the rowers, oarsmen. *Mimulin*, or, *mipanimulin*, two steering the boat, one at the stern, and the other at the prow/bow, or the pilot and the boatswain's man. Also, *mimulin*, is said of the firstborn son, and the youngest, because the former has taken a larger share, and the latter was assigned a lesser share with the rest of the brothers: an inheritance, with problems.

MULINGAS. (pp.) Adjective, grim. *Maca*, become grim, frowning.

MULINGMULING. (pp.) *Mimuling-muling*, sycoph of *mulimuli*.

M before U

- MULMUL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manmulmul*, to throw/ cast water upon another with the mouth. Also, neutral verb, is said of water that flows from the canals into the rivers, and from the rivers into the sea. *Mi*, reciprocal, to rinse the mouth with water, or wine. P. 1. *Pimolmol*, that with which, like with water. *Pimulmulan*, that into which, like the *panastan*. P. 1. Simply, the water that is cast/splashed out. P. 3. past, *Milmulan*, where to, the river, or the sea.
- MUMU.** (g.) Adjective, small particles, like that of bread, sawdust, or smaller coins.
- MUNA.** (a.) Interjection of haste. *Muna malagaua ca*. it does not sound nice, so it has evolved into *Mang-gacaring pepamunámuná queca*, and comprehends the many who were present at your birth, encouraging your mother as she was giving birth to you. *Pa*, expressing encouragement.
- MUNAG.** (a) Noun, the first light that is a sign that the Sun, the morning star, or the Moon is rising up there. *Mamunag*, *memunag*, to shed that little light. *Munág sumála*, that radiance by which you could tell that the morning is about to break out, or, the dawn of day.
- MONAYI.** (pp.) Interjection inducing fear; v. g., that the goblins are coming up to get you.
- MUNYING.** (pp.) Like *panagaola alan munying munying*.
- MUNGCAQUI.** (pp.) Verb, *Mamungcaqui*, or, *memungcaqui*, is said of one when he feels the need to be jovial, and brotherly to everybody, even it be with a poor man, if he wants to send for something, or he has need for something, seeking a leeway to obtain or gain what he desires. P. 1. that with which; P. 3. to whom.
- MUNG MUNGĀN.** (pp.) A small bell of the land, like those of the Visayas. *Mag*, to use, or ring it.
- MUNYANGĪT.** (pp.) *Mamunyangĭt*, *memunyangĭt*, to become furious with gestures. P. 3. against whom.

M before U

- MUNSING.** (pp.) Noun, the tiniest/ smallest mote, an atom, an iota. *Antin munsing*.
- MUNTAT.** (pp.) Adverb *ha*, of indication. *Muntat yang caclis*.
- MURA.** (pp.) Adjective, mean, despicable, cheap, materially and formally, opposite of *Mal*, dear. Active verb, *malmura*, to revile, or debase, to cheapen. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. what is reviled or cheapened. Neutral of *Ma*, to become cheap/ debased. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Camuran*, abstract. of *Mi*, neutral, become reviled: variations, *Malmura*, *milmura*, to grumble against, to revile. P. 1. the words, even when said in absence, opposite of *Puri*. P. 3. against whom. *Capalmuran*, its abstract.
- MURI.** (g.) Noun, slimy moisture/discharge running from the eyes. *Murian*, bleary-eyed. *Mi*, with *an*, *Mimurian*, this discharge coming out of the eyes. Verb: *Manamuri*, to clear the eyes of this discharge. P. 2. *Penamurian*, that which was cleared. *Panamurian*, noun, the lacrimal canal. P. 1. *Panamuri*, that with which, a handkerchief/ tissue paper, Idiomatically, *Panamurinea*, he is always there ahead / in front. *Murimurian*, the *palay* grains at their earliest stage, the grains are aforming.
- MUSANGSANG.** (pp.) *Manimusangsang*, the bud of a flower about to open, or becoming opened, or a wound becoming opened.
- MUSANG.** (pp.) Noun, a civet cat.
- MUSIN.** [sic, *musin*] (pp.) Noun, dirtiness, or grime on the face. Idiomatically, stains /grime on the soul. *Musingan*, the one with grime on the face, or soul. *Mi*, with *an* and its *Manga*, with *an*, to become grimy on the face, etc. *Mamusing*, adjective. *Ica*, and *Maca*, causals.
- MUSMUS.** (pp.) Adjective, mischievous, synonym of *Pelangga*, a boy or girl who is frolicsome. See *Puyus*.
- MUTA.** (g.) Noun, a species of grass, short grass / fodder and its root.
- MUTIA.** (g.) Noun, precious stone, in general.

LETTER N

N before A

The roots that begin with this letter have their regular variation like those that begin with the letter C. Look it up there, except for the infinitive which this letter has a few of them, which are formed by prefixing *Mang* to the root: like, *Mangnabo*. If their future tenses admit *um* and the past tenses, passive admit *in*, it shall be expressed similar to what had been done in the previous letters, and also to the other exceptions.

N before A

NA. See the Grammar.

NABANG. (pp.) or, *Paquinabang*, advantage, gain, or fruit derived, shared, or produced from another thing. Active verb, *numabang*, by necessity, is the *Maqui* (sharing), *Maquinabang*, *mequinabang*. P. 3. *Nabangan*, or, *nabangnan*. *Paquinabangan*, or *Paquinabangnan*, from whom it is shared, and that of the simple root, when it refers or relates over the gains / good which it possesses, v. g. *Nabangan co ing gracia*, or, *ing tula banua*, precincts that it is shared or participated in, and this good is *Nabang*. The *Paqui*, always entails a relation of partaking/sharing, and the good inasmuch as it is participated in, is *Paquinabang*. Note, that one and the same thing, inasmuch as it is a cause, is the Passive 3, And inasmuch it is an effect, it is *Nabang*. Like Grace, inasmuch as it is the effect of the sacraments, it is *Nabang*, and it is *Paquinabang* as a cause of our becoming children of God, and it is broad/extensive P. 3. And thus, from cause to effect, until it stops in God, the First Cause of all good. *Mi*, with company; *Mi*, *paquinabang*, those who share one with the others, like

in the Communion of Saints. The companion, *Capaquinabang*: *talapaquinabang*, is distributive. It means each one shares, v. g. as from a pile, or bank. *Mituluquinabang*, is also with company, but it only says that they are co-sharers, not one sharing to another (*ad invicem*). *Pituluquinabangan*, P. 2. *pitoloquinabang*, the pile from which. Also, with *Nabang*, it is to cause it to enjoy; with *Paquinabang*, to cause it to share. P. 1. *Inabang*, (not more) that which is made useful.

NABO. (pp.) Active verb, *inabo*, and its infinitive, *Mangnabo*, to throw down, to throw from above. P. 1. past, *Nibu*, that which. P. 3. past, *Nibuan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *manga*, with *an*, or without *an*. *Ca*, and *an*, P. 3. where in/on. From this, *Nanung canabuan na?* What does it mean? Or, What would it mean. *Nabonabo*, frequentative.

NACNAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to putrefy, to rot / to decay. The abscess or the wound becoming swollen, or opened/ripened. *Panacnacan*, *pepanacnacan*, cause it to swell, or become spread.

NAGA. (pp.) Noun, that figure that is placed on the prow, or bow of a boat. *Maqui naga*, it is fixed on the bow.

NAYA. (pp.) See *Panaya*.

NAYON. (a.) Adjective, an agreeable thing, or coordinated thing. Neutral verb, become conformed, congruent, v. g. I am at the left side of something that had to be done, so I put myself in such a way that I will have it to the right. P. 3. past, *Neyunan*, that thing in respect to which I place myself conformed to it, or to the right thereof. P. 1. *Neyun*, that which is placed congruent, like an inkwell that is on my left, and is transferred to my right in order for me to write accordingly, or an illustration that is placed in a suitable sequence, like that of the Ascension following next to that of the Resurrection, and not next to that of the Nativity, where it would not be *Manayun*,

N before A

congruent; after having been placed thus, that would be *Nayun* to the Resurrection. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, frequentative; *Mi*, with company. P. 2., v. g. *Pinayon nayunan me iyang libro*, or, *deang ojas*, coordinate, or put in proper order those leaves of the book, that are not in their proper sequence, or are out of their proper place. *Maca*, become consistent, become congruent. And from this, they say, *Alipo manayun*, of our inability to speak the language well. *Canayunan co ya*, he is my distant relative. Why, *micanayunan cami*? Because we are of similar blood/ congruent as to blood. See *Saliua*, its opposite. Also, see *Dayi*.

NAMAS. (a.) *Manamás, menamás*, one who gives to the parents of the prospective bride. *Panamás, penamás*, that which was given, that is now called *Panamás*. See *Duru*.

NANA. (pp.) Noun, pus. Neutral verb, to drip, or drop from the infected part. *Nanán*, one who has *nana*, or the laceration that has pus.

NANAN. (pp.) *Nanan daca*? What shall I do with you? *Nanan moco*? What do you have to do with me? See the Grammar, *Bergaño*. *Nanan pa*, needless to say, v. g. Pedro, yes == Saul and Judas may have repented, but it was not the right repentance, Pedro, yes. *Nanan pa, y Pedro sinisi yang tuto*.

NANDIN. See the Grammar.

NANGÁN. (a.) Adverb, on this side, to that side, *Nangan queni, nangan carin*, towards here, towards yonder. *Maca*, be towards where the adverb says. Neutral verb, *Paynangan*, to go towards. P. 1. past, *Nengan*, what is placed towards. P. 3. past, *Nenganan*, towards which place, towards whom, towards where. See *Nangun, tangan, tangun*.

NANGNANG. (pp.) Active verb, future, and its infinitive, *Numangnang*, or *mangnangnang* / *manyangnang*, to broil, like a chicken. Passive 1, past, *Ningnang*, that which is broiled, or appliquéd, like a cloth. *Maca*, become broiled.

N before A

Pinangnangnang, Pi, and *an, Ma*, neutral, and *manğa*, without *an*. Idiomatically, *Manangnangpa*, it is still soft, it needs to be cooked over low fire. *Magpacanangnang ca*, go slowly in what you have to resolve. *Pagpacanangnangnang*, the thing that is slowly resolved.

NANGUN. (pp.) See *Nangun*.

NAPNAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Magnapnap*, gather all, leaving nothing, and from this, leave it clean, and formally, catch everything, or consider everything, leaving nothing out. P. 1. that with which; P. 2. past, *Nipnap*, that which is exhausted. *Ma*, neutral, become taken wholly thus. *Manapnap yang tauo*, of one who looks at everything, and looks again, without leaving anything unconsidered, even the minutest detail. From this, it is said, clean someone of everything he has. *Pignapnap daco*, or *nipnap da cong penacauan*. They did not leave me anything, they stole everything from me. *Mipangnapnap cata*, is said of two playing to the end, v. g. up to everything one has, is *Mi*, with company. P. 3.: the winning card in a four-of-a-kind card game, v. g. to whom it is thrown.

NASA. (g.) Noun, desire. Verb, *Magnasa, mignasa*, etc., to desire. P. 3. that which is desired thus. See *Asa*.

NASA. (g.) *Ma*, neutral, the dying of all in a family, *Menasalang mematay*. Also, of plants, like in a *baguio*. Active verb, *Macanasa, mecanasa*, one who has killed, or caught a large number of fish. *Mecanasa yang mecacua, pacanasan, pepacanasanong icuanan detang usa, quetang bundoc aita*, this is its passive.

NASI. (pp.) Noun, cooked rice. *Ma*, neutral. *Canasian*, one cooking.

NASNAS. (pp.) Adjective, unstitched at the end, like, a rope, or the cords of a whip. *Ma*, neutral, become unstitched, or unthreaded. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. See *Batus*.

NATANAT. (pp.) *Manatànat, menatànat*, to stretch oneself, like at the onset of a tertian fever. *Mananatànat*, diminutive.

N before O and U

NAUA. (pc.) Noun, widening, material and formal, opposite of *Ascop*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become wide, extended; variations, *Magnaua*, *inaua*, to widen, stretch, extend, enlarge. P. 1. *Inaua*, and no more: that which is, and the motive. *Painaua*, *pepainaua*, become at ease, to alleviate distress, to rest. *Capainauan*, noun, rest.

NAUANG. (pp.) Noun, deformity, ugliness, material and formal. *Canauanġan*, abstract, like *Tapang*, *catapanġan*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become ugly, deformed. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause.

NAUN. (pp.) See *Panaun*.

N before E and I

NENAY. (dipht.) Noun, sluggishness, coolness, proceeding slowly, so that he would not stumble. *Manenay*, adjective. *Maragul a nenay iyan*, *Canenayan*, abstract, Prudence.

NICNIC. (pp.) Noun, tiny mosquitoes that bite, but they do not buzz.

NIGLÁ. (pp.) *Manigla*, adjective, asleep. *Manigla ca isip?* Are you asleep? *Mipanigla*, to remain asleep. *Caniglan*, *queniglan*, like *caguisigan*, *queguisingan*. *Caniglan*, the time when everybody is asleep, like at midnight. *Caniglan ding sablang tauo*, in the greater silence of the night.

NINIM. (pp.) *Macaninim*, *mecaninim*, used with a negation, *Emacaninim*, like *emiimicimic*, could not speak out, like due to fear, or has nothing to answer with.

NINGNING. (pp.) Noun, brilliance, like that of a star, or of a diamond, etc. *Mininingning*, to shine brightly; *Maningning*, adjective, brilliant. *Caningningan ding batuġin*, The brilliance of the stars.

NIO. (g.) Noun, fortune, opposite of *Bigù*, misfortune. *Maninio*, *manio*, *menio*, to find a fortune, which always occurs to one going a hunting, or fishing, finding a catch.

Paniyuan, said of an implement, to make it very lucky, by ascertaining that it hits the target on the first time it is used, because if it misses with the first shot, the user will be always unlucky, *mabigo*. And thus the first object shot at is also *Paniyuan*. Thus also the fish trap, the *bonuan*, is blamed in this manner. Also, we say, v. g. of one who is always lucky, finds luck. But it has a good sense as explained by our father St. Augustine. Also, *Nio*, behold.

N before O and U

NONAO. (dipht.) *Mi*, neutral, a thing acquiring a better state, like improving on the matter, or small details, becoming relieved of any penury, or financial difficulties, or tightness, anguished feelings. *Ica* and *Maca*, and is said well of plants. See *Masmas*.

NUAN. (pp.) Adjective, blessed, blest, because, *Manaua ya biay*. From this evolves, true blessedness. *Mi*, neutral, become blessed, (happy, fortunate). *Mipanuuanan*, exaggerated, like *mipalusuc*. *Ica*, and *Maca*; *Canunuuanan*, most blest.

NUCAN. (a.) Nephew. See *Pangunacan*.

NUN. Conditional particle, if. *Nun me casa queti*, If you could / would come here. See the Grammar.

NUNU. (pp.) Grandfather, or grandmother. *Nunun sepupunan*, immediate grandparents; *Nunun tutud*, great grandparents; *Nunun talampacan*, great great grandparents. *Canununuan*, forefathers.

NUNUS. (pp.) *Magnumus*, etc., one who does not let go of a thing until he has finished it. He does not entrust the work to another. *Pagnunusan*, *pignunusan*, that which one finished to the last. See *Unis*.

NUSNUS. (pp.) Act. v. *inusnus*, *mangnusnus*, to make a clearing or cull the grains of palay from the stalk by beating or shaking so that the grains fall out and be threshed.

N before A

P. 2. the straw, and the grains. Nv. of *Ma*, for some, for others sometimes formally, to select or gather the grains.

NUTÓ. (a.) *Ma*, neutral, to moult, like birds, or fowl changing / shedding their feathers.

Ng before A

This element in the ultragangetic languages is alien to those of Europe, that is why so many of those coming from Europe are not certain about its pronunciation, and worse, as I have noticed it, they think *N* and *G* are pronounced as they are written; in fact, it is not one letter, or the other, nor both joined together, but is an entirely different element: it is just one consonant, which is pronounced in this manner: place the mouth as in pronouncing a vowel; one who pronounces this element, or is pronounced by him, attempts to pronounce that vowel and has to eject the breathe more forcefully than the ordinary through the nostrils, in such a way the pronunciation gives a twanging sound as it is aspirated, without focusing on the *N* nor on the *G*; for in writing this element it was at the pleasure of those who first wrote it as *Ng*; they could have put some other letters.

The variation of the roots that start with *Ng* is like those that start with *C*, or, *N*. There is a difference only in the infinitive; these are formed by prefixing *Man* to the root, v. g. of *Nğasnğas* = *Man nğasnğas*, or *Manğasnğas*. The exceptions shall be explained as they come.

Ng before A

NĞA. *Nğamo queni*, come here, singular, or, *nğayo queni*, come here, plural. *Nğa na*, he says; *nğa ra*, they say; and thus with the rest of genitives; if *Paya* is added, it becomes a question, *Nğanapaya*? What does he say? *Nğamopaya*? What do you say? If instead of *paya*, you place *nasa*, it

Ng before A

means about to, or being for, v. g. *Nğaco nasang sumulat*, I am about to write, I am for writing... Also, *Nğana*, takes the place of our Latin adverb, *modo*, sometimes, at one time, now - then, afterwards. *Nğanang maguing sangcan*, *nğanang ali*. Now it is the reason, then it is not. At one time there is a reason, at other times there is none. Sometimes there is a cause, at other times there is none. Also, *Nğamo na*, go now, or leave now; act now, move now.

NĞABNĞAB. (pp.) See *Cabcab*, to chew, with its variations.

NĞALANĞALA. (pp.) The palate close to the epiglottis.

NĞALAY. (dipht.) *Manğalay*, *menğalay*, the tears falling down, running down. *Manğalay á lua*, *manğalenğalay*, diminutive.

NĞALI. (pp.) Neutral verb, *Ninğalingali*, said of one that always tends/ inclines towards where it was/had been before, v. g. the measuring line twined beyond its elasticity tends to untwine again; a stray dog that is confined for a few days, upon being let loose tends to come back to where it had been confined, or one who had been a princess, but now held captive and alone, tends to call for her maids/ servants, who are no longer there to attend to her. This is the meaning of *nğali*. P. 3. past, *Nğelingalian*, that for which one yearns, like what has been lost, or cast away. That which is being missed, now that it is gone. Also, with negation, *Enğali*, wishy-washy. *Ecu nğali bisa*, I am somewhat willing. *Sio*, this word is used in the same sense.

NĞALNĞAL. (pp.) Neutral verb, the cry of a baby without tears, for not being given the teat to suckle. P. 3. past, *Nğilnğalan*, to whom. See *Nğilnğil*.

NĞALO. (pp.) *Manğalo*, *menğalo*, said of the arms, legs, or bones left more dead than benumbed by work.

NĞAMANĞAMA. (pp.) Synonym of *manğamanğa*.

NĞANĞA. (pp.) Neutral verb, to open the mouth. *Nğanğa mo (ca)*, even without

Ng before A

adding *asboc*, they would understand, open your mouth. Past, *Nğenğa*, opened the mouth, even that of bag, or sack, mat-basket. *Maca*, to become opened. *Nğanğa nğanğa*, frequentative.

NĞANĞALIP. (pp.) *Minğanğalip*, *minğanğanğalip*, intent esteem, or regard, like a thing hitherto lost, but has been found, or the pity that is shown. P. 2. past, *Pinğanğalip*, that which; *Mipanğanğalip*, the esteemer/ estimator of things, or like one who is very thankful. *Capinğanğalipan*, estimation, esteem. *Paminğanğalip*, the action.

NĞANĞAS. (pp.) *Manğanğas*, *menganğas*, to become daring. Passive, *Ipanğanğas*, the cause, like the protection by another, or his own bravery. P. 3. that on which. *Mapanğanğas*, very daring, bold, loose-boned, and sometimes, rash, temerarious. *Capanğanğasan*, boldness, intrepidity. *Mipanğanğas*, with company.

NĞANIB. (pp.) Noun, danger from enemies, crocodiles. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become dangerous, like passage/journey. *Manğanib*, adjective, dangerous. P. 3. *Panğaniban*, or *canğaniban*, the passage, way, v. g. *Ing dalan ing panğaniban*, or *canğaniban tamo*, along the way there is danger for us. *Minğanğanib*, *minğanib*, intensive, one who is afraid of the danger. P. 3. *Panğanğaniban*, *pinğaniban*, like *pitacutan*, the feared danger, or suspected danger, or the dangerous passage. P. 1. *Panğanib*, *penğanib*, the motive, like of being wounded, or being robbed, or being killed.

NĞASNĞAS. (pp.) Adjective, sound/noise of a dog, or rat, gnawing something. Active verb and its infinitive, *Manğasnğas*, to gnaw like these animals. P. 2. what is gnawed. See *Nğatnğat*.

NĞATBA. (pp.) Neutral verb, to put on equal correspondence, an equal counterpart, materially and formally. P. 1. that which, v. g. if you place ten pesos and I place ten pesos, or a thing of the same value, or worth. If you do me a favor, I will

Ng before A

reciprocate with another favor, that amounts as much. P. 3. either to whom, or to which, v. g. *Ngatbanan co ding apulung pesos*, or, *ing lugud mo, nğatbanan da ca queta*. *Mi*, with company, they are two, each one on his side. Love is repaid with love, or, you on the one side, I on the other side, and the correlation, *Canğatba*; *canğatba ning ilug*, that which is on the other bank of the river, because this and that are *minğatba*; *minğatbanan ya*, said of a child who completed one year already.

NĞATNĞAT. (pp.) Adjective, sound of rat gnawing something. Active verb and its infinitive, *man nğatnğat* or *mangatğgat*, *ngatngat*, *nğangatnğat*, *nğinatnğat*, to gnaw like a rat. P. 2. what is gnawed. See *Arat*. And also one who bites his fingernails, like a melancholic person, or out of habit.

Ng before E

NĞEAN. (pp.) Antiquity, ancient times. *Ding tauo nğean*, the ancients. *Nğean*, *canğean*, superlative. Thither in the time of King Perico.

NĞENI. (pp.) Adverb of time, now. *Nğeninan*, now at this very moment; *nğening gatpanapun*, this afternoon, or, *nğening bengi*, tonight, etc.

NĞETA. (pp.) *Nğetai*, *nğetaninan*. See the Grammar.

NĞETI. (pp.) Adverb of conjecture. *Tio nğeti carin*; *menğano nğeti*. He could be there, they could have already eaten. Also, depreciative adjective, *Ala can marinay nğeting marauac*, You are a great rogue, you, shameless one. *Nğamo queni nğetinan*, Come over here, wicked cunning knave.

NĞEUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Nğumeung*, the cat meows. P. 3. *Nğeunğan*, against whom, like at one who is eating, and they are asking for some in their own idiom. *Nğenğeung la*.

Ng before I

NĠICNĠIC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to grunt like a pig at the time it is usually given food. P. 3. *NĠicnĠican*, at whom.

NĠILNĠIL. (pp.) Noun, poutings of a child about to cry. Synonym of *NĠalnĠal*. P. 3. *NĠilnĠilan*, at whom.

NĠISI. (pp.) Facial gesture in general, like the false smiles of the sangleyes (chinamen), or, grimace of a child about to cry, of the dog about to bite. Neutral verb, future, , and its infinitive, *NĠumisi*, to grimace. P. 3. *NĠisian*, at whom he is grimacing with a false smile, and with annoyance. *NĠisingisi*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

NĠISNĠIS. (pp.) Synonym of *NĠisi*, with its variations.

Ng before O

NĠONGĠAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, future, *NĠumongĠao*, a sick person trying to speak with closed teeth, when he could no longer speak.

NĠONGĠO. (pp.) Active verb, future, *NĠomongĠo* and its infinitive, to mash the food for children, because they have no teeth yet. P. 1. past, *NĠinongĠo*, the child, on whose behalf. *Pa*, to ask the child to masticate his food. *PangĠunĠuya*.

NĠUDNĠUD. (pp.) Active verb, future, *NĠudnĠud*, and its infinitive, *man nĠudnĠud*, to hold another by the head and dunk him in the mud, or water, or dash his head violently on the floor. P. 1. Against whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *PingĠudnĠuran*, the place.

NĠULANGUL. (pp.) Noun, weeping, screaming at a funeral/burial, or because of lashing/whipping. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to scream, or howl thus. P. 3. past, *NĠilanĠngulan*, for whom.

NĠULNĠUL. (pp.) Active verb, *nĠumulnĠul*, and its infinitive, *manĠulnĠul*, to

masticate with difficulty, like an old man without teeth. P. 2. past, *NĠilngul*, the food.

NĠURI. (a.) *ManĠuri*. Synonym of *NĠudnĠud*.

NĠUSNĠUS. (pp.) Verb, the pig chewing sugar cane, or grains of palay. P. 2. past *NĠisngus*, that which is chewed by the pig.

NĠUTAL. (a.) *ManĠutal*, *menĠutal*, said of a sick man who is losing the faculty of speech. See *Utal*.

NĠUTNĠUT. (pp.) To suck the mucous. *Emingutngut*, said of one who has catarrh, or of one who has stuffy nostrils due to crying too much, and could not breathe through them.

LETTER O

O before G

NOTE, that this element, in the mouth of the Pampangos, may sound *O*, and at times may sound *U*. And so for its expression you ponder first those which are more regularly pronounced with *O*, or with *U*. To form the active voice, begin with the future tense by adding an *M* before the root, v. g. *Ocom*, future, *Mocom*; double now the first syllable, it will be the present tense: *Momocom*; intercalate between the *M* and *O*, an *in*, it will be the past tense, *Min Ocom*. And of *Aral*, the present tense is *Manaral*; the past tense, *Minaral*, or *Menaral*, the future is *Maral*; for the first passive, add a consonant *Y* to the root, v. g. *Onay*, it will become *Yunay*; and if to this, you double the first syllable, and to it you add a vowel *I*, it will give you the present tense, *Iyuyunay*, if to the root you simply add *in*, it will be the past tense, *Inonay*; if to the root you prefix the *I* vowel, and the *Y* consonant, it will be the future tense, *Iyonay*; for the P. 2., remove from the P.1. the *I* vowel, and add *an* at

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the end, and doubling the first syllable, you will have the present tense, *Yoyonayan*; the past tense is the same as in the P. 1., *Inonay*, and the future, add *an* at the end of the root, *Onayan*. The P. 3. is to double the first syllable, like in the other passives for the present tense, and to this and to the future tense you add *an*, or, *anan*, it will become the present tense (P.3.) *Yoyonayanan*; future *Onayananan*; *anan* for future perfect; *an* for the imperfect.

The infinitive is formed by adding *Man* to the root, v. g. *Man onay*. The Neutral verb of *Ma* is formed by adding first the consonant *y* to the root, afterwards for the present tense in *uman* v. g. *Mayuyuman*, past *Meyuman*, future *Mayuman*: that of *Mi* is formed in the same way, v. g. present, *Miyuyuman*, past and fut. *Miyoman*; the other exceptions shall be treated like until here.

OGNAY. (dipht.) Active verb, *iyognay*, and its infinitive, *manognay*, to augment a thing that cannot reach up to, like a rope, or a cloth. P. 1. that which is added to, the ingredient part. P. 3. that which is augmented, the recipient part. See *Dugtung*, *Suglung*.

OGNAS. (pp.) Active verb, *iyognas*, and its infinitive, *manognas*, to lower, like the sail. P. 1. the sail. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to decrease, or wane, like the tide, or the strength of a man growing old, or the price of goods being sold. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Panugnas daga pagao*, I shall massage your shoulders. *Yugnas da ca buntoc*, etc.

OGTO. (pp.) *Ogtong aldao*, or, *caughtuan aldao*, midday, noon; variation: to work / make a thing until midday, to stay until / be overtaken by midday, v. g. *Manugtu na can aldao caque queti*, come here about noon / by midday you should arrive here. P. 3. what is done at that time (midday); *Maogto*, *meogto*, to eat lunch at 2 o'clock, after midday. P. 3. *Paugtuan*, *peugtoan*, that which, like lunch, or merienda, afternoon snacks.

O before Y

OYAB. (pc.) Noun, effect, v. g. grace is called *uyab* of the Sacraments; the vapor that comes from boiling water, is *uyab*. The heat I receive from above the fire, that is there below me, is *uyab*. To honor someone more than the others, used to be *uyab* from the richness/ from being rich; the heat of the breath upon the hand is *uyab*; the cold, no. P. 3. *Inoyaban*, on whom it is caused. *Muyab ya casi*, *quinisap yang meragul*, said of the fast growth of the banana.

OYAG. (a.) Adjective, indicative sign, symptom, v. g. a small pimple, if seen by a physician, he will say, this is an abscess, or a boil, or smallpox; from this: *Alan oyag nang sumala*, *alang oyag nang datang nitang tauo*, there is no indication of dawn; there is no indication that that man would be coming; a variation: of a child manifesting signs of becoming great someday, they say: *Maqui oyag yang malyarin tauo*, the boy shows signs that he shall turn out to be a great man, or a big man. See *Alug*, that it is not a thing that could be seen as the *oyag*.

ONYAT. (pp.) Active verb, *munyat*, and its infinitive, *manonyat*, to unfold by stretching out a string, or wire. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is stretched; the construction is also intransitive: an animal stretching out its body, like what cats and dogs do. And also, man, when he awakens, stretches his arms, or shakes his legs. To one who wields a whip: *Yunyat mu*, extend your arm more, to give it a greater force. *Unyatunyat*, and *I*, frequentative.

O before U

OUA. (pc.) Adverb of assent, yes. *Pa oua*, to say yes. P. 3. to whom.

OUAY. (pp.) *Ouay maqui balay*, from the house and from its owner.

OUAY. (dipht.) Noun, tow line, to pull the boat to the bank, /along the shore, which may

O before U

be rope, or rattan. Active verb, to pull, draw close. P. 2. that which, a barge or a raft.

OUANG. (pc.) Noun, Sound/noise, like the murmur of a strong wind, or of a great crowd of people, or the ripple of the water among rocks, which is heard from afar. *Mouang ing angin*, etc.

OUAT. (pp.) Active verb, *isouat*. and its infinitive, *manouat*, to repeat what was said, recall something to memory, by repeating/by reminding. P. 1. what is brought to the memory of another, P. 3. to whom. P. 2. the words that are repeated. *Talacaliluco, youat mo pota cacu. Nun e mo co ouatan, calinguan cu.* I am easily forgetful, remind me by and by. If you will not remind me, I would forget it entirely.

OUICAN. (pp.) Adjective, neat, delicate, like a work of art, or a body. *Maouican*, of abundance, very close or similar to *Ouican*.

OUIT. (a.) Noun, a cylindrical beam, or large piece of timber that is open to press out *langis*. like *dungan*, Mill. Active verb, *iyouit*, and its infinitive, *manvouit*. to press, or tighten with the *salungquit*, the lever. P. 1. the *salungquit*; P. 2 the *ouit*.

LETTER P

P before A

The variations of those roots that start with the letter *P* are the same as those that start with *B*, without any difference from those remitted to me. The exceptions shall be duly explained; but note, that in these of *P*, the voices will be mixed, which are not roots, but infinitive /variations, because, either they are using infinitive, and the root has to be ignored here, or they are just infinitive that shall be marked down as variations, not as the regular forms of the root, but of the said variation.

P before A

PABATCAL. (pp.) Adjective, rattan entwined/coiled around with which they fish in place of the hook, and by which they carry the large earthen jar. See *Pinga*.

PABLASA. (pp.) Adverb of consequence. See the Grammar. *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga, by Bergano.*

PABUSTA. (pp.) Active verb, *Papabusta, pepabusta, pabusta*, and its infinitive, *Mamabusta*, etc., one who leaves something to the will of another. P. 1. that which is left to his hands. P. 3. to whom.

PACA. A very expressive preposition. See the Grammar.

PACABISTAN. (pc.) Adjective, private, confidential. One to whom something is entrusted, or commended, for having confidence in him.

PACACAC. (pp.) Noun, trumpet (made of a large sea shell). *Mag*, to use such a trumpet.

PACAY. (dipht.) Disposition / objective for a trip. *Mi*, reciprocal, to become disposed. It is said, *Nucarin ing paquena?* where could he be disposed to go? P. 1. *Ipacay, pinacay*, that which he has to take or carry,

P before A

like luggages, or a burden. *Paquepacayan*, like pots and pans/trivialities that are carried. *Macapacay*, be disposed, thus a subject, like one who has to carry.

PACÁNG. (a.) Adjective, tired, weary, like of fighting, or of carrying a burden. *Ma*, neutral, and its *Manga*, *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Pacangán mo ya*, tire him out, like not relieving one who carries a burden.

PACAO. (dipht.) Noun, the edge or approach of one or other part of a river, or of a canal which consists of the form given to it. Active verb, *ipacao*, and its infinitive, *mamacao*, to make or construct such an approach. P. 2. past, *Pecauan*, the edge or approach thus constructed.

PACASAUT. See *Saut*.

PACDAY. (dipht.) It is said of the traits of the seed, from which it is known if it will turn out good, or bad, like the grains of palay. *Marauac a pacday*, he has bad traits. In the way it is said metaphorically of a boy, *Anac ya pa ing dutung, balu ta neng lumabung*. The tree, while yet a seedling, we know it could grow into a verdant and sturdy one. Also, an active verb and its infinitive, to scare away, like a hunter scaring away the birds, or negritos on the ambush, when they scream, or when one of them carelessly gives them away by giving out a shout. *Pacdayan, pecdayan*, P. 2. at whom. *Ma*, neutral, become scared. *Pipacdayan*, the scary place, like between Garlit and San Miguel, where ambuscades often occur. *Mipacday*, like *mipaticdao*; *micapacday*, like *micapaticdao*.

PAC-CLI. (cor.) Adjective, broken into two, like a cane, a stick, or a leg, but not lengthwise. Active verb, *mac-cli, ipac-cli*, and its infinitive, *mamac-cli*, to break thus. P. 2. past, *Pic-cli*, that which is broken. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*, if many, or one broken in many parts. Synonym of *Patli*.

PACNA. (pp.) *Mi*, with company. *Maquipacna*, the one, meaning to be firm in his opinion, opposition, or compete in any event, with all its variations.

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Macapacna, potential, or one who can compete with or challenge someone. And also, *Macapaquipacna*.

PACNIT. (pp.) Adjective, flayed, or detached, disjoined. Active verb, *macnit, ipacnit*, and its infinitive, *mamacnit*, to detach, or to fleece. P. 2. that which is detached. *Ma*, neutral.

PACPAC. (pp.) Noun, plume, feather, wing. *Pacpacan*, winged, one that has wings, etc. And *Mi*, with *an*. Active verb and its infinitive, to jolt by beating, like with a rod. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. *Picpacan*, that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Anggang eca mapacpac*, is like saying, *Anggang-e ca mabatbat*.

PACSA. (pp.) Adverb of intent, purposely. *Pacsá mong depat*, you purposely did it. You did it on purpose.

PACSING. (pp.) Noun, little stick, drumstick. Active verb, *macsing, ipacsing*, and its infinitive, to play, or beat with it, like on a drum, or on the head. P. 1. the stick. P. 2. that on which. *mamacsing*. *Ma*, neutral, and its *Manga*, many sticks, or one stick making the sound many times. Like on the head, or on the plate. This root does not come to the point. *Mi* with *an*, and *Mi*, at one another, (*Mipapacsingan la ring addua, two beating each other's head.*)

PACTING. (pp.) The synonym of *Pacsing*. Also, to hit or strike the dry tree stumps to remove them, or extract them,

PACTONG. (pp.) With the same variations, it is similar in meaning as *Pacsing* and *Pacting*, but the beating is done with a bigger stick, like a bludgeon, or truncheon. (*So, pacting, the sound of a small bell, while pactong is the sound of a big or bigger bell, vqs.*)

PACO. (pp.) Noun, nail, spike, including those made of iron. Active verb and its infinitive. To nail, or fasten with nails. P. 1. the nail. P. 2. what is nailed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral. *Pi*, and *an*. *Pipacuan*.

PAC-CUID. (cor.) *Pac-cuid pac-cuid*, to walk like a person with a broken hip, or spine;

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a man with a crooked back walking this way., like *Pacuyud*, its synonym.

PACUIS. (pc.) *Malcuis, milcuis*. Active verb, *malcuis*, to boil the rice. P. 1. the means, and the water. *Ala con ipalcuis*, I have no water with which. *Palcuisan*, or *pipalcuisan*, the pot. *Mapalcuis*, with company, that is, that your rice and my rice are boiled in one and the same pot, with its constructions. Ff. P. 1. on behalf of whom P. 3. to whom it is commanded. *Capalcuis*, noun, like *Dapat co*.

PACUNDANGAN. (pp.) Politeness. A Tagalog root. *Pacundangan*, towards whom one is polite.

PACUPAC. (pp.) Noun, a cracked cane/bamboo which is beaten to shoo away the sparrows, and it can even be used as a rattler (*matraca*). *Pacupac* and *magpacupac*, to make noise with it.

PACUT. (pp.) Noun, a small crab-like crustacean; when it is grown up it is the *talangca*, and they come up on land in swarms. *Meguinpacut*, an exaggerating a multitude, comparatively

PADPAD. (pp.) Adjective, a thing cut with a wide end, pared equally at the end, contrary to *Tilos*, pointed end. Active verb and its infinitive, to cut, or pare it thus. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is pared thus. Idiomatically, to cut, or pare the bad habits, like those of a child. To cripple a bad custom, with the same variations. Also Passive 1, the ship carried, or put into port by the tempest/bad weather, or strong winds. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ca*, P. 3. *Capadparan, quepadparan*, the place to which it was beached, or forced to dock. *Ica* and *Maca*.

PATDA. Active verb, *ipatda*, and its infinitive, *mamatda*, to stick with paste, like a piece of paper on the church door. P. 1. that with which, or that which is pasted on. *Patdanan*, the place. Idiomatically, by adding *sulat*, to send/ write a letter to. *Macapatdan sulat*, it is written. See *Adta/ Atda*.

PADUAS. (cor.) A small fishing pole with fish hook. Active verb and its infinitive,

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mamaduasto fish with it. P. 1. the fish hook. P. 2. past, *Pidduasan*, the fish that is caught with it. *Ma*, neutral, and *Manga*.

PAGAL. (a.) Weariness, fatigue. Past, *Megal*, to become weary/tired. *Ma*, become weary, the simple present is seldom used; the variation is active, *Pamagalan, pemagalan*, the wearying things done. P. 1. Simple past, *Pegal*, that with which, like a burden. *Pagalan, pegalan*, to whom. *Ma*, neutral, . *Ica* and *Maca, capagalan, quepagalan*, that which one gets weary/tired of. *Pagal pauas*, sweat and labor, like the poor day-laborer. *Magcapagal*, with intent. P. 3. On what one gets tired of.

PAGAO. (dipht.) Noun, shoulder, shoulders. *Mapagao*, abundant, with broad shoulders, endowed with strong shoulders.

PAGAUAYAN. (pc.) Tools, instruments, like those of a blacksmith, carpenter, and gold/silver smith, etc.

PAGCAL. (pp.) *Mi*, with company with its infinitive, to oppose, to resist. P. 1. that with which, like reasons, arguments, or sword. P. 3. against whom.

PAGLIM. (pp.) See *Liman*.

PANGNIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamangnit*, to revise, to review, to go through what another has left, or finished. P. 2. that which; past, *Pingnit*; it is also a noun. And from here, idiomatically, *Pingnit yang suso*: he is pock-marked with smallpox. Literally, passed over by snails.

PAGPAG. (pp.) Active verb, *ipagpag*, and its infinitive, *mamagpag*, to shake off the dust, like a rug, or empty pocket, pouch, or handkerchief, shawl. P. 1. that which is shaken off. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *manga*, with *an*, the thing shaken, or the dust that is shaken off. And *Mipagpagan cung salapi*, I lost all my money, Money was shaken off me. *Pipagpagan*, the place.

PAGPAGALA. (pp.) Noun, *Pagalâ*, a big bird.

PAGQUIT. (pp.) Noun, beeswax, alias *Talo*. Verb: *mamagquit*, to wax, like to wax the

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thread. P. 3. what is applied with wax, the thread. *Pigquitan*.

PAGUI. (pp.) Noun, ray fish, sting ray.

PAGUILAT. (pp.) Verb, *Paguilat*, *pepaguilat*, and its infinitive, *Mamaguilat*, to censure, to reproach, upbraid; it is done by placing the forefinger on the right eye and opening it widely, to sneer, or mock somebody, like one who says he has done his work well, but has taken another thing instead. *Paguilatan*, *pepaguilatan*, at whom. See *Pabelan*, which is done with the lips.

PAGUINAQUIT. Complaint against someone who has acted contrary to expectation. *Maguinaquit*, to reproach somebody: variations, *Meguinaquit*, *paguinaquit*. P. 1. past, *Peguinaquit*, the reproach/resentment/ gripe, grievance, or the words used in griping at another. P. 3. the person who is reproached, to whom you express your grievances/reproaches.

PAGULUNG. (pp.) Certain implements, one that rolls to fling away the grass, and the other to level the earth/soil, also by rolling over it. *Papagulung*, *pepagulun*, *pagulun*, and its infinitive, *mamagulung*, to work with a roller. *Pagulungan*, *pepagulungan*, the work done with the use of a roller.

PAYACPAC. (pp.) *Payacpac*, *mayacpac*, and its infinitive, to flap the wings, like a bird flapping its wings in flying, or a rooster flapping its wings before crowing. *Payacpacan* and *Mi*, with *an*, what is affected by the flapping of the wings.

PAYANG. (pp.) *Mi*, with company, to compete to see who can shoot arrows the farthest, with its compositions.

PAYAO. (dipht.) Adjective, hoarse, rough voice. *Ma*, neutral verb, to become hoarse, like by catarrh, by catching a cold, or from shouting too much, too long. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Capayauan*, the hoarseness.

PAYAPAYA. (pp.) *Micapayapaya pamo*, said of one who waits for an opportune time, or one who bides time to let anger pass, subside. *Paquimicapayapaya*, v. g. *amanuan coya*. At an opportune time, I shall scold him, I will rebuke him.

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PAYAPAY. (dipht.) Active verb, *maypay*, and its infinitive, *mamayapay*, to call by making a gesture with the hand, or downward wave of the hand, or waving a cloth/kerchief. P. 1. the hand, or the cloth. P. 2. the one being called to come close, or to approach the caller.

PAID. (pp.) Active verb, *ipaid*, and its infinitive, *mamaid*, to carry away something, like the wind carrying away a hat, the leaves, etc. P. 1. that which. P. 3, past, *Peitanan* (*peidanán*), the place where it was carried to. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, with *an*, and without *an*. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, *capaidan*, the rest that were not carried away. And also, like *Cabaldugan*, *quebaldugan*. Also, *papaid*, and *mipapaid ya*, like the the leaf being swirled around/ away. *Paidpaid ya*, like a flag on its pole, or a man hanging by the noose, or leaves on the trees, and even the ends of a girdle, or sash being swayed here and there by the wind.

PAIDPID. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to toss about, by stumbling like a drunk, or a person, or thing tossed by the tide. *Manğapaidpid*, if many. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutrally, *Capaidpiran*, *quepaidpiran*. And also, of the excess of tilting, that much, or how much it is tilted, v. g. *Cabpa ing quepaidpiran na nitang balay*, That house is leaning or tilting by a yard.

PAYONG. (pp.) Noun, awning, ledge, shed, umbrella. Active verb, *mamayong*, to make a shade, or to shed another with it, like a servant who holds the umbrella over his master, or over something. P. 1. that with which, the awning, umbrella, or another thing, like a banana leaf. P. 3. Over whom, *papayunğan*, *peyunğan*. *Mag*, reciprocal. when one holds the shade/umbrella over himself. P. 3. the same, given a shade, or one shaded with it. Also, *Payo payong daguis*, *ongos*: alias, *Payungpayunğan*, *mushroom*.

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PAIS. (pp.) Active verb, *ipais*, and its infinitive, *maminais*, to heat something wrapped in leaves, like a poultice in order that it can expand and be softened by the heat. P. 1. that which. *Pinais*, past tense, and name for a certain pancake made of corn meal.

PAIT. (a.) Noun, bitterness. *Mapait*, bitter. Neutral verb, past, *Meit*, and that of *Ma*, to become bitter. *Pait usa*, certain tripe of a deer, which they say is its gall. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Capaitan*, *quepaitan*, like *caparasan*, *caniamanan*; *quepaitan*, or, *Mengacapaitan cami*, We were affected by the bitterness / It was too bitter for us, like it is too pungent to the taste, very luscious to the taste.

PAYUS. (pp.) See *Payao*, its synonym.

PAYUSPUS. (pp.) Adjective, a plant without leaves, because it is decaying. Verb, *mayuspus*, to deteriorate, or become decayed.

PALA. (a.) See the Grammar *Bergaño*.

PALA. (g.) Noun, prize, reward, and is understood as that which is given to one who has finished a task. *Mipalâ* and *Micapalâ*, like *mibandi* and *micabandi*; *éca micapalâpalâ*, a curse/malediction: never shall you find a reward, happiness, or fortune. *Mapala*, *mepala*, to gain happiness. *Alan mapala*, there is nothing good in it. *Alan mapala quing dapat mo*, You will not find happiness in what you do / there is nothing to gain in what you do. *Maca*, of perfection, its passive, *Apala*, the gain. *Ica* and *Maca*. If to one who has done well, they give praise, in adverse times they would say in irony, *Tio ing pala mo*; even as a rebuke: *Tio ing palamo*, that serves you right!

PALABUL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that may be of service, use, or sustenance, subsistence, v. g. God created all these things for the use, service, and sustenance of men. So these are all *Palabul*. Active verb, *Palabul*, and its infinitive, *Mamalabul*, *memalabul*, to give endowments. One who endows is firstly God, then the one who is responsible in

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providing sustenance/maintenance to all in common, like what Joseph did in Egypt; then, the one who gives sustenance, v. g. to his workers, or to his chickens, but under the first concept. P. 1. that which, P. 3. to whom. *Macapalabul*, like what has been mentioned, etc.

PALAC. (a.) Noun, scum, lees, sediment of a liquid. *Mi*, neutral, *Mipapalac*, go on forming/producing scum, *Palac*; *Pipalacan mo ya*, let it stand by itself, let the sediment settle at the bottom.

PALAC. (pp.) *E palac dayo*, or, *e palac pacandayo*, *e palac a Balayan*.: all these are afar, not very near. *Palac pacasing panaon ita?* Time that has passed is a trivial matter.

PALACOL. (pp.) Noun, axe. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamalacol*, to cut up with an axe. P. 1. the axe. P. 2. what is axed. *Palaculan meang atâc*, cut it up with an iron axe

PALAD. (pp.) Noun, the palm of the hand. Neutral verb, past, *Melad*, and that of *Mi*, to extend the palm of the hand. P. 1. past, *Melad*, the palm. Also, idiomatically, blessedness, good fortune. *Mipalad*, or, *micapalad*, to find happiness, find good fortune. *Ica* and *maca*. *Mapalad*, adjective. *Capalaran*, abstract. Variations: *Manimalad*, *menimalad*, to tell the fortune by reading the palms, like what gypsy women do. P. 3. to whom.

PALAGPAG. (pp.) Active verb, *mamalagpag*, to reap the *palay*, that is to harvest it, like we would say of the grapes, to gather vintage. P. 2. the grains harvested or gathered in. *Papalagpag*, the time of harvest; *Ibat melagpag*, time after the harvest; *Bayu malagpag*, the time before the harvest.

PALÁGPALÁG. (a.) And that of *Mi*, to shake, or kick the legs in time of death. Kick the bucket.

PALAY. (dipht.) Noun, the husked grain of rice. Verb: to sow it. *Palayan*, *pelayan*, the land/field sown with *palay* grains. *Mapalay*, in abundance. *Capalayan*, a single grain.

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Pamalay, pemalay, what is bartered or paid for with *palay*. *Mipalay, micapalay*, to acquire, to hold *palay*. *Tagapalay*, the weed that grows among the *palay*.

PALAYAO. (dipht.) Noun, caress, expression of endearment, like by a parent to his child. Verb, *mamalayao*, to caress, to pet, or treat with fondness. P. 1. *Ipalayao*, or, *ipamalayao*, that with which, one with what. P. 2. *Palayauan, pelayao, pamalayauan, pemalayao*, to whom. *Mi*, with companion, like consorts, mates, husband and wife. *Mapalayao*, adjective, capricious like a father, or a mother.

PALAM. (a.) Active verb, past, *Minelam*, and its infinitive, *ipelam, mamelam*, to marinate, to place for a space of time, like fish caught, place in a vessel with water, or meat, place in salt, or vinegar. P. 1. that which: past, *Pinelam*, or *pelam*, that which was placed in thus. *Maca*, is being marinated, or soaked in. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pipalaman*, the place, the marinate. (Formally, with *lob*, to keep a grudge at heart, to keep dwelling on some unkind thoughts.)

PALAMARA. (pp.) Adjective, adjective, thoughtless with imprudence, or over boldness / rashness. *Mag*, reciprocal, on oneself, v. g. one who places himself on a weak branch/limb without any heed that he could fall, or one who goes through a dangerous passage without any arms/weapons. *Alipalamaraya*, to be careless, or heedless in this manner, and is said of one who is placed in a very dangerous spot, where he could be robbed, harmed, or could fall down. *Capalamaran*, that heedlessness, or ingratitude for the many things he owes to someone, or to one from whom he could ask for more.

PALAMBANG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that may adhere, or may not / may stick, or may not. *Amanun palambang*, words spoken without basis nor purpose, regardless of their certainty, or not, v. g. if you say that the boat has sailed out, without any basis whatsoever for asserting

P before A

so. *Palambangan ca amanu*, & *Mag*, with intent, one who acts to see whether it will be acceptable, to see if it sticks, v. g. I tell you a lie, to see if you can distinguish it from the truth. *Palambangan da ca*.

PALAN. (a.) *Capalanan*. Noun, moderation, or temperance. *Palanpalanan co quing lub co ining amanuco*, I am repressing, or controlling this anger, lest it bursts out.

PALANACAN. (pp.) The uterus where the fetus is conceived. See *Anac*.

PALANG. (a.) Noun, a big knife, or bolo. *Mag*, to use it. *Pagpalangan*, the knife used.

PALANGAPANG. (pp.) Adjective, overbearing in deed, or in speaking. Verb, *Mag*, to speak, or act with contempt. P. 3. against whom, and the things done or spoken thus. *Ma*, neutral, and its abstract, this audacity.

PALAPA. (g.) Noun, those fleshy joints of some plants, or the stalk, which diminishes from the half to the tip of the leaf.

PALARA. (pp.) Noun, gold leaf, or silver foil.

PALAS. (pp.) Active verb, *ipalas*, and its infinitive, *mamalas*, to mow / cut the grasses / weeds, cut down / close to the roots, the *tatalaib (palat)* with the *palang / bolo*. P. 1. the bolo. P. 2, the grass.

PALASPAS. (pp.) Noun, coconut palm leaves. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *mamalaspas*, to cut the branches, which hinder passage along the road. P. 1. with what. P. 2. the branches.

PALASAN. (pc.) Noun, a species of fish from the sea.

PALATPAT. (pp.) A certain wild tree growing in salty water. *Palatpat sangley*, a certain fruit originating / imported from China.

PALBUD. (pp.) Active verb, *papalbud, pepalbud*, and its infinitive, *mamalbud*, to clear beforehand the fields to improve the harvest. P. 3. the field, or the cut grass, or pulled up the left to rot as fertilizer.

PALCAYA. (pp.) *Malcaya, milcaya*, and its infinitive, *Mamalcaya, memalcaya*, to till the land out of season, with the help of irrigation, different from *Mangarayom*, tilling / sowing the field during rainy

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season. P. 3., the land. *Capalcaya*. See *Palsaquiti*.

PALDA (pp.) Noun, the handle of any tool, or implement. Active verb, *ipalda*, and its infinitive, *mamalda*. P. 1. the tool which is attached to it. *Maca*, being with a handle. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PALDAC. (pp.) Noun, stomp of the feet including strokes of the feet in dancing. Active verb and its infinitive, *maldac*, *mamaldac*, to stomp vigorously as in dancing. *Ipaldac*, *pildac*, the feet, and their sound in cadence. *Nun nanung tigtigan ipaldac*, every one dances according to the cadences of the music that is played. P. 3. the place.

PALDAN. (pp.) *Capaldan*. Abstract, Alleviation, or improvement for the better, in a fever, or accident, or sudden difficulties involved in work or labor. *Mi*, neutral, *Mipaldan*, to become alleviated, like recovering one's senses, or becoming freed from excessive sweating, or a poor man finding something to eat to alleviate his hunger. *Alan quepaldana*, found no relief. *Capaldan*, *quepaldan*. *Ica* and *Maca*.

PALDAS. (pp.) Noun, Mourning. Grief. *Mag*, to take to mourning, or bear grief. P. 3. the mourning and for whom it is borne.

PALDUPAN. (pp.) Noun, brazier, pan to hold coals, hearth, fire-pan.

PALEPAY. (dipht.) Noun, fins and tail of a fish. Neutral verb and its infinitive, the fish moving, or flapping in the water by its fins and tail; the movement of a crafty fellow, of an eel.

PALERAGUL. (pc.) Noun, a species of *palay*. See *Lacatan*.

PALI. (g.) Noun, the spleen of an animal.

PALI. (a.) Noun, the heat of fire, the sun, etc. Active verb, *ipali*, and its infinitive, *mamali*, to heat, place in the heat. P. 1. that which. P. 2. to which fire is applied. *Maca*, placed on the fire. *Ma*, neutral, to become burned, get burned, like a finger getting burned. *Mapali*, adjective, hot, burning. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Capalian*, the

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force or vigor of the fire. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Micapali*, become warm, reheated. *Fovebuntur mutuo*, to warm one another is not expressed by this word *pali*, but by *Alipup*, *mialipupan la*.

PALIAN. (pp.) Noun, the anvil.

PALID. (pp.) Noun, dirt, especially that which comes out of the skin/body, like by rubbing a dirty hand, and the clothes that are soiled by wear. Morally, the dirt of the soul. *Paliran*, *Mi*, with *an*, the person/ clothes soiled by the *palid*. *Mapalid*, adjective.

PALIGUI. (pp.) Noun, ditch, to drain the water. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaligui*, to dig a ditch to conduct the water, for water to flow through. P. 1. that with which, like *sarol* (plow, hoe, shovel). *Paliguian*, *peliguian*, P. 3. the water and the place.

PALIMANOC. (pp.) Noun, a certain kind of fish / ray fish.

PALING. (a.) Noun, cheek, and jaw.

PALING. (pp.) Active verb, *ipaling*, and its infinitive, *mamaling*, to turn, a little, like an opened book that is upside down, give it a turn in order to read it, set it straight; also to set a pole/post right. Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, reciprocal, to make a turn when lying down; but is has to be a full turn, placing the head where the feet were before, or vice versa. P. 3. *Pelingan*, the place, or object. *Palingpaling*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

PALIPAO. (dipht.) Noun, a loop trap, for catching ducks or other birds/fowls. Verb, to set it, *mamalipao*, *papalipao*. P. 3. past, *Pelipauan*, the place, and the trapped ones against which it was set. See *Lipao*.

PALIPI. (g.) Adjective, descendant. Verb, *mamalipi*, to have descendants, progeny. *Pamalipian*, from whom one descends, v. g. *Y Adan ing pemalipian ding sablang tauo*. All men are descendants of Adam. *Capalipian*, the lineage, descendency.

PALIPIT. (pp.) A twisted or twined, bent object, like tree, but in a way that it can still be straightened. Active verb, *ipalipit*, and its infinitive, *mamalipit*, to twist, or

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to wring, like clothes wrung to drain the water from it, or to twist a rope. P. 1. and P. 2, past, *Pelipit*, that which is twisted. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral.

PALIS. (a.) Neutral verb, to become changed in position, like a weather vane, a pennant, streamer. Frequentative, *palispalis*, to go on changing, without holding still, like an opinion, or the will, or the mind.

PALIS. (a.) Noun, broom. Active verb, *ipalis*, and its infinitive, *mamalis*, past, *Melis*, to sweep. P. 1. the broom, past *Pelis*. P. 2. past, *Pelis*, that which was swept. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral, and its *Manga*. *Palis sangley*, a small pointed brush used in making little dots on a dish or platter.

PALITPIT. (pp.) Adjective, long and thin, like a roll of parchment and the long stick which does not correspond to the thickness it ought to have. *Mapapalitpit*, diminutive. *Mapalitpit*, adjective.

PALPAD. (pp.) A flat object, like the handle of a feeding trough. Active verb, *ipalpad*, and its infinitive, *mamalpad*, to make it blunt in this manner. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, *mapalpad*.

PALPAL. (pp) Active verb, *ipalpal*, and its infinitive, *mamalpal*, to pack tightly, to put in and press/compress. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Pilpalan*, like the *bayong*, or a hole. *Macapalpal*, packed tightly, or become compressed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *Manga*, and what is being put in, one on top, or after another, like *quiapo* pressed by the current, it is said: *Mipalpal*.

PALSAQUITI. (pp.) Active verb, *Malsaquiti*, *milsaquiti*, to work / till the field. P. 3. *Palsaquitinan*, *pilsaquitinan*, (note the added *n*), the field. *Capalsaquiti*, the tillage, the plowing. *Papalsaquiti*, is frequentative.

PALYASA. See *Malyasa*.

PALTAC. (pp.) Active verb, *malpac*, and its infinitive, *mamaltac*, to pass rapidly from one subject to another, like observing no order in the words put into a vocabulary,

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without alphabetical order, and from this, to variegate, to embellish, to bespatter, or mix colors, like the habit of San Nicolas, or the table top, on which one writes, full of drops of ink. P. 1. that which, like the color. P. 3. that which, *Piltacan*, *piltacanan*. *Paltacpaltac*, and *Mipaltacpaltac*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PALTOC. (pp.) Noun, a whip. Active verb, *ipaltoc*, and its infinitive, *mamaltoc*, to crack with the whip. And also to crack the knuckles of the fingers. P. 3. *Piltocan*, the object, like, the mule, or the knuckles.

PALTOCOS. (a.) Wooden shoes. *Mag*, to use them. P. 2. *Pagpaltocosan*, past, *piltocosan*, the wooden shoes.

PALTOS. (pp.) A certain kind of big blisters. Verb: *mamaltos*, *mapaltos*, to cause them, to have them. *Paltosan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, one with such blisters.

PALUC. (a.) *Mipalucpaluc*, is said of one who does not understand other implications of a certain matter. *Mipaluc alac*, a heavy drinker. *Mipaluc alpa*, or *asan*, like a recluse (as far as eating is concerned); *Mipaluc mangan*, like children who eat at any time of the day. *Mipaluc sabi*, like a grinder. P. 2. with intent. *Pipalucan*, *pipaluc*. *Mi*, with company.

PALUCA. (g.) Noun, stick, rod, truncheon, club. Active verb, *ipaluca*, and its infinitive, *mamaluca*, to strike /whip/ beat with a stick, etc. P. 1. that which. P. 2. to whom. *Mi*. *ad invicem*, at one another.

PALUCPUC. (pp.) See *Lumpu*.

PALUNPUN. (pp.) Active verb, *ipalunpun*, and its infinitive, *mamalunpun*, to heap things together, without order, or choice., and from this, to tread, trample upon the vanquished. P. 1. those that are heaped together in a corner, the vanquished ones. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *Manga*. like the trampled ones.

PALUNG. (pp.) Noun, the crest of a cock. *Mapalong*, in abundance, with a big crest.

PALUNGPUNG. (pp.) Adjective, those large roots, or stumps that are an obstacle along

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the way, because they have not been cut to the roots. Active verb, *malungpung*, and its infinitive, *mamalungpung*, to cut, or remove them from the way. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Pelungpungan*, the stumps. See *Paludpud*.

PALOPALO. (pp.) Noun, Soap of Palencia, a batlet used by laundrywomen to beat the clothes they are laundering.

PALULUY. (pc.) A certain species of birds.

PALUS. (a.) Noun, a kind of eel. Verb: *mamalus*, to catch them.

PALUSI. (pp.) Noun, poles to put up, or support an awning.

PALUT. (pp.) Active verb, *malut*, and its infinitive, *mamalut*, to reap, to harvest the *palay*. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. *Pinalut*, that which, the *palay*.

PALLAT. (pp.) Adjective, extracted sap of sesame.

PAMAGUIL. (a.) Noun, blemish, flaw, like a bad lineage/ race, like the negritoes. Verb: *Mamaguil*, be biased against such a race, breed, lineage. P. 1. the motive, the race. *Ing pamaguilmoyata: ing pongco e ya tinga, e memalapang maba, ememulung saguiua*. Your bias it seems : that my breed did not prosper, did not have long stalks, nor had green leaves. P. 2. past, *Pemaguilan*, one to whom. See *Panngunac*.

PAMALAN. (pp.) One who awaits what may be coming, or what may be achieved.

PAMALLYAN. (pp.) Adjective, said of vain observances, or superstitions. Active verb, *Mamallyan*, *memallyan*, the augurer, or who practices such things. P. 1. past, *Pemallyan*, that which. P. 3. the place, like a post of a house, which has to be changed for having a snake, lest the owner of the house would die. *Mag*, to use the superstitions, or to exercise this bad task, or most evil belief.

PAMANĜOLO. (pp.) Adjective, is said of that which is made *conpanĝo*, because he is not able to eat alone. *Mamanĝolo*, *memanĝolo*, one who does this. P. 1. that which serves for such a *conpanĝo*.

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PAMATI. (pp.) Noun, bait, like meat that is set as a bait for the crow to approach it and be killed. Also the scarecrow which they put up in the fields. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the object. *Maca*, being set as a bait; others call it *Pamaui*, etc.

PAMAUGUI. (pp.) Adjective, a thing which a man in love gives to the girl he is courting. Verb, *Mamaugui*, one whom gives such a thing. P. 1. that which is given. P. 3. past, *Pemaugui*, the woman to who it is given.

PAMITA. (pp.) Active verb, *Mamita*, *memita*, to crave, to hanker, like one desiring intensely, fancying intently, or like one, who, being sick and has no appetite, is asked if there is anything he hankers for. *Mamita can nanu man, nun tin buri mo. Eca mamitan nanu man?* Is there anything you intently desire? *Capamitan*, *pamitan*, *pemitan*, the object craved for, hankered after, more desirable than any other thing, even in the formal sense. *Mipamita lang mipatay*, v. g. two boastful / vainglorious fellows who have a great desire to see who is better between them. *Mipamita lang miquit*, like those who are betrothed, but have not yet met each other. This is *Mi*, with company. the root is *Pita*.

PINTO. (pp.) Noun, respect, politeness, civility. *Alanpinto*, disrespectful, has no respect. Verb, *Maminto*, *meminto*, to obey. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. that which is obeyed, or the Superior, past, *Pemintuan*; *Mipaminto*, with company. *Capaminto*, one of the two, even be he the Superior. *Capamintuan*, obedience, opposite of *Laban*.

PAMINTO. (pp.) *Maminto*, *meminto*, to obey. P. 1. *Ipaminto*, *peminto*, the motive. P. 3. past, *Pemintuan*, that which was obeyed, and to whom. *Capamintuan*, obedience. *Mi*, with company; *Mi*, with *an*, the one obeyed to. *Laban* is the contrary.

PAMON. *PAMNO* (?). (pp.) Active verb, *Mamno*, *mimno*, to fill up, or reach to, like a measure/measurement. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. *Pamnuan*, *pimnuan*, that

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which fills up to, or was filled up to. See *Apno*, or, *Atmo*.

PAMOC. (a.) *Mi*, with company, said of aggrieved/offended ones, v. g. Pedro falls in love with Maria, who is already going out with Juan. Here Juan is the aggrieved party, but hereafter Pedro is also offended by the fact that Juan goes out with Maria. *Mipamoc*, become aggrieved *in actu*, only happens when they actually quarrel, and they cause offense to one another, and from this it would be said that they are fighting one another. *Pipamocan*, the place, and the object, for example, over a *Putá*.

PAMUGA. (g.) Spear, which is similar to those used to strike big fishes, which when caught, are retrieved with the rope attached to the spear, this is called a harpoon. *Mamuga*, *memuga*, to fling the spear in this manner. P. 2. that which is caught or pierced through with it. *Magpamuga*, like *magtandus*, to use the *pamuga*.

PAMUGSOC. (pp.) Noun, the bamboo pole, or, trellis that is placed for a vine to climb on it. *Mamogsoc*, *memogsoc*, to place it. P. 1. the bamboo trellis. P. 3. *Pemugsucanan*, the place, or the vine that climbs on it, like the *samat*, betel vine.

PAMON. (a.) *Mamon*, *memon*, to bid farewell, or, take, or ask leave from. P. 1. the one for whom, v. g. if I ask permission from you that I may send out your servant on an errand, or if I could borrow a book, like a *Cutang*. P. 3. past, *Pemunan*, from whom, or about whom. *Mi*, with company.

PAN. Adverb, perchance. *Panmeaqueti*, perchance he may come here. *Pandan macoya*, lest he runs away, like a prisoner, who is not kept behind bars, or a servant who is put in charge of something. *Apandan maco ya*, adding a great fear.

PANA. (pp.) Noun, the bow and the arrow. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamana*, to shoot an arrow. P. 1. the arrow. P. 2. at whom it is aimed, even if it is not certain to hit. *Ma*, neutral, become shot by an arrow. *Maca*, of perfection, to shoot and aim at; its passive, *Apana*. *Apanapana*,

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hit the butt by mistake. *Maca*, is to hit unexpectedly.

PANAGANO. (pp.) Noun, a dedication, offering it as such. *Managano*, *menagano*, one who offers thus, or dedicates thus. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. This word is rarely used.

PANAY. (dipht.) *Panepanay*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to blow softly, like a breeze.

PANAYA. (pp.) *Manaya*, *menaya*, to wait. To keep watch. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. to / for whom, or that which is awaited. *Mi*, with company.

PANAYON. (pp.) *Magpanayon*, *migpanayon*. It is said that it is derived from *Nayon*, meaning one who has access to some Superior, knowing well what he wants, he gives him his support. *Pagpanayonan*, etc. P. 3. the Superior to whom he gains access in this manner.

PANALANGIN. (pp.) Noun, a prayer, like the Our Father. *Manalangin*, *menalangin*, to pray. P. 1. that which, or for whom. P. 3. to whom. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Mi*, with company.

PANAON. (pp.) Noun, time. *Mamanaon*, *memanaon*, one who takes time in what he does, v. g. *Memanaon ya quetang ina na*. He took some time at the place he went to. P. 3. *pamanaonan*, *pemanaonan*, the business, to which one gives his time. *Nonteng pemanaonan mo quetang ine mo?* Also, *Panaonan*, *penaonan*, *pemanaonan*, and the passive, to give the thing the time it requires to do it. *Panaonan mo ing pamaglabas*, Give time for working out in the fields. Also, v. g. you are looking for Pedro at his house at eleven o'clock, and you do not find him, because he goes home only at twelve o'clock. And I tell you, if you want to find him, see him at twelve o'clock. *Panaonan mo ya*. and if he comes along at another hour, like late at night, I will say, *Pamanaonan mo ya*; *Pamanaonan mo ing pamaglabas mo*, say that in one year or the other observe the time for sowing the field. *Pipapanaonan mo ing sablang daraptan mo*, Do

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everything in its time. *Ing sabla sipapanaon*, or *maqui panaon*. There is time for everything. Every thing has its time. *Manamanaon yang misaquitan y Pedro*, When Pedro gets sick, it takes a long time before he recovers. It is rare that Pedro gets sick. Capanaonan, abstract.

PANAUAN. (pc.) *Capanauanlang minequeti*, They came here in droves, or all from one troop. *Capanauan*, one from the same troop, one belonging to the troop.

PANAS. (pp.) Noun, ants, in general. *Panasan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, a thing full of ants., like sugar, or sweets, *panaspanasan ya*, has a few ants. Of rain that falls like mist, they say, *Muran meguin panas*.

PANAS. (a.) Neutral *Ma*, become pale, dejected, like scourging oneself, or scourged by another. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Pangapanás*, this dejection.

PANDA. (pp.) Active verb, *manda*, and its infinitive, *mamanda*, to quench, put out, like a fire, to erase, to extinguish. P. 1. with what/ with which. P. 2. *paran*, or, *pandan*, past, *pindan*, what is extinguished. See *Apda*.

PANDAC. (pp.) Adjective, small in stature, like, a dwarf. *Mapandac*, with abundance; *malilipandac*, dwarfish, like a miniature *Malipandac*. Adjective, *pandaquia*, very, very short, a little short fellow, like a dog, small in stature, which no longer grows.

PANDAY. (dipht.) Adjective, smithy, a worker on metals, like a silversmith. Active verb, *mamanday*, to work on metals. P. 3. the work done on such a metal. *Magpanday*, to exercise such an occupation, or such a craft. P 3. in the kind of metal, like silver. *Talapandayan*, all his tools. *Maquipagpanday*, one who helps the smith, like in hammering. *Paquipagpandayan*, the smith and the works he is engaged in.

PANDIG. (pp.) *Mipapandig*, *mipandig*, to become embattled with fate, like in exile, or in prison. P. 3. of *Ca*, *capapandigan*, the place where in, neutrally. *Maca*, be in

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a strait. *Pangapandig*, the suffering of such fate.

PANDIPANDI. (pp.) Noun, a pennant, or little flag at the top end of something.

PANDONG. (pp.) Noun, head covering, or *mantilla*. Active verb, *ipandong*, and its infinitive, *mamandong*, to cover another with it. P. 1. the *mantilla*. P. 2. past, *Pindungan*, on whom. *Mag*, reciprocal, to cover oneself thus. *Pagpandungan*, the *mantilla*.

PANGA. (pp.) See the Grammar.

PANGANIB. Danger.

PANGAD-DIY. (cor.) Prayer. *Mangad-diy*, to recite a prayer. P. 1. For whom. P. 2. the prayer recited, like the Rosary.

PANGAL. (pp.) Adjective, worn out, like a steel tool, that has lost its edge. *Ma*, neutral.

PANGANAY. (dipht.) Noun, firstborn. Verb, *manganay*, o give birth for the first time. *Mengane la*, said of the two parents, becoming parents for the first time.

PANGAO. (dipht.) Noun, stocks (for punishment). Active verb, *ipangao*, and its infinitive, *mamangao*, to place in stocks. P. 1. the one put in stocks. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Maca*, be in stocks.

PANGAS. (pp.) Adjective, hasty. Synonym of *Banas*.

PANGASI. (pp.) Certain beverage / potion, made from toasted rice.

PANGCUL. (pp.) Noun, fastening of rods with the *dingding*. Active verb, *ipangcul*, and its infinitive, *mamangcul*, to fasten the *dingding* in this manner. P. 1. that with which, like rattan, rattan strips, or bamboo fastenings. P. 2. past, *pingculan*, that which is fastened.

PANGDAN. (pp.) Noun, a well-known plant. See *Purac*.

PANG-GA. (pp.) Noun, a banca, or sampan.

PANGIL. (pp.) Noun, jaw, jawbones of a fish.

PANGILIN. (pp.) Adjective, a day on which one has to guard against doing something, like bathing oneself. *Mangilin*, *mengilin*, one who abstains from something.

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Pangilinan, pengilinan, P. 3. the day, or that thing from which one abstains, more out of vain observance, than for virtue of abstinence. Now it is already understood as abstaining for virtue, like from eating meat, or doing heavy work. Also, *Mangilinang e maquiamano queya, Pangilinan meng e paquiraraptanan*, be on guard against having to deal, or getting involved in his doings, all is one concept. See *Paniti*.

PANGLUT. (pp.) *Manglut, minglut*, to make angry gestures, or angry threats, rarely used.

PANGMAL. (pp.) *Mangmal, mingmal*, to repress anger, covering it by endurance, boiling it in the heart. P. 1. that which is thus dissembled or suffered quietly.

PANGNA. (pp.) Noun, a small hand basket made of bamboo.

PANGNIT. (pp.) *Mamangnit, memangnit*, to gnaw the bone, and is said appropriately of the dog. P. 2. the bone that is gnawed. *Pi*, and *an*, *pipangnit*, the bone gnawed after the meat was taken out.

PANGOLO. (pp.) The northern part/region of Pampanga, or north of Pampanga, opposite of *Mauli*, south of Pampanga.

PANGUNAC. (pp.) *Mangunac, mengunac*, to repudiate, regret anything or object, that is found out later, not agreed upon nor accepted in a contract, because it turns out as a loss, v. g. You exchange your horse with mine. I have an idea of some inequality, or defect in yours, which mine does not have, and for such inequality, or flaw, I repudiate yours in my mind. This is *mangunac*. P. 1. the motive, the defect, or flaw. P. 3. the object repudiated for such defect, and the same thing that is any contract. *Mi*, with company, like if you repudiate mine and I repudiate yours.

PANGUNACAN. (pc.) Noun, nephew, son of your brother, or of a cousin, a stepson, or stepchild. See *Nucan*.

PANGUSAP. (pp.) *Mangusap, mengusap*, to chide, or chastise. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the one chastised.

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PANGPANG. (pp.) noun, riverbank. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mamangpang*, to walk along the bank of a river. P. 1. what is taken, or carried along the bank: verb: it applies well of the flood/inundation that overflows the banks. *Memampang yang ilug quing bulus*, or, *ing bulus quing ilug. Capampangan*, (like *caongotan*), and this is how they call the province, because it is in a place of many banks, of many rivers.

PANGSA. (pp.) *Mamangsa, memangsa*, the sitting of fowls/birds on their eggs to hatch them. *Mipangsa*, said of the eggs that are hatched. *Pipangsan*, the shells left over by the hatching.

PANGSUL. (pp.) Noun, the cylindrical protrusion of a wash basin or water jug. Active verb, past, *Minangsul*, and its infinitive, *mamangsul*, to put ditches, waterways, or canals below the *minangun*, or like the ditches/ gutter through which the water flows, like the canals, or *esteros* of Manila. P. 1. that with which, like a bamboo conduit, or tap/faucet. P. 3. the place.

PANGTI. (pp.) Noun, dragnet; verb, to cast it. P. 3. the fish caught, or gathered/ collected by such net.

PANIC. (a.) Neutral verb, past, *Menic*, and its infinitive, *manic*, to ascend, to go up. P. 1, that which, or one who. P. 3. past, *Penican*, the place whereto, or the person to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *Manga*, with *an* and without *an*, (see the Guidelines).

PANICA. (pp.) Noun, fake gold, rarely used.

PANICLANG. (pp.) Dance music of the Zambals. *Mag*, to dance to that music.

PANIGAPO. (pp.) Petition, a plea, which is done by invoking those titles, or those things which may oblige them more, or move them to pity/compassion on the petitioner, or the pleader. *Manigapo, menigapo*, one who asks, or pleads thus, v. g. I beseech You, Lord, that you pardon me, because you are my Father, for I am your image, for the sake of that love with which you suffered torments and died to

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redeem me: this is *Manigapo*. P. 1. whereby it is asked, or those titles invoked in the plea. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with company, like friends.

PANILAN. (pp.) Noun, honeycomb, honey bee. *Pulut panilan*, its honey.

PANIMALANG. (pp.) Adjective, shameful, or dirty words, like *Antac nindo mo, tombong nibpa mo*. P. 1. such words. P. 3. to / at whom they are uttered. *Mi*, with company.

PANINTON. (pp.) *Maninton, meninton*, to find, to look for. P. 1. on behalf of whom. P. 2. that which is found. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, ability to find, and its passive, *Apaninton*.

PANIQUEL. (pp.) Noun, a big bat. *Pag*, the hand, or the hands akimbo. P. 3. the object, or purpose. *Maca*, become akimbo.

PANITI. (pp.) *Maniti, meniti*, to abstain, to turn aside, to avoid. Materially and formally, v. g. *Maniti ca quing burac*, avoid the mud; *Alan pipanitian, alan panitian*, if mud is all over the place, it cannot be avoided. *Maniti cang micasala, minum danum*, Abstain from sinning, abstain from drinking water. Note: *Pangilinan meng e paquiraraptanan, penitian meng paquiraraptanan*, without the negation, you would understand the distinction. Avoid getting involved... You avoided having anything to do with. P. 1. that which. P. 3. from what. *Capanitian*, abstinence. *Capanitian quing anti carin*, is said of chastity (abstinence from the like...)

PANYALA. (pp.) Insulting words, after the failure of a venture, v. g. because you were a part of it, you are blamed for its failure, and there, even all your deceased relatives are implicated. *Manyala, minyala*, one using abusive language thus. P. 1. such abjurations uttered. P. 3. against whom. *Mi*, with company, like coarse and low women.

PANLANG. (pp.) or, *Panlamanglamang*, perhaps, maybe. *Mag*, one who acts thus, perhaps, possibly, it may be, like the gambler, relying on chance / leaving it to

P before A

chance. P. 1. one taking the chance. P. 3. the thing he may perchance gain.

PANPAN. (pp.) Noun, cover, or covering. Active verb and its infinitive, to cover, or to obstruct, like the light coming from an oil lamp, or the view. *E ca mampan quean*, do not obstruct the light, do not be there in front, hindering the view. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the obstruction. *Maca*, be obstructing. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *manga*, with *an*, (*mangapampanan*), and without *an*, (*mangapampan*.)

PANTAI. (dipht.) Adjective, Level, plain, flat. Active verb, *ipantai*, and its infinitive, *mamantai*, to level, flatten, and also what is removed, or taken away, so it becomes level / stays level. P. 3. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral, and *Ma*, in abundance. Also, equals, *pantay*, even, at par, on equal terms, similar, alike, twins, look-alikes. *Mi*, with company.

PANTAS. (pp.) Adjective, intelligent, learned, capable of doing all good, and bad; opposite of *pintas*.

PANTIS. (pp.) *Meguín pantis*, blackest.

PANTOC. (pp.) Noun, struggle, wrestle. *Mi*, with company and its compositions.

PANTOG. (pp.) Noun, bladder.

PAO. (g.) Noun, the tree and its fruits, *pajo*.

PAPA. (g.) Adjective, disgraced, or accursed in punishment for ingratitude. *Ma*, neutral, to become such, like one who suffers great failures, or sicknesses, for having laid his hands on his parents. *Ica* and *Maca*, *talacapapâ*, of one being punished for his acts of ingratitude, there is no let up. Also, *Mepapâ*, is also said of one who inherits a farm, does not know how to keep / maintain it, squanders it, he remains *papâ*: *Mepapâ ya*. *Pangapapâ*, the suffering. You will be told more of this.

PAPA. (g.) *Capapâ*, a length of blanket, or a cake of soap.

PAPA. (pp.) A certain kind of food. *Susunpapa*, long spiral snails.

PAPAC. (a.) *Papapac, memapac*, and *Magpapac*, to eat viands without rice.

P before A

Papapacan, or, *pagpapacan*, *pigpapacan*, that which is eaten thus. See *Paluc*.

PAPAG. (pp.) Noun, a low bamboo bed. Verb: *Magpapag*, like *magbangco*, to use it for lying down, like *bangco* is for sitting. *Maca*, be on a *papag*, be lying on it.

PAPAYA. (pp.) Noun, we call everybody thus. (*clumsy person*).

PAPALUAN. (pp.) Noun, the buttocks.

PAPAS. (a.) Noun, the color yellow. *Ma*, neutral, *Mapapás*, adjective.

PAPASALI. or, *Pipisali*. (g.) Noun, common sewer, garbage dump.

PAQUI. (a.) Adverb, presently. See the Grammar.

PAQUING. (a.) Noun, a species of sparrows, like *denas paquing*.

PAQUIL. (a.) Adjective, broken down, weakened. *Ma*, neutral, to become weakened, like due to fatigue, or weariness. *Capaquilan*, the physical weakness; *Panga*, the manner.

PARA. (pp.) Adjective, equal: *ing para mong tauo*, your fellowman. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become equal / similar / alike. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom one is equal. *Mipara*, with a companion. If many, *miparapara*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PARALAYA. (pp.) The eastern part. *Payparalaya*, to go eastwards, towards that direction.

PARALI. (g.) Consult. Verb, *Magparali*, to consult, and *pagparali*, that which is consulted about, be it by telling, or inquiring about strange defects. P. 3. to whom.

PARALUMAN. (pp.) Noun, a mariner's compass.

PARANG. (pp.) *Parangparang*. Noun, green insects that fly.

PARANGBASAL. (pp.) Adjective, is said of anything in bad shape, like the calf of the leg, which is large below as it is above.

PARAO. (dipht.) Noun, shrimp. Verb, to catch them.

PARAS. (a.) Pungent taste, like that of pepper, or chili. *Ma*, neutral, *Maparas*, adjective.

P before A

Caparasan, *queparasan*, like *cañyamanan*.

PARATACAN. (pp.) Noun, where an oil lamp, or jar/ pitcher is usually placed, not inside, but on top. P. 1. that which, four-legged cabinet, or pot stands. *Maca*, be on the lamp stand. See *Lampacan*, which is like the foot or leg of the *bastagan*.

PARATAI. (dipht.) Noun, trap, or loop for birds, which boys carry on their hands. Verb, to fasten it to the hand. P. 3. *Paratayan*, the birds. *Ma*, neutral, to fall / be caught into it.

PARATI. (pp.) Adverb of time, of continuity. *Magparati*, to persevere. *Paratian*, or, *pagparatian*, that which is persevered. *Macaparati*, continuous, to be in always. *Perati*, that which is introduced, or placed in permanently. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PARI. (a.) Active verb, *ipari*, and its infinitive, *mamari*, to wedge in order to tighten, to fasten with a wedge, and also to crack, to split. P. 1. with what. P. 3. that which is tightened with a wedge.

PARISUCAT. (pp.) Adjective, square. Active verb, *iparisucat*, *mamarisucat*, to make it equal on all four sides, to square, or, make something square. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is made square.

PARITAAN. (pp.) Noun, kitchen oil-lamp, with many tubes for wicks, a Tagalog word.

PAROBA. (pp.) Opposite of *paralaya*. *Payparoba*, to go towards the west.

PARUS. (pp.) Mussels, shellfish. Verb: to gather them.

PARULANG (pp.) Noun, that log with which the fields are leveled and cleansed. Before, it used to be with another log, called *Latac*. See *Latac*.

PASA. (g.) Noun, blood clot, blood shot, like what appears on welts caused by flogging. Verb, to become apparent, due to blows, or of sickness.

PASAC. (pp.) Noun, wooden peg. Those that have wooden pins/locks, including the landmarks, markers of property lines, because they are all wooden pegs. Active

P before A

verb, *ipasac*, and its infinitive, *mamasac*, to tighten with wedges, or to force in/ to pike it in. P. 1. the peg. P. 3. pesacan, pesacanan, the place. Also it means a certain cork tree.

PASAG. (a.) Neutral verb, past, *Mesag*, to struggle by kicking. *Pasagpasag*, synonym of *Palagpalag*.

PASAI. (dipht.) And that of *Mi*, to become reclined, including the *palay* in the field. P. 1. that which is reclined. P. 3. the place, *quepasayan*; verb variation: active, *Ipasay*; *Macapasay*, become reclined.

PASALI. (g.) *Macapasali*, *mecapasali*, to cause something to happen, like *ycapasali*.

PASBUL. (pp.) Noun, door, the gap/ hollow. Neutral verb, *ipasbul*, to become thrown/ pushed into it, like a ball into/through a metal or wooden loop. *Mag*, reciprocal, to place oneself at the door. P. 3. *Pagpasbulan*, the object. *Macapasbul*, be at the door. See *Cabat*.

PASI. (a.) Noun, a top, whipping top. *Mag*, to play with a top. P. 3. the top, or whipping top.

PASIAG. (pc.) Active verb, past, *Minasiag*, and its infinitive, *mamasiag*, to expose, declare, manifest what was secret or hidden. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, to one another; *Maca*, become discovered, exposed. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PASIBAIO. (pp.) Adverb, again, anew. *Pasibayuan*, what is repeated. *Mi*, reciprocal, to repeat itself, v.g. *Mipasibayocang masa*, you repeat reading, *pasibayocang masa*, read again. See *Lunto* (*luntu*).

PASIG. (pp.) Noun, sandy bank, shore of the sea, river, or *sapa*, stream. *Pasigan*, adjective. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga* with *an*. *Dalampasig*, said of a wide shore (beach), solely of the sea.

PASIL. (pp.) Active verb, *ipasil*, and its infinitive, *mamasil* (*mamasla*) to press between the palms of one's hands, like a lemon, preparatory to extracting out the juice. And it is also said of one who is

P before A

pressured, to extract the juice, that is, to pay up, or to tell the truth.

PASLA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamsla*, to hold tight between the hands, by squeezing, like bird, or another thing thus, and also like *pasil*, materially and formally. P. 2. that which.

PASLANG. (pp.) Adjective, daring, audacious, bold, and said of one who take a thing belonging to another without permission, whom we usually call insolent, like a son who takes, v. g. the shotgun from where his father keeps it, and thus we also say it of those sons who steal from their parents, which we call daring, bold; but the Pampangos call it *capaslangan*, either of the Superior, who in exchange for such and such, takes what belongs to his vassal, or subject; or of one who acts or behaves unworthy of his state or position. Active verb, *maslang*, and its infinitive, *mamaslang*, to act or behave in this manner. P. 3 that which serves as a purpose, or also to whom, or with whom he deals /acts thus.

PASLO. (a) Noun, an iron arrowhead.

PASO. (a.) A large earthen pan, or tub.

PÀSO. (g.) Noun, cautery, or a burn from a hot iron, or burn blister in the form of button. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamaso*, to cauterize. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is cauterized. *Ma*, neutral, become cauterized or blistered.

PASOVAUI. (pc.) Flatterer. *Mag*, *magpasowau*, to flatter, to fawn. P. 1. past, *Pepasuvau*, that with which, the flattery. See *Sunud*.

PASPAS. (pp.) Noun, a rod used to shake off the dust, like, a piece of rattan. Active verb, *ipaspas*, and its infinitive, *mamaspas*, to shake the dust off a rug that is hanging on a line. P. 1. that with which, including that which is dashed against the floor. P. 2. that which is dusted off. *Paspaspaspas*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

PASUIT. (pp.) Noun, whistle. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamasuit*, *Papasuit*, *pepasuit*, *pasuit*, to whistle, even only with

P before A

the mouth. P. 1. the instrument. P. 3. to whom or at whom, *pisuitan*, *pisuitanan*.

PASSUIT. (cor.) Noun, canine tooth, pang, long tusk. *Passuitan*, and *mipassuitan*, one that begins to grow them, or show them, like wild pigs. *Ma*, in abundance.

PASUL. (pp.) *Capapasulan ya*, or, *Tio mapapasul*, said of one who is exhausted, or short of breath due to sickness.

PASULU. (pp.) Noun. a tine, or spine set up to prick or pierce the foot of one who passes by. *Papasulu*, *pepasulu*, *pasulu*, and its infinitive, *mamasulu*, to embed it or set it up, like on the road. P. 3. the place, or the tine (*pesuluan*, *pesuluanan*). *Ma*, neutral, the passerby become pierced with it.

PASUMALA. (pp.) Verb, *Magpasumala*, to perform, to work haphazardly. P. 3. that which, and in regards to whom.

PASUNG. (pp.) Noun, pit, gorge, ravine, on the road, or on the mountain. *Pasungan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, that which has it, like a road. *Ma*, in abundance. *Passungpasung*, to have them at every turn/passage.

PASUNLAN. (pp.) That inner door of a house, made of bamboo, through which one enters into a house.

PAT. Noun, a chisel. Active verb, *ipat*, and its infinitive, *mamat*, to chisel an object. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. what is chiseled.

PATA. (g.) Adjective, benumbed, like a leg. *Ma*, neutral, to become numb. *Pangapatâ*, the numbness. Also, *Pâtâ*, active verb and its infinitive, *mamata*, to put something over, like a weight, a book over papers, so that they will not scatter, or a stone over a piece of timber, so that it will be straightened. P. 1. that which is straightened in this manner, like crumpled leather. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. See *Patan*.

PATAC. (a.) Neutral verb, *Papatac*, *metac*, to fall in drops, to drip. *Capatac*, one drop; *tolo*, when it drops through an awning, or gutter, or *balisbisan*. *Patacan*, *petacan*, the place, or a rat, v. g. when hot candle droppings are dripped upon it. *Mipatacan*, said less, than *Mituluan*.

P before A

PATAD. (a.) Adjective, broken rope. Active verb, past, *Metad*, *mamatad*, to break, or to cut, like a string, and even the neck, for the concept says, to separate, or cut apart. P. 1. that with which, past, *Petad*. P. 2. *Patdan*, *pitdan*, that which was broken. *Ma*, neutral, to become cut, broken apart. *Pilan lang mepatad?* How many necks were cut off. *Mepatad ya ynaua*, his breath was cut off, or separated, i. e. he expired/died.

PATAG. (pp.) Adjective, equal in depth. *Pantay*, equal on the surface, v. g. a piece of timber / lumber that is well planed, equal on the surface, it is *pantay*, but if one part is thicker than the other parts, then it is not *patag*. If it has equal thickness and is plain and level, it is *patag* and *pantay*: the water in the river is *pantay*, but if it is deeper in one part than in another part, it is not *patag*. Two posts that are not *pantay*, but if they are of the same height from the middle, they are *patag*. Active verb, *ipatag*, and its infinitive, *mamatag*, to make a thing *patag*. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, to become *patag*, it is said of the surface / plain, like good for a battle. See *Pantay*, *Alas*.

PATAY. (dipht.) See *Matay*.

PATAN. (pp.) Adjective, weight, burden that overwhelms. Active verb, *ipatan*, and its infinitive, *mamatan*, to overburden, to laden, like with meat, caught fish, or bale/burden. P. 1. that with which, like a rock or large stone. P. 2. past, *petanan*, that which. *Mi*, with *an*, become weighted upon by a burden, stone. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. See *Pâtâ*.

PATANG. (pp.) *Capatangan*, *quepatangan*, like *capatdan*, *quepatdan ya ynaua*. *Ica* and *Maca*. Seldom used.

PATANID. *Pepatanid*, and its infinitive, *mamatanid*, I will speak to you about my daughter-in-law, and you will understand it as alluding to my mother-in-law; it is to speak with one, but hitting another. P. 1. the actions, or the words. P. 3. *Pepataniran*, the remarks being cast at

P before A

another, or the person alluded to by the actions or words. *Mi*, casting allusion to each other, with all its compositions.

PATAO. (dipht.). *Pataopatao*, to reel, stagger, totter, like a banca without load, without a rower. *Maca*, become tottering. Also *Patao bonga*, said of those who allege they have gathered very little rice, and thus being the case, one who hears them will decide to give them more.

PATAUAN. (pc.) Adjective, the club or stick that is thrown at beasts because they would not go away, and also that wailing, v. g. that is heard when a rope is tied around the neck of a dog to hang it, or when the earthen jar bearing the dead is cast into the sea. Active verb, past, *Metauan*, and its infinitive, *mamatauan*, to place it on. P. 1. that which is exposed thus. P. 3. past, *pepatauanan*, to whom, at whom. *Maca*, become placed.

PATAS. (pp.) Adjective, badly paid with the same money, to get even, v. g. hatred, malediction with malediction, a hard slap with a hard slap. *Mi*, with company, and badly corresponding, *capatas*, is said of a sheet of blanket.

PATAS. (a.) Active verb, *mamatas*, to regulate, like the food that is given in the same amount to each, like when they crowd around the food, v. g. a crowd of workers. P. 2, past, *petasan*, that which is given in equal amounts. *Mi*, with company.

PATDA. (pp.) See *Padta*, *adta*, synonyms.

PATI. (pp.) Noun, a ganta, a measure of capacity for cereals. Equivalent to 5 pints. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamati*, to measure cereals with it. P. 1. the ganta, and for whom, and the rice which is measured for delivery. P. 2. that which. *Mi*, with company, like the seller and the buyer. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral.

PATI. (a.) Conjunction, connective. The habit, *pati Capilla*. The habit likewise/ and the hood, v. g. sometimes it is said instead of *paqui*, *Pati datang ya*, when and if he comes..

P before A

PATIANAC. (pp.) Noun, small dwarfs, like pygmies.

PATTIAO. (diphthong, clipped) Neutral verb, to envy, that is, because of what I see that the other fellow excels in letters, I die to know as much as he, the same with fineries, riches. That is the beginning of envy. *Mi*, with company. See *Patlalo*.

PATID. (pp.) Noun, a blow given to the shin bone, in a game for boys. P. 1. the foot. P. 2. to whom, *pinatid*. *Mi*, with company, *mipatiran*, *mipamatid*.

PATIGA. (g.) *Mi*, with company, is said of one who in person, face to face, tells the other person his defects, v. g. that I am a bastard, son of a bad woman, or I am living in concubinage, and that I received whippings as a thief, and it happens that the one with whom one is quarreling has those defects, and in that tone of voice he retaliates in words, *Mipatiga lan amanu*, the use of injurious language.

PATILICTILIC. (pp.) Noun, A little bird.

PATILIM. (pp.) Noun, see *Paligui*.

PATINTICA. (pc.) See *Tintica*. To stand on one foot like the crane. *Magtintica*, to hop in this manner, on one foot.

PATING. (pp.) Noun, shark. *Ebon pating*, a spotted dog-fish, or small shark.

PATINGURU. (a) *Magpatinguru*, to stand, or sit near a bonfire to warm oneself, like what St. Peter did. *Patinguruan*, *pepatinguruan*, the fire, or the skylight, near, or under which one places himself to keep warm.

PATIPATI. (pp.) Noun, domestic doves.

PATIPIT. (pp.) *Antin petipitan*, said of a compressed thing, and by adding *lub*, it speaks of sadness/distress, or of a sad person. *Antin petipitan a siuala*, one who cannot cast out his voice, due to hoarseness caused by a cold,

PATLALO. (pp.) *Mi*, with company, this one is not contented to be like the other, which is *pattiao*, but he wants to be more than he is, i. e., to excel him.

PATLAUAI. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamatlauai*, to act from afar,

P before A

like calling out, to gaze afar, to shoot an arrow. P. 3. to whom, *Patlauayan meng lauan, yausan*, etc.

PATLI. (g.) Synonym of *Pacli*.

PATLUD. (pp.) Adjective, broken, like a rope, or thread. Active verb, *matlud*, past, *minatlud*, or *mitlud*, and its infinitive, *mamatlud*, to break thus. P. 2. past, *Pitlud*, that which is broken. *Mi*, neutral, and its *Manga*. See *Patad*.

PATNUBAI. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matnubai*, to assist by extending a favor, like helping out in part in his work, ministering, or giving some materials to one who is learning a language, and is also said of the wind being favorable to one's activities. P. 1. that in which, and the person on behalf of whom the favor or assistance, is given.

PATNUGUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *matnugut*, to accompany out of courtesy, like attending a funeral, or one who is bidding farewell, go with him, assisting him to the stairs, or door; if you go with him up to a quarter of a league, that is *patnubay*. P. 1. the accompanied one, like a deceased, or a guest. *Maquipatnugut*, like *maquisugo*.

PATPAT. (pp.) Adjective, rounded, like the religious habit, or the tonsure. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamatpat*, to make round. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. *pitpat*, *pitpatan*, what is rounded, or made round. *Ma*, neutral, become rounded, *mapatpat*.

PATÓC. (a.) Neutral verb, *papatoc*, *malpatoc*, *milpatoc*, the cackling of hens, crowing of a rooster. *Patocpatoc*, frequentative: idiomatically, *patoc patoc*, one who comes and goes alone to his work. *Patocpatocan*, the work done leisurely, See *Catangcatang*.

PATUMALI. (pc.) *Patumali*, *pepatumali*, to set dogs on to, to incite them, like a hunter., or one who is loosened upon another. P. 1. and P. 2. the one incited upon, or set on to, *pepatumali ne ing babi caring asu*, or, *pepatumali nong asu quing babi na*. He

P before A

set up the pig to the dogs, or, he incited the dogs against his pig.

PATUNG. (pc.) Noun, a bamboo drum. Active verb, *matung*, and its infinitive, *mamatung*, to beat the drum, or play the drum. *Mag*, to use such a drum. *Patunggan*, *petunggan*, or, *pagpatunggan*, the drum.

PATUNG. (pp.) Noun, the course, or direction towards which the prow is set, materially and formally, of boys who are inclined to evil, to do bad things, it is said, *Marauac ye patung*; of one who does know what he is saying, *Ena balung patungna melilia misan e nabalu ing patungna*. He has lost his sense of direction, he is lost, sometimes he is not conscious of his course, or direction.

PATUPAT. (pp.) Noun, a certain weave of palm leaves, into which they put rice, and cook it by boiling. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamatupat*, to make it. P. 1. the rice. P. 2. the leaves with which they make *patupat*.

PAUA. (pc.) Adjective, pure, without mixture. Active verb, to purify, removing the mixture. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral, *mapaua*. *Mi*, with company, v. g. *Mipauacayo*, all men go to one side, and all the women to the other side, and thus for the rest.

PAUAS. (pc.) Noun, sweat. *Pauasan*, adjective, sweaty. Neutral verb, *papauas*, nothing else, and *mipapauas*, *mipauas*, to sweat, to perspire. Verb variations, *ipauas*, *manimauas*, to sweat much, to be covered with sweat, but it is used only in its passive for exaggeration, v. g. one who quarrels with another is said that he has to sweat thus: *Pamauas mona ngeta ing dayang alayupa queca*. You have to sweat out now even the blood that is not yet in you. *Pemauas cu na yata ing sablang daya quing catauanco*, It seems I have sweat out all the blood in my body, said of one who is covered with perspiration/sweat.

PAUI. (pc.) Active verb, *ipau*, and its infinitive, *mamau*, to annihilate, to reduce

P before A

to nothing, to vanish everything. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral.

PAUCAN. (pp.) Noun, a fresh water tortoise, or mountain tortoise.

PAUIT. (pc.) *Mipauit*, with company, those compared in sublimity, or excellence, *Alan capauit*.

PAUM. (pp.) *Mi*, with company, like *mialam*, at peace with one another. Verb, *Manipaum*, peacemaker. *Pamipaum*, concord, or peace.

PAUO. (pp.) Noun, turtle, sea turtle. Verb, *mamauo*, to catch them. *Magpauo*, to say the contrary. That you may understang better, it comes from this fable: The turtle asked from the monkey that he grind him very fine, for that would give him a lease on life. *Iyapin cabiye co ing daldacandang alo; iya pin icamate co ing tacpan dan baluto*. Just wait said the monkey, I shall therefore give you what would kill you. *Ticpan nen baluto*. All that the turtle wanted was one with whom he could race. So now any one who asks for the contrary to what he wants, or says that he does not like the thing for which he has a particular desire in order that it will be the one they would give him, he is said *Magpauo ya*. But *Magpauopauoan ya* is said of one who swims like a turtle.

PAUD. (pp.) Active verb, *maminaud*, to interweave nipa with sticks. P. 2. past, *Pinaud*, the woven nipa. It is also the name for the unit of woven nipa. Variation, *maminaud*, the weaver of nipa, the P. 3. *Paminauran*, *penimauran*, the price given him for the nipa he has woven.

PAUD. (a.) Noun, the wooden collar that is put on the oxen in place of the yoke. *Papauran*, *pauran*, P. 3. the beast on which it is put /placed.

P before E

PEAC. (pp.) Noun, gold or silver ingots/bars.

PECAT. (pp.) Noun, grass that sticks, like *sulput*. *Ma*, neutral, to become sticky, like grease, honey, *calamay*, paste. *Mapecat*, adjective, sticky.

PEECA. (pp.) Interjection of detestation, and grows intense if uttered, accompanied by spitting.

PELAGUI. (pp.) Adverb, little by little, v. g.: *Guisananmomang pagpupul, ing palemong meto lunglung, enaca subling lumabung. Pelaguicang mangayungcung*. Said of an old woman wishing to appear like a young maiden. P. 1. that in which, v. g. *Pelaguian mo iyang asal mo, pelaguian mo cong daraptanan marauac*.

PELANG-GA. (pc.) See *Puyus. Nanuyatang pelang-ga ini*, What a mischievous child this is!

PENGARI. (pp.) Parent: mother, father. See *Ari*.

PEPAI. (dipht.) Noun, fan. Active verb, *mepai*, to fan, to give air to another. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. to whom; variation: reciprocal, *Mamepai*, to fan oneself.

P before I

PICASIAN. (pc.) By itself you will find out, it is like *pimuan*, it is that thing where one puts in all his efficiency and tenacity/firmness of purpose.

PICPIC. (pp.) Noun, light slap, patting, like what is done to caress children, or to pacify them. Active verb, past, *Pinicpic*, and its infinitive, *mamicpic*, to pat. P. 2. past, *pinicpic*, patted whom.

PIGA. (g.) Noun, coconut milk. Verb, *mamiga*, to squeeze grated coconut meat to extract the milk. P. 3. past, *pigan*, the cooked food in which it was put in as an ingredient, and the coconut from which it was extracted.

P before I

- PIGUIL.** (pp.) Active verb, *ipiguil*, and its infinitive, *mamiguil*, to detain. P. 1. and P. 2. who is detained. *Maca*, on detention. *Yca* and *Maca*.
- PILA.** (pp.) Noun, pliant clay, good for making pottery.
- PILAC.** (pp.) Noun, silver. Verb, *mamilac*, said of one, who for wages, or for wares, would not accept money, or goods, except in silver. P. 1. that which, v. g. that which is sold for silver. P. 3. *Pemilacan*, to whom he sells or asks for silver. *Pa*, to ask for silver.
- PILAI.** (dipht.) Adjective, lame, crippled. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamilai* to break the leg, or to maim, to cripple. P. 2. whom. *Ma*, neutral, become lame. *Yca* and *Maca*. *Pangapilay*, the lameness, or how he was lamed.
- PILAN.** (a.) Adverb, How many? See the Grammar. *Pilanpilan*, like *apiapian*; but *Pilanpilan* *casi*? Are they many according to a good estimate, *Pilanpilan* *mo casi*? Do you think there many? *Macapipilan*, past, *mecapipilan*, how many times, or how often.
- PILAO.** (dipht.) *Pipilao*, or, *pilaopiloya*, and *Mi*, neutral, it is over there/ yonder, it can hardly be seen, like one who has already gone so far, or a bird which has soared so high.
- PILAPIL.** (pp.) Noun, this is how we call all cleaning, or clearing of fields for sowing, or planting. P. 2. *Pilapilan*, or, *pamilapilan*, past: *pilapil*, or, *pemilapil*, that which is done (the clearing/cleaning of the fields). P. 3. the place, or the sowing field, which is cleared. (Since the grass and/or weeds that were cleared from the field are pushed to, or piled at the edge of the field, these evolved into a sort of footholds and boundaries/hedges between segments of the sowing field, and these came to be called pilapil.)
- PILATAN.** (pc.) Adjective, intermediate, interval. *Mipilatan*, two houses having another house between them: *ding aduang mapanacao*, *ilang mipilatan quing*

P before I

- Guintang Jesucristo: iyang pilatan da, macapilatan ya carela.* The two thieves were at either side of Jesus Christ our Lord,, He is in between them, he is at the middle of the two. *Pisan alang pilatan*, first cousin, no intermediating generation between them,; Variation: to become mediator, *mamilatan*, to mediate between two contenders in a dispute. P. 3. those between whom one mediates for an agreement, *Pilatpilatan*, frequentative, the space between bars/ grills.
- PILDIS.** (pp.) Active verb, past, *Minildis*, and its infinitive, *mamildis*, to turn, like the style/fashion, or to turn a screw. And also the same is neutral, to turn the body, to turn about. P. 1 that which is turned. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.
- PILI.** (acute, guttural) Adjective, twined, like fiber, or thread. Active verb, past and future, *Mili*, and its infinitive, *mamili*, to twine thus. P. 2. past, *Pili*, that which. *Ma*, neutral.
- PILI.** (g.) Adjective, chosen, select. Active verb, and its infinitive, *mamili*, to choose, to elect. P. 2. *Pilinan*, *pinili*, or, *pamilinan*, *pemili*, that which; note its conjugation, and that of the past tense.
- PILIG.** (a.) Active verb, *ipilig*, past and future, *milig* and its infinitive, *mamilig*, to shake off, like what sticks in/ to the hand, P. 1. that which is shaken off, past, *Pilig*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive with its *Manga*, with *an*, and without *an*. *Mi*, with *an*.
- PILING.** (a.) That act of turning / shaking the head to say no. *Pipiling*, or, *pilingpiling*, and *Mi*, frequentative, and is also said of those whose heads shake due to old age. P. 3. *Pipilingan*, *pilingan*, past, and *pilingan*, future, the object. *Maca*, turning aside in order not to see or hear someone/ something.
- PILING.** (pp.) Noun, the back of a cutting tool, knife, or axe. Active verb, *ipiling*, and its infinitive, *mamiling*, to work, using the back of a knife, either in removing the joints of the bunch of bananas, forcing them with the back of the knife, or by

P before I

breaking them or knocking them off, not with the cutting edge, but with the back of the knife. P. 2. at which. *Ma*, neutral, become knocked off by the back edge. *Capiling*, single joint of the bunch, which usually has twelve or more pieces of fruits.

PILIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamilit*, entirely synonymous with *Pildis*.

PILIT. (pp.) Adverb, inevitably, necessarily. Active verb, *ipilit*, and its infinitive, *mamilit*, to compel, to force. P. 1. that which compels P. 2. the one compelled. *Ma*, neutral, become obliged, by physical force, or by law, morally. *Mapilit*, adjective. *Capilitan*, violence, precision, obligation. *Pilit lang gagalao*, they work, or perform a task/job that has to be done. *Magcapilit*, *migcapilit*, intently working, or performing a task. *Pagcapilitan*, to endeavor with effort, a great diligence, *Mag*, reciprocal, exert effort by oneself, to force oneself to do an unpleasant task, it has no passive. See *Sui*.

PILIT. (a.) *Pilit*, *mamilit*, *memilit*, become filled, like writing paper full of blots of ink, or full of sketches/rough draft, or filled with blemish, dirt. *Pamilitán*, *pemilit*, that which. *Pemilit men tinta*, you blotched it with ink, like a plain paper. *Memilit daya*, clothes soaked with blood, full of blood stains.

PILO. (pp.) Noun, pretext, fake excuse, in order not to work. *Magpilo*, to fake an excuse. P. 1. *Pagpilo*, what is faked as an excuse. *Pagpilauan*, to whom, like to a master, or employer.

PILOC. (a.) Adjective, a cutting tool with a crooked, or blunted edge. Neutral verb, *Pipiloc*, and *Ma*, the tool becoming blunted, or crooked.

PILPIL. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Menipil*, and its infinitive, *milpil*, *mamilpil*, to flatten, like a metal, or another thing. P. 1. past, *Pinilpil*, the instrument with which, like a hammer, or the hand. P. 2. that which is flattened. *Ma*, neutral. *Pilpil á arong*, flattened nostrils, i. e. , very narrow nostrils. Flat-nosed is *palpad*, or, *palpad á arong*, (*sapad á arong*).

P before I

PIN. Adverb. See the Grammar, and there is much to learn in it, take care.

PINAC. (a.) Noun, marsh land, pond, small lake. *Pinac*, and *mapipinac*, *mepinac*, to have a marsh, or become marshy, or remain flat, without grass. *Capinacan*, like *Cabondocan*; and also the center, where there is more basin, or depth. *Pinacpinac*, frequentative, said of a place that is sinking, or becoming marshy.

PINAN. (a.) Noun, loin cloth. Verb: *maminan*, and *mag*, *magpinan*, to use a loin cloth, *pinán*, or, *paminanán*; *pinán Ari*, the rainbow.

PINDAN. (pp.) *Pindanpindanan*, a thing not well perceived, like that of one who is half-asleep.

PINDANG. (pp.) Adjective, dried beef, jerked beef, by substitution it is venison. And is called thus, not precisely because it is salted, but that it is sliced extensively in thin long pieces. And from this the pieces of cloth torn lengthwise are also called *pindang*. Active verb, past, *Minindang*, and its infinitive, *mamindang*, to make *pindang*, or long strips of dried meat, or long pieces of torn clothes. P. 1. that with which, like a paring knife, and on behalf of whom. P. 2. past, *Pinindang*, that which. *Pindangan*, noun, the place where *pindang* is made, or stored. *Ma*, neutral and its *Manga*.

PINDAO. (dipht.). Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mamindao*, to survey, to inspect a fish pen to see if it has caught any fish, i. e. outside the usual times, in which case it is *silao*. P. 2. *Pinindao*, the fish, or the pen.

PINDUAN. (pp.) Adjective, diverse, or different in kind, like man and horse, and also like a written article differing with another, one chapter with another chapter, if they are of diverse species. *Capinduan*, *Ca*, individuating, one kind as distinct from the others. *Mipipinduan*, or, *Misipipinduan*, the things that are of diverse kinds or species, klike beasts, or birds, etc.

P before I

PINGAS. (pp.) Adjective, said of an earthen jar whose ears or handles/handle are torn off, and for those who have ears, if one is missing, or both are missing. Active verb, past, *Mininğas*, and its infinitive, *mamingğas*, to tear off, or break off a part. P. 2. that which, past, *pininğas*. *Ma*, neutral, and its *Manğa*.

PINGCAO. (dipht.) Adjective, crooked leg, or a hand bent inwards at the wrist. *Pingcaopingcao*, one who walks or moves in the manner.

PINGCOC. (pp.) Adjective, suffering from clawhand, tremulous hand, like *pingcao*, but not of the foot/leg. *Ma*, *Magatal á pincoc*, is said of a spendthrift, or squanderer.

PING-GAN. (pp.) Noun, plate. Active verb, past, *Mininğ-gan*, and its infinitive, *maming-gan*, to place something in a plate. P. 1. that which place in. *Maca*, be in a plate. *Miping-gan*, with company, two eating from the same plate (but not rice). *Miping-gan*, like *milara*. P. 3. *pipinğ-ganan*, the plates they use in serving, not those in reserve. *Ping-gan*, *ápipingganan*.

PINGUL. (pp.) Noun, earlobe, the soft and lower part of an ear. *Ma*, *mapinğul*, with large earlobes.

PINLAC. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Mininlac*, and its infinitive, *maminlac*, to buy wholesale, like all the rice there is, or other kinds. P. 2. past, *Pininlac*, that which is bought altogether. P. 3. past, *pininlacanan*, to whom, contrary to *utay*, or *tautay*, retail.

PINORO. (pp.) Noun, a certain finish/make of gold, like trinkets, or small necklaces.

PINPIN. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Minimpin*, and its infinitive, *mamimpin*, divide, set aside, to separate, v. g. the greater on one side, the lesser on the other side. P. 1. those which. *Maca*, be apart. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *Manga* and *mipaca*, of becoming, sometimes it is a noun, separation, *Pinpin*.

PINTACASI. (pp.) Adjective, said of patron saints, or of work done with the help of others costing nothing more than praying

P before I

to them. *Mamintacasi*, past, *memintacasi*, to invoke, or implore, or ask help in this manner. P. 1. that which is asked. P. 3. *Pinintacasinan*, or, *pemintacasinan*, to whom, like the Saints etc. Note the *n*. *Mipamintacasi*, with company.

PINTAS. (pp.) Adjective, a thing reproved due to defects. Active verb, past, *Minintas* and its infinitive, *mamintas*, to reprove, to reject. P. 1. past, *Pinintas*, the defect, why. P. 2. past, the same, that which, *Eme pintasan ing paramong tauo*. Do not reprove, or condemn/pass sentence on your fellow man; he may be bad today, but he can always improve and become better in life. *Pantas* is the opposite in as much as once a thing is *pantas*, *alan ypintas*, there is no room for *pintas*. *Ma*, neutral, is also said of lineage, or family, which in *totum*, has ended, without leaving at least one of that parentage.

PINTO. (pp.) Defined already. See entry between *Pamita* and *Paminto*, *vqs*.

PIO. (g.) Noun, gout, rotting abscess. Verb, to have gout, *piyuan*. *Mi*, with *an* and *manğa*, if one has them in many parts of the body.

PIPI. (pp.) Adjective, mute, dumb, or a useless fruit. *Ma*, neutral and its *manğa*.

PIPI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamipi*, to wash clothes. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, to prepare for washing, instead of *ymalan*, you place things made of clay, earthenware, like a *banga*, that is also to wash, launder, with all its variations, , and the P. 1. on behalf of whom, *mamiping capsa*, the potter, or worker on clay. Also, if to the neutral verb *Ma*, you add *sugat*, or *daya*, *pauas*, is said of one who is full of it; the same is said for *alsut*, which was overlooked there, and it means, the oozing of blood, or sweat, like by scourging, v. g. *lingsut ing daya*, also *mengalsut* with *daya*, or, *pauas*.

PIPIS. (pp.) Active verb, past and future, *pipis*, and its infinitive, *mamipis*, to spread out, or stretch, like dough, and cotton in certain pressers. And also fodder, or grass, pressed with a pagulong, without notches. P. 1.

P before I

past, *pipis*, that with which. P. 2. the same, that which. *Pamipis*, the presser, instrument.

PIPISALI. See *Papasali*.

PIRAYA. (g.) *Mirarayâ*, *mirayâ*, and its infinitive, to deceive in a deal, or given word. Passive, *Ipipirayâ*, *ypirayâ*, *pirayâ*, with which. P. 2. *Pipirayanan*, *pirayanan*, *piraya*, or, *Pamirayanan*, *pemirayanan*, to whom. *Capirayayanan*, *ycapamirayanan*, this deception. *Ma*, neutral, and its *mangâ*.

PIRAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamiral*, to weld, to solder, rarely used.

PIRAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamirat*, to tease, to unravel, to comb. P. 2. that which, like raw cotton, wool, or silk flax.

PIRO. (pp.) Active verb, *ipiro*, and its infinitive, *mamiro*, to shake out grains from ears of corn using the fingers. P. 2. that which, rarely used. See *Lugus*.

PISAC. (a.) Noun, darkness. *Capisacán*, more intense darkness. *Ma*, neutral, to become obscured. *Ca*, P. 3. in the midst of darkness, like *cabengian*. Morally, if you add *lub*, or *isip*, *meguin pisac*, very obscure, gloomy, darkness of the soul.

PISAN. (pp.) Adjective, cousin. *Mipisan*, *Mi*, correlated. *Pisanpisanan*, very distant cousin. *Apiapian*.

PISI. (acute, guttural) Adjective, that which lacks a small part, like a plate, the Moon. Active verb, *ipisi*, and its infinitive, *mamisi*, to break into pieces what was before a whole, like blessed bread. P. 1. in behalf of whom. P. 2. that which is broken into pieces, like the Host. P. 3. the rest, or the remainder. *Ma*, neutral and its *manga*.

PISI. (g.) Noun, Chinese thread.

PISIC. (a.) Active verb, past, *Misic*, and its infinitive, *mamisic*, to splash, bespatter with dirt. P. 3. *Pisican*, at whom. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga*, with *an*. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, at one another.

PISIG. (a.) Active verb, past, *Misig*, and its infinitive, *mamisig* to shake off, to pull, or drag to and fro, like, a dog, or a crocodile. P. 1. past, *pisig*, that which. P.

P before I

3. past, *pisiganan*, those to whom it flings what it shakes off. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. See *Pilig*.

PISING. (a.) Adjective, a notched object, like earthenware, copperware, or glassware. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamising*, to dent, or to notch thus. P. 2. that which. *Mipising*, two; *capising*, one. *Ma*, neutral, and *mangâ*.

PISNGI. (pp.) Noun, cheek, that which is below the temple. Neutral verb, *Pisngi*, *mamisngi*, *memisngi*, said of the monkey when it inflates that part filling it with the food he eats, storing it there, and does not gulp it directly down the esophagus.; from this evolve the following idiomatic expressions: v. g. one who puts something in the pocket secretly; v. g. thirty men are assessed to pay taxes, the town chief removes four of them from the assessment, those four are *pemisngi*, *mique la quing pisngi ning baculao*, to avoid saying that he stole them; *tilo quing pisngi ning baculao*, and so, too, in the case of other things, which are asked for, or withdrawn in excess. See *Paling*.

PISPIS. (pp.) Active verb, *mispis*, past, *Minispis*, and its infinitive, *mamispis*, to clean something with the hand, or with a rag, like shaking off the dust, the verb is also intransitive. P. 2. past, *pinispis*, that which. *Ma*, neutral.

PISÚC. (a.) Adjective, slightly hare-lipped.

PITAC. (pp.) Noun, a small box, or small drawer, like in a writing table, or on one side of a chest. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamitac*, to make a partition in the house, like a nook for resting, or for a private room. P. past, *Pitacan*, or *pitacanan*, the house in which. *Pitacpitac*, many compartments, or drawers. *Capitac*, one compartment/drawer. And also those divisions in the slices, like of an orange.

PITAC. (a.) Noun, mud that stains because it is water, but does not stick. or hampers like *burac*. Neutral verb, *pipitac*, and that of *Ma*, *mapitac*, in abundance. P. 3. *Pitacan*, past and *pitacán*, future, the place, or the

P before I

person spattered with the dirt of the pitac: verbal variation is active (*pitacanan*).

PITAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamitas*, to cut, or separate from the seams. *Capitas*, one piece, or one length that is cut off. P. 2. that which. *Malapad*, or, *maquitid á pinitas*, the breadth / wideness, or narrowness of the piece or roll of cloth, like, linen cloth.

PITIC. (a.) *Pipitic*, or, *piticpitic*, the stinging, or pulsating pain, like of an artery, or of the buttocks of a person after being whipped.

PITIC. (pp.) Noun, a sudden flip from contact with the thumb, or quick snap of a finger, a quick blow with the end of a finger. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamitic*, to strike by a fillip, or snap of the finger. P. 2. to whom.

PITIS. (pp.) Noun, a measure, which makes a half ganta, or two and a half pints.

PITIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamitis*, to fold, or roll tightly, like a piece of paper to put it in a cylinder. P. 2. that which is rolled, *pinitis*, like tobacco into a cigar.

PITNGA. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Minitnga*, and its infinitive, *mamitnga*, to cut in the middle, to make two halves. P. 1. past, *pinitnga*, in behalf of whom, and the one with whom. P. 2. past, *pinitnga*, that which is cut into halves. *Mipitngacata*, and *mipitnga*, either those who take a half each, or the thing cut into halves; its passive, *Pipitngan*, *pipitnga*. *Ma*, neutral, to get, or reduce to the half, like a bottle of wine. *Capitnga*, the half, or the middle. *Capitngan bengi*, midnight. *Mamitngaya pan ylug*, reach the middle of the river, come to midriver.

PITPIT. Active verb, *Minitpit*, and its infinitive, *mamitpit*, to flatten, a metal, to tighten, or compress a package, a bundle, or burden. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *pinitpit*, that which. *Ma*, neutral.

P before O

PO. A polite word which we hear often, but we speak less.

POPAO. (dipht.) Noun, the skim, or scum of *nasi*, milk, or wax. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamopao*, to remove the scum, or the skim. P. 1. by means of, or with which, like a ladle, or *sandoc*, big spoon. P. 2. that which. P. 3. the remainder. *Ma*, neutral, to become skimmed. Idiomatically, *Epamepopaoman* is said when, v. g., something from a pile is sold without levelling off the excess which is on the top, or in weighing the little amount that is inside the measure, without adding what is yet lacking in the exact weight; *eco man acamin sabian*, *antiman carin pamopauan co*. I cannot bear to say it all, nevertheless, I will just skim over the facts.

POTA. (pp.) Adverb of time, by and by, about, shortly, at a point in time. *Potang abac*, come / by tomorrow morning; *potang bengi*, come or by this evening; also adverb of doubt, or fear. Lest, *pota maglaram co*, I am afraid I might tell a lie. See *Saca*, which is very different from *Pota*.

P before U

PUAD. (pp.) Noun, the thigh, the upper part of the leg.

PUAPO. (pp.) Noun, fish hook / bait in fishing. Verb, *mamuapo*, to fish with it. P. 3. the place, or the fish caught. *Malaramcapan mamuapo*, these are the fishers/ fishermen known for their exaggerations, and thus, you are a greater liar than they, more loathsome to God.

PUC. Active verb, past, *Mipuc*, *ipuc*, and its infinitive, *mamuc*, to destine, appoint, or depute for some business, or purpose. P. 1. past, *Pinuc*, whom. *Macapuc*, become deputed, be put in place; *mipacapucla*, rarely used.

PUCAT. (pp.) Noun, fishing net, in general. Active verb, *ipucat*, and its infinitive,

P before I

mamucat, to cast the net. P. 2. the fish caught. *Ma*, neutral, become surrounded/entrapped in the net.

PUCLI. (g.) See *Pacli*, patli.

PUCNAT. (pp.) Adjective, an object that is stripped of bark, like a tree. Active verb, past, *Minucnat*, and its infinitive, mucnat, mamucnat, to strip the bark. P. 2. that which. P. 3. *Pinucnatan*, or, *pipucnatan*, the place from where.

PUCPUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, mamucpuc, to to drive in, or strike a hard object with a hard implement. P. 1. that with which, like a hammer. P. 2. that which. P. 3. *Pucpucanan*, or, *pipucpucanan*, *Mi*, at one another.

PUCQUIAN. (pc.) Active verb, past, *Minuquian*, and its infinitive, mamucquian, to bind in separate bundles. *Capuquian*, a single bundle tied thus. *Alan camuquianmuquitana*, said of the work, undertaken with no means to finish it.

PUCQUIUTAN. (pp.) Or, *Putiocan*, bee. Noun, *pulut pucquiutan*, its honey.

PUCSA. (pp.) Neutral verb, *Pupucsa*, and that of *Ma*, almost all, v. g. the soldiers die, or almost all in the family are killed, or almost all the fruits fell from the tree, or the tree losing almost all its fruits. P. 2 past, *pinucsa*, that which. Variation: *mepucsa* is said of the spikes of the *palay* where in almost all the grains come out empty.

PUCUL. (pp.) Active verb, ipucul, and its infinitive, mamucul, a hard object cast against another hard object. P. 1. that which. P. 2. against which. *Mi*, with company, like earthenware in a ship, one crashing against the other. and like the rocks, at the hour of the death of Our Lord Jesus Christ. *Mi*, transitive, like two balls clashing with one another in a game. *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, at one another, like casting a stone at one another. See *Pungcul*.

PUCUT. (pp.) Noun, a big net, like those nets they use to cast near the sea coast of Manila. Verb, to cast the *pucut*. P. 3. past, *pemucutan*, the fishes.

P before I

PUDPUD. (diphthong) [sic?] (pp.) Adjective, an object with a worn-out end/tip, like the quill that is cut from day to day, like a painter's knife which needs to be whetted/ or sharpened. Active verb and its infinitive, mamudpud, to use up the point, like that of a painter's brush after using it at length in giving little strokes with its point. P. 2. that which loses its point. *Ma*, neutral, to become without a point. See *Salsal*.

PUG. Adverb, which denotes a certain time in the future, without determining when in the future, v. g. *Matecatapug*, we are certain to die, without saying when. *Nondatangyapu ing anti Cristo*. When the antichrist comes / shall come.

PUGA. (a.) Noun, fish eggs, roe. *Pugan*, adjective. Verb, mamuga, the fish having eggs.

PUGAPU. (pp.) *Macapugapu*, to loll idly / become lazy.

PUGAY. (dipt.) Active verb, mamugay, to take off the hat, or head covering in respect to another. P. 2. to whom. Intransitive, to remove it thus in showing courtesy. P. 3. *Pemugayan*, to whom the courtesy is shown. *Mipamugay*, with company. it is also said of a day-worker, a laborer who is given a *ganta* for every sack he carries, or a sack for every 10 he carries.

PUGUITA. (pp.) Noun, octopus, cuttlefish, and also the film on the eye.

PUGU. (pp.) A bird, the quail. Verb, mamugu, to hunt for them. P. 1. for whom. P. 2, the quails caught in the hunt, past, *pemuguan*.

PUGUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, mamugung, to get a kerchief, tying it at the four corners, to close and tie the opening of a sack, and from this, to smother someone, by blocking the mouth. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral.

PUGUT. (a.) Adjective, one who comes from the negro race. Verb, mamugut, said of one who attempts to get married, or is married to a negro man, or woman. P. 3. past, *pemugutan*, the children born from these, outside matrimony. *Ma*, neutral, become

P before U

black/negro, like *babian ycapangpanganan*, *quepang-pangnanan*, properties / traits of Pampango.

PUYASIAO. (dipht.) Adjective, discolored, *Manimuyasiao*, and *Ma*, to become discolored. *Panga*, the manner of its discoloration. Passive. *Pamani-muyasiao*, its contrary. See *Putla*.

PUYAT. (pp.) Adjective, without sleep. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuyat*, to keep another awake, not letting him to sleep. P. 2. *Pinuyat*, to whom. P. 1. the motive, *magpuyat*, with intent to go without sleep. *Magcapuyat*, intently and purposely. P. 3. *Pigpuyatan*, or, *pagcapuyatan*, the object of not sleeping, or of watching throughout the night. *Ma*, neutral, *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, (*capuyatan*, *quepuyatan*) the object.

PUYUD. (pp.) Noun, a bundle of cotton on the distaff, ready for weaving, or spinning.

PUYUS. (a.) See *Pelang-ga*.

PUJONAN. (pp.) Noun, capital, principal sum invested. *Magpujunan*, to have capital, or the principal investment, *pagpujonan*, that which. A Tagalog word, absorbed into the Pampango language.

PULA. (a.) Noun, shortness of vision. Neutral verb, *Pupula*, and *Ma*, neutral, to become blurry-eyed. *Mapula ya mata*, he is short of vision / has weak eyesight.

PULAD. (a.) Noun, plumes of an arrow. Active verb, *Pupulad*, and its infinitive, *mamulad*, to place plumes at the tail-end of an arrow. P. 1. past, *Pilad*, and *pemulad*, the feather / plumes. P. 3. *Pilaran*, past, *ypemularan*, the arrow. *Meng̃a*, with *an*, many arrows.

PULAYI. (pp.) Noun, running race. Neutral verb, past, *milayi*, and its infinitive, *mulayi*, *mamulayi*, to run. P. 1. past, *Pilayi*, what is carried by running. P. 3. past, *pilayan*, the course run through, and P. 2. the motive for running. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PULAN. (pp.) *Pupulan*, or, *pulanpulan*, a thing taken for granted, or despised and rejected, v. g. it just lies there, of no use, or good for nothing. *Pulanpulan mo*,

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bucas macadua, *iyen micay*, what you reject as useless today, may be useful tomorrow or another day.

PULANG-GUS. (pp.) or, *Pulung-gus*. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamulangus*, to wrap with a cloth, or ropes, like the penitents who go around town, wrapped around with ropes. P. 1. that with which, or that which. *Mipulang-gus*, transitive, *mipulang-gús*, passive, and its *Manga*, like one who coils *wacay* around himself, and *Manga*, with *an*, the clothes, or the ropes. *Pi*, and *an*, that in which he was wrapped.

PULAO. (dipht.) Noun, that thin film/rind of the bamboo, and is even said of thin paper, by reduction, like saying *yning pulao*, either because it is not watermarked, or it is not worthy of reaching such excellent hands, a humble way of speaking courteously.

PULAS. (a.) Neutral verb, past, *Milas*, to go turning around to where one came from, like the tide that wanes, or fishes that lurch suddenly; a variation is said of those, having finished their work, turn around to help others do their work. P. 3. past, *Pilásan*, the work in which they helped, after turning around from the work they themselves have finished; also the place, or a similar place.

PULDUNG. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Minuldung*, and its infinitive, *mamuldung*, to push with a kick in order to enter, or forcibly fit in what could not enter, or be contained. P. 1. past, *pildung*, that with which. P. 2. that which, like a hole; and from this evolves: a stallion or any *bulugan* exercising its breeding ability.

PULI. (a.) Adjective, imputing bad, or good traits to heredity. Verb, *mamuli*, to inherit such traits. P. 3. past, *Pemulian*, from whom. *Mipulipuli* is said of descendants who successively inherit such traits. *Pipupulian*, or, *pipulipulian*, such inherited traits, *angatsang mateca*, *bacan emacapulipuli*, that you would not have descendants and heirs to your bad traits. *Capulian*, such a heredity.

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PULICAT. (pp.) Noun, cramps, spasms. *Pulicatan*, adjective, one who has cramps; it is also said of the hardening of the arteries, or veins in the throat, which cause the tongue to retract and thus cause the loss of speech; verb, *Mamulicat*, *memulicat*, to suffer contractions of the nerves, spasms, and convulsions.

PULID. (pp.) Active verb, *ipulid*, and its infinitive, *mamulid*, to fling, to pitch something high. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *Manga*; *Mi*, with *an*, and its *Manga*. *Ma*, neutral, and its P. 3 of *Ca*, *capuliran*, *quepuliran*, like *cabaldugan*, *Ica* and *Maca*, *Pi*, and *an*, the thrower, the pitcher, or the prodigal.

PULING. (pp.) Noun, mote, that fell on the eye. *Ma*, neutral, in whose eye the mote falls. *Antin puling*, like a mote, small as a mote, very, very small, Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuling*, to muddle the clear rights enjoyed by another. P. 1. the mote, or the trivial reasons which muddle justice. P. 2. to whom, *Eme pulingan a matulid ing para mong tauo*, is a metaphor that does not mean cast out a mote, but it can mean, *bayo me panamurian ing para mongtauo mona ca pang manimuri*, before you remove the mote/ blear from you fellowman's eye, remove yours first.

PULIS. (pp.) Active verb, *ipulis*, and its infinitive, *mamulis*, to wipe something with a piece of cloth, like perspiration, or the table top. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. The verb can also be reciprocal, to clean/wipe oneself, *manamulis*.

PULPUC. (pp.) See *Pucpuc*.

PULPUD. (pp.) See *Pudpud*.

PULPUL. (pp.) Adjective, said of new shoots that sprout anew from the roots, or base/ trunk of what has been eaten by beasts, like cane, or *palay*. Verb: *mamulpul*, to cultivate such. P. 3 *Pilpulan*, those that are cultivated thus.

PULU. (acute, guttural) Noun, isle, island, including groves, forest surrounded by lagoons, *Maca*, become grouped together, in the manner of an island, like grove of

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trees in the midst of a *marangley*, or a group of houses, isolated from other groups: *pulupulu*, islets. (*Pulupulu ing uran*, scattered, isolated rainshowers.)

PULU. (pp.) Noun, the handle of a tool. Adjective, *Puluan*, a tool that has a handle. Active verb, *ipulu*, and its infinitive, *mamulu*, to put, or place a handle on the tool. P. 1. the tool, or the material: *Ypulumé ining dutung quetang palang*, use this piece of wood as a handle for that bolo. *Maca*, the handle being in place, be with a handle. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PUL-LUAC. (cor.) Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, to protrude, or to come out, like flesh coming out of an abscess, or a swollen thing. P. 1. that which comes out by squeezing. *Maca*, become squeezed out, or protruding. *Macap-puluac á mata*, those that have protruding eyes, which cause fear and horror.

PULUC. (a.) Noun, those little feathers covering the neck of a cock. Neutral verb, past, *Miluc*, to make those feather stand on end, or become ruffled, as ready to fight. P. 3. against which.

PULUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamulun*, to gather up a piece of cloth at its four corners, not folding it as in *pugung*, or a pouch, or the hair. P. 1. and P. 2. that which, like the piece of cloth. And also, what is inside, like frogs, which they usually catch, and because these could come out, idiomatically they say, when a thing becomes missing from the place where it was placed in, or put in, *Anti con memulun tugac*. *Maca*, gathered up already, like the piece of cloth, and that which is inside, like small fruits.

PULUNG. (pp.) A gathering, a chapter, a meeting. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamulung*, to meet, or congregate thus. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. those who. *Mi*, with company, those who in such meetings discuss some business. *Pipulungan*, the subject matter discussed by them. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, or the municipal/town hall. *Maca*, be in session at a meeting. Also to summon or call for services to the

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community, or personal services, with the same variations. *Maquipulung*, or, *mangquepulung*, one who joins the public labor force, without being summoned, without any reservation.

PULUPULU. (pp.) Noun, the crown or vortex-like formation of the hair off-center towards the back of the head. *Pulupuluan*, adjective, one who has such formation, but *Pulupuluanmoya*, is to find or look for such formations on the hair of a horse, ox, or carabao, if it has good signs for, or will bring misfortune to the harvest, or to the owner.

PULUS. (a.) Adjective, pure, without any mixture. See *Paua*. *Mipulus lang mangapia*. *Puluslang Santos*.

PULUT. (a.) Noun, honey, in general; also molasses. Verb: to make it. P. 3 past, *pilutan*, *ipemulutan*, from which it is extracted, like sugar cane, *sasa*, *evos*.

PULUT. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamulut*, to find / come across what another has lost, or has shot. P. 2. that which: *Maca*, to have found it, looking for it or not, its passive, *Apulut*, *papulut*, or, *papamulut*, to let be taken what to him is no longer of use, and the other poor person asks for it, or looks for it.

PUN. Noun, principle, beginning, opposite of *sepu*, which is the tip, ending. *Pun ning dutung*, *pun ning sanga*, that part of the trunk where the branch starts. *Pun ning cauayan*, the copse, or footing of the bamboo; *puning ytâ*, the groin from where the thigh begins. Idiomatically *Pun* is said of one who is the Superior in a group, or community to whom everyone owes obedience: *Pun manibala*, leader, *pun mamalayan*, *pungsalang*. *Mag pun*, to be *pun*. P. 3. *pagponan*, those from whom. Also, *Mag*, with intent, to become *pun*, or head, or leader of a mutiny, or of an insurrection. *Ca*, to individuate, *Capun*, one *pun*, a single trunk. *Misangpon*, the branches of the same trunk, but *micapun*, two branches from the same trunk, and from this, parents; if they come from the

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two: *micapun*: *acon maquicapun quea*, v. g. *maqui*, to have. But *maquicapon co quea*, identifying with him, *paquicaponan coya*, the one is capon, belonging to the same *pun*. *Capupumpunan*, extremest trunk / origin, contrary to *casesepuan* the farthest end. *Mipupun*, or *mipun* said of the rain which goes aforming in some dark cloud. *Mipupun ing uran*. But *pipunan*, *pipunpunan*, *pipipunpunan*, is the first or earliest stock, or origin of a family, or from which other stocks or trunks originated, like the very first Spaniard in relation to all the Spaniards, and Adam in relation to whole mankind, the very first fruit or seed, in relation to the others, that from it, their *pun*, they have been multiplying. *Alan pun at sepu*, without feet nor head, without origin nor purpose.

PUNGAPUL. (pp.) Adjective, says one who is already free, in relation to the master who used to command him as a slave. But now he lives in his own home, not in that of the lord.

PUNGCA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamungca*, to knock down a tree or a house towards one side, P. 1. that which. *Ma*, neutral, *mangâ*, without *an*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become knocked down, *Maqui*, helping to knock down. *Pi*, with *an*, the place.

PUNGCUL. (pp.) Active verb, *ipungcul*, and its infinitive, *mamungcul*, to hit, to clash, like the head clashing against the wall, earthenware against earthenware, or against wood, or other hard object. P. 1. that which. P. 3. against what. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Mi*, with company, *Mi*, at one another, like ships/ sea vessels colliding. See *Pucul*.

PUNG-GUC. (pp.) Adjective, a thing without edge, or with a worn-out point, opposite of *ticmus*. Active verb, *ipungguc*, and its infinitive, *mamungguc*, to blunt, to crop, or cut off the point. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral; *Ma*, in abundance.

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- PUNG-GUNG.** (pp.) Synonym of *Pung-guc*.
- PUNG-GUS.** (pp.) Noun, shroud, winding sheet. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamunggus*, to wrap in a shroud, or wrap anything in a kerchief, like *pulang-gus*. P. 1. one with which. P. 3. that which is wrapped, like clothes, or a corpse. *Punggusan me iyang ymalan*, wrap that cloth, or wrap it around you, or wrap yourself with it, due to vexation.
- PUNGPUNG.** (pp.) Noun, chastisement, opposite of reward, and reward for good news; congratulations, v. g. like what David to the Amalecite. Verb: *mapungpung*, to get a reprimand for bringing bad news, like one who has arrived to bring the news that the Galleon have sunk, and is given fifty lashes, this would be *pungpung*, and such a one is *mamungpung*. But it is also said of one who has been condemned for the guilt of another, v. g. if Juan was the one who had brought the bad news, or has done some other evil, and Pedro is made to bear the chastisement.
- PUNGSU.** (pp.) Noun, a mound of earth where the termites thrive. *Pungsupungsu*, is said of the soil, or road that is high here, and low there. *Mapungsu*, in abundance.
- PUNĠUL.** (pp.) Adjective, a new-born baby; an infant feeding on the breast.
- PUNĠUS.** (pp.) Adjective, cropped-eared. Active verb, past, *Minunġus* and its infinitive, *mamunġus*, to crop the ear. P. 1. past, *Pinunġus*, one whose ear is cropped off. P. 2. past, the same, the ear. *Ma*, neutral, and if many, *Mangġa*.
- PUNĠUT.** (pp.) Adjective, one with the top lopped off, or cut off, like a tree, a tower, or a man with head cut off. Active verb, past, *Minunġut*, and its infinitive, *mamunġut*, to cut off, or lop off the top/head. P. 1. past, *pinunġut*, that with which, P. 2. past, the same, that which, the head/top. *Ma*, neutral, and *Mangġa*.
- PUNLA.** (g.) Adjective, said of the seeds sowed together at the start, like tobacco, lettuce, radish, palay, etc. Verb, *mamunla*, to sow

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- them together to produce seedlings. Noun, the seedling.
- PUNTI.** (g.) Active verb, past, *Minuntí*, and its infinitive, *mamuntí*, to pluck, or pick/break off with the hand, like leaves, flowers, or fruits. P. 1. by means of, on behalf of whom. P. 2. that which, past, *Pinuntí*. P. 3. past, *Pintianán*, the place, and the remainders. See *Agtal*, *putí*.
- PUNUT.** (pp.) Noun, fabric / clothing produced from coconut fibers.
- PUPU.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamupu*, to cut off at the base, like a tree. P. 1. the instrument. P. 2. that which is cut off. *Pi*, and *an*, *pipupuan*, the place, and what remains, because it was not cut off up to the roots. *Pipamupuan*, the place where many go to cut firewood. *Ma*, neutral.
- PUPU.** (pp.) Noun, a bush that grows close to the *Buri*, from which *sogas* are made.
- PUPUC.** (pp.) Certain uncture of the forehead from *buyo*, a superstition that is no longer practiced. From this is derived: *pupuc uling*, uncture of ashes as it is practiced on Ash Wednesdays. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamupuc*, to uncture newly born infants with *buyo*, in order that they will not turn out lazy. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *Pipucan*, the infant. Another variation: to describe one who has just begun sowing *palay* grains.
- PUPUD.** (pp.) Adjective, residue (butt) of a burned object, like cigar, candle. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamupud*, to consume by burning. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral and its *mangġa*. *Mipupud*, two sharing in smoking a single cigar. Also said of one who chews the tips of toes or fingers, due to some sickness.
- PUPUG.** (pp.) Noun, small bubbles on the water, caused by the fish, or crocodile at it waggles through the water; variation: the fish, or the crocodile.
- PUPUL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamupul*, to gather in, or harvest fruits. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral.

PUPUL. (pp.) [a.?] Noun, rice flour, with which they uncture or rub on the face, in order not to have sunburned skin. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamupul*, to rub rice flour on the face of another. P. 3. past, *Pipulan*, on whom, or on whose face. *Magpupul*, reciprocal, to rub one's face with the rice flour. *Pagpupul*, the rice flour.

PUPUS. (a.) Adverb, leaves nothing, completely, totally, v. g. *Sulátyang pupus*, totally stupid, starkly foolish. *Ulilayang pupus*, completely orphaned. *Pupus a lub*, *pupus a tula*. Active verb, *mamupus*, to push through to the end. There is no complete equivalence in our Western languages signifying to complete a thing from end to end, from tail to head, not doing it in practice, like *ari*, but like reading, v. g. the whole letter, or book, praying all that is assigned, like the penance, visiting of altars, the beads, the Office of the day, hearing, v. g. the whole play, or Mass etc. P. 2. that which, past, *Pinupus*, or, *Pipusan*, past, said of one who sink, or is submerged from feet to the head, without the feet touching the bottom, or by the *tiquin* itself, who is dipped fully but not resting upon the bottom. And of one who completes his term, or allotted time, like those allotted thirty days of personal service, *Mepupusla aldao*. *Ma*, neutral, to become completed, or cause a thing to be completed from its start until its end, like life. *Capupusan*, the end, like the last day, or the last bead of the Rosary. *Macamal na can dang pupus*, how endlessly honorable you are! You are so completely noble!

PUPUT. (pp.) Adverb, *Puput á lub*, *puput á ysip*, restrained feeling, restrained mind, feeling dissipated. Neutral verb, to have restrained senses, or mind. Active verb, and its past, *Miput*, and its infinitive, *mamuput*, to restrain the breath of another, suffocating him, smothering him. And thus it is said to unleash the dam, for it impedes the flow of the water. P. 2, past, *piputan*, that which is smothered, including sugar

cane that is smothered as it were by the flood, or oversupply of water, or much irrigation.

PUQUL. (pp.) Noun, the female sex organ, a dirty word.

PURAC. (pp.) A known tree/ plant and its flowers. Also known as *Pandan*.

PURACsing. (pp.) Noun, an atom. *Antin puracsing*, the tiniest. It is not said, *Meguín puracsing*, because the focus is not on the quality, but on the quantity.

PURI. (pp.) Noun, praise, glory, honor and is also used to mean virginity, in as much as its loss connotes loss of honor. Active verb and its infinitive, *mamuri*, to honor, to praise. P. 1. the word, or the honor rendered P. 2. to whom. *Ma*, neutral, to desire praises, like a vain person. *Papurian* about whom *mipapuri*, with company, and its compositions, *capapuri*, *maquipuri*. *Libac* is the opposite.

PURU. (a.) Noun, the small fruits of the *Samat*, and because when they appear on the *Samat*, they are very thick and dense (great quantity), from this they would say of any tree laden/ heavy with fruits, *Mumuruyan bungá*.

PURUL. (pp.) Noun, bluntness of the cutting edge of a tool. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become blunt; the variation is transitive, to blunt and edge or point. P. 2. that which, past, *pirulan*, or, *pirul*, or, *pemurul*.

PUSA. (g.) Noun, cat. *Ma*, neutral, *mapusa*, it is not to become a cat, but to become poor. *Ica* and *Maca*.

PUSAD. (pp.) noun, umbilical cord, or navel, and is said of the end point of a banana, where they cut it off, or peel it at meals. *Pusaran*, adjective. (*Capusad*, adj., one with a protruding or big navel button.)

PUSAN. (pp.) Active verb, *Pupusan*, *mamusan*, to carry on the shoulders. The P. 1. is formed with *Ipapusan*, & P. 2. *Pusanan*, or, *pamusanan*, past, *pemusan*, that which is carried on the shoulders.

PUSIAO. (dipht.) *Antian pusiawan*, one who speaks in a high pitch, like a woman, or a castrated man /eunuch.

PUSIT. (pp.) Active verb, past, *Missit*, and its infinitive, *mamusit*, to make an effort to expel something from inside the body, like in giving birth, moving vowels, decongesting the nostrils of mucus, blood sausage, banana. P. 1. past, *Pisit*, that which is expelled thus. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

PUSU. (g.) Noun, the heart of living things, and of various fruits: verb, when such fruits come out, or appear in the form of a heart. *Pusuan*, the plant that has heart-shaped fruits, like the coconut palm, the banana, etc.

PUSŪ. (a., g.) Noun, the groin, belly. *Mapusū*, adjective, one with a protruding, prominent, or large belly. Active verb, *Pupusū*, *mamusū*, *memusū*, to tuck up something on the belly, or receive something, or somebody with affection. P. 1. on behalf of whom / which, *Ipamusū*. P. 3. *Pusunan*, *pupusunan*, *pamusunan*, *pemusunan*, that which. Also said, as variation, *mamusun*, of a pregnant woman. And its passive, the child that is in the womb is *pemusun*, no less. *Capusūla*, said of children of the same mother.

PUSUNG. (pp.) Adjective, witty, comical, humorous. Instead of saying he is *mamulang*, they would say *pusun*; *capusunġan*, indirectly implying he plays knavish, or roguish tricks. *Magpusung*, to act or speak in this manner. *Pagpusunġan*, P. 3. the butt or object of such remarks, or actions. *Magpusungpusunġan*, or *mamagpusung*, frequentative, to go on being funny, or comical. P. 3. to whom, or towards whom.

PUTACTI. (pp.) A species of bees. Avoid their sting, they can be vicious.

PUTAL. (pp.) Active verb, *mamutal*, to slant, or to give an oblique direction, to pull the rope to allow, or aid the ship to proceed against the current. See *Ouay*.

PUTAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mamutal*, to take a little piece, pinch off a little piece by hand; like in eating a certain dish of chicken, or like in picking up some

piece of appetizer. P. 2. that which. P. 1 on behalf of whom, or the motive. *Caputal*, a single pinch, the little piece taken.

PUTAO. (dipht.). Adjective, a thing short of measure, like a dress, cor, rope, wood, less than, or farther from where it should reach, or should be. *Ma*, to cause it to be short of measure.

PUTAT. (pp.) Noun, a known tree. Verb, to eat a dish with the sauce of its leaves. *Putatan*, *pamutatan*, *pemutatan*, what is eaten in this manner.

PUTI. (a., g.) Noun, whiteness. *Caputian*, where the white is more intense. Active verb, past, *Miti*, and its infinitive, *muti*, *mamuti*, to bleach, to white-wash, to whiten, like, white-washing a wall. P. 2. past, *Piti*, that which. Also, the same, and that of *Ma*, to become white, or whitened. *Manimuti*, to become pallid, also said of clothes badly dyed which are again turning white, or losing their dye.

PUTI. (g.) Synonym of *Punti*.

PUTIOCAN. (pp.) Synonym of *Pucquiotan*.

PUTLA. (pp.) Noun, paleness. *Puputla*, that of *Ma*, and *Manimutla*, to become pale, like due to terror, shock, or scare. *Maputla*, or, *putlain* (Tagalog), adjective. See *Puyasiao*, its synonym.

PUTPUT. (pp.) Adjective, deplumed, or stripped of feathers, like fowl /birds for roasting, and hair pulled from the beard or head. Active verb, *mutput*, and its infinitive, *mamutput*, to pull, or pluck the beard, hair. P. 2. that which, the strands pulled out, and from whom. P. 3. *Piputputan*, the remainders. *Ma*, neutral and its *Mangā*, to become plucked, or pulled out.

PUTUNG. (pp.) Noun, the crown put on the head, or a charm of the mountains, which is a kerchief tied around the head; *Magputung*, to put on, or wear a crown, or a band around the head. *Paputunġan*, the kerchief, the variation: wear it around the head. Active verb, *mamutung*, to crown. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Pitunġan*, on whom also, P. 3. the crown.

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Paputunġan, on whom. It is more often used as *Capuputunġan ya*, like *capapatdan ya*, with the same meaning.

PUTUT. (a.) Adjective, bob-tailed, short-tailed, like the deer. Also a bird with short tail, or a short plant. *Ma*, neutral. An active verb, *mamutut*, to cut the tail, or the feathers of the tail. P. 2. on whom. *Putut*, is also a name we apply to a trope that has no tail, or cola, in music; called antiphrasis in rhetorics, like one of the Fates, Death, which does not excuse any one.

LETTER Q

Q before U

The roots that begin with *Q* vary like those that begin with *C*, in fact this letter is the same, because Pampango has no lettler *C* but *K*, but we Spaniards follow our orthography: C before a, o, and u; Qu before e and i, vqs.

QUEBAINTAUAN. (pp.) derived from *Baintauo*, meaning, youth in all its vigor

QUECAI. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumecai, mangecay*, to scratch the earth/soil, like a hen, a dog. P. 2. that which scratches. See *Calcai*, past, *Quinecay*.

QUEGANAGANA. (pp.) *Queracaldacal*, in whole, altogether.

QUERA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to stretch, or lie down. P. 1. that which; and also, *Yquera mo quing dasay*, you lie down on the mat. *Mag*, with intent, to lie down. *Pagqueran*, P.3. the place. *Macaquera*, lying down, be stretching out on the floor.

QUEUOC. (pp.) Noun, the shriek of the hen when it is caught. Neutral verb, future, *Cumeuoc*, to shriek, like a hen. *Quequeuoc, quineuoc, qumeuoc.*

QUIAC. (pp.) Noun, the cry of a child, and also of the piglet. It is usually said of the cry of the condemned. Neutral verb, to cry out. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. past, *Quiacan*, to whom. *Quiac quiac*, frequentative. See *Iyac*.

QUIAPO. (pp.) Noun, *quiapo*, it has no other name. Neutral verb, future, *Quiapo*, to appear in the river, or in the ricefield. *Quiapuan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, verb, *mang'iapo*, to remove them. *Pang'iapuan*, the place from where it is removed.

QUIBIT. (pp.) Adjective, a distorted thing, out of proportion, like, the jaw, or a square thing with sides that are not even/equal, either already done, or even done well, but placed slanted, or in reverse. Neutral verb

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and that of *Ma*, to be distorted in this manner, become unequal. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Quibitquibit*, and *Mi*, frequentative, they are neutral.

QUIBUL. (pp.) Noun, pulsation, or bubbling up, like an artery. *Quibulquibul*, frequentative.

QUICQUAN. (corrid.) Adjective, aborted fetus. Verb, of *Ma*, *Maquicquan*, to have a miscarriage, *mequicquan*. *Ica* and *Maca*, Panga, the fetus, or baby born far from the term of pregnancy.

QUID. (pp.) Active verb, *iquid*, and its infinitive, *manǵid*, to remove the pot, or frying pan from the fire on the stove. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, from the stove, or the place where it is put on after removing from the fire.

QUILABUT. (pp.) The raising of hairs, or tingling sensation / goose pimples on the skin because of sudden fear, or sudden cold. Verbal, *manǵilabut*, the feeling of sudden fear, or horror. *Quilabutan*, adjective. 3. the object / motive. *Maca*, causal.

QUILAI. (dipht.) Noun, eyebrow. Active verb and its infinitive, *manǵilay*, to enhance, beautify the eyebrows, not shaving them. P. 2. on whom, past *Quinilai*, or, *quilaian*. *Miquilai*, reciprocal.

QUILALA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manǵilala*, to know what has been accessed through the eyes, to recognize what you have seen before. P. 2. *Quilalanan*, *quilala*, that which. and also, *Quilalanan mo ngeni ing carauacan mo*, acknowledge, take notice, identify. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, potential and its passive, *Aquilala*, v. g. identify, recognize something you own that is in the hands of another, or of a stranger.

QUILANG. (pp.) Noun, wine made from sugar cane.

QUILAO. (dipht.) Noun, young deer (like cua) cub, whelp. *Magquilao*, to eat minced meat, cooked rare. P. 2. *Quilauinan*, *quilauin* (note well the uin), that which, the meat.

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QUILAP. (pp.) Noun, glare, sparkle, like of glass upon turning it under the light of the sun, the glare, or sparkle it produces in this manner. Neutral verb and its frequentative, *quilapquilap*, to glisten, to gleam: mirror, spectacles, spangles.

QUILAQUIL. (pp.) Noun, a white parrot, also known as *Calangay*.

QUILAQUILA. (pp.) To look at with caution from here to there, or with forboding, or suspicion.

QUILDAP. (pp.) Noun, lightning. Neutral verb, to flash. Idiomatically, *quinildap ya mu*, one who passed quickly, swiftly, like lightning, what happened instantly, like the flash of lightning.

QUILIB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manǵilib*, to spread out the hay on the lamo, raft, for the sinabudice seedlings, or in another part for some purpose. P. 1. past, *Quilib*, the hay. P. 3. past, *Quiliban*, the place where the hay is spread out.

QUILIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *cumilic*, *manǵilic*, to carry over the haunch bone, or the hips P. 2. who is carried thus, *Maca*, *macaquilic*, become carried thus and its frequentative, *quilicquilic*.

QUILIM. (pp.) Neutral verb, to glow, like tinsel, or an object that seems to disquiet, or to disturb the vision, and its frequentative, *quilimquilim*.

QUILING. (pp.) Adjective, a thing tilting towards the side, or higher on one side, like a boat, that tends to the overboard. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to turn or to tilt in this manner. *Quilingquiling*, and *Mi*, frequentative. P. 1. that which, the ear, v. g. to incline the ear to hear attentively, *Iquiling me ing balugbug mo*. Idiomatically, *Quiniling naco ning ocom*. The judge did not give me a fair hearing, so he punished/condemned me.

QUILIQULI. (pp.) Noun, armpit. Verbal infinitive, *manǵiliquili*, said of one who strings up fishes, because it is similar to stringing them up through their armpits, their gills. *Quiliquian*, *ypangiliquilian*, the fishes strung up. Also, is said of dikes, or

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dams opened up on the side, or routed to an alley or gutter, so that water could flow there.

QUILIS. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become moved, disturbed from its place, become stirred aside, like one badly seated, or to move something aside, active. P. 1. that which is moved, like an inkwell, which is shaken, or pushed aside. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. *Pi* and *an*, the place. *Quilisquilis*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Emiquilis*, potential, could not move, could not be shaken.

QUILIT. (a.) Adjective, said of one who stares with squint eyes, or with one eye. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to look in this manner. *Magquilitquilitan*, to feign being squint-eyed.

QUILO. (pp.) Noun, rafters. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡilu*, to place rafters (derived from the Mexican variety of strong bamboos.) P. 1. the material from which. P. 3. past *Quiloan*, the house. *Mi* with *an*, that which is provided with rafters.

QUILUS. (pp.) Synonym of *Quilis*.

QUIMAO. (dipht.) Claw-hand, the fingers become crooked. *Pingcuc*, the inward crooking of the hands from the wrists. *Caquimauban*, abstract awkward movement.

QUIMBAI. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *Quimbe quimbay.*, to swing the arms, like what members of the nobility do.

QUIMBUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡimbus*, to relieve another in carrying a burden. *Mi*, with company. P. 3. *Quimbusan*, the one relieved of a burden.

QUIMI. (pp.) *Quimiquimi*, to become reticent, like a bashful boy.

QUIMIL. (pp.) *Quimilquimil*, same as *Quimi*.

QUIMUT. (pp.) Verb, future, *Quimut*, and its frequentative, *quimutquimut*, a living thing moving itself, or flesh that shows signs of life. *Emiquimut*.

QUINAB. (pp.) Noun, the luster, gloss of burnish, or polished, or greased object.

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Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, and its frequentative, *quinabquinab*, to glow, to gleam. It is also said of a fat object, which we say has a healthy glow and is luscious.

QUINANG. (pp.) See *Quinab*.

QUINAQUIN. (pp.) *Manḡinaquin*, *menḡinaquin*, to swing one's foot playfully while seated, or on the floor, as is the habit of many, P. 3. the place. Frequentative, *quinaquinaquin*.

QUINDAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to arch the eyebrows, in admiration, or in giving a signal. P. 1. and P. 2. the eyebrows, or the motive. P. 3. past, *Quinindatan*, the object. *Quindatquindat*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Mi*, *ad invicem*, *miquindatan*, at one another.

QUINDING. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manḡinding*, to strut. The strutting of a woman while dancing with a man. *Mipanginding*, the two of them at the same time, the two strutting together.

QUINGQUING. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to tremble, or shake in the cold, or in fear. *Piquingquingān*, that of which one is afraid, or trembles thus.

QUINI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maningquini*, to appropriate what belongs to another. P. 2. that which, and from whom it is being taken. *Ma*, neutral, the thing become appropriated, or the victimized owner. *Mequini canaco ing bandi co*, *Mequininacomān*.

QUINIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡinis*, to bite, to gnaw, nibble, first seizing with the teeth, like a sugarcane, a leaf of a tree, or paper, like a dog tearing away the flesh from the bone, or a pig tearing away the trunk of a banana. P. 2. what is torn away thus, which is not the same as *cayat*. *Ma*, neutral.

QUINTAL. (pp.) Noun, hot iron used for marking, or branding animals, or slaves. Active verb, future, *Cumintal*, and its infinitive, *manḡintal*, to mark thus. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Quinintalan*,

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on which, on whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*.

QUINUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Quinung*, to quake, like a gelled dish. *Quinungquinung*, and that of *Mi*, frequentative.

QUINÑYUD. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Cuminñyud*, to move the belly, like pounding, copulating. P. 3. past, *Quininñyuran*, the place against which. *Micapaquinñyud*, said of one who sways forward, when whipped at the buttocks.

QUIOUA. (pc.) Noun, a large hook, used on crocodiles.

QUIPING. (pp.) Noun, pancakes made brittle on a frying pan. *Meguin quiping*, said of a very brittle, or fragile object, like a dry leaf, etc.

QUIPUT. (pp.) Noun, narrowness, opposite of *Liualas*. *Maquiput*, adjective, narrow, like the road/path going to heaven. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, become narrow, made narrow. Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡiput*, *Quiquiput*, *quiniput*, *iquiput*, to tighten, to narrow. P. 1. and P. 2. that which, like the opening of a pouch, or money-bag. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

QUIQUIL. (pp.) Noun, a file (tool). Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡiquil*, to file. P. 1. the file, that with which. P. 2. that which. *Panḡiquil*, the instrument/tool.

QUIQUIL. (pp.) the tendon of a deer, and that node on the hind leg of a carabao, used as a foothold to mount or ride on it.

QUIQUIM. (pp.) Adjective, claw-hand, or maimed hand. See *Quimao*. *Ma*, neutral and its *Manḡa*, to become maimed.

QUIRUT. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Quirut*, to throb, like the temples. *Quirutquirut*, to palpitate, or throb a little, due to fear. *Quirutquirut ne buldit*, said of a boy who is whipped, his buttock throbbing with pain. Also, to cause a *quirut*, like alerting a distracted fellow, *Tine ing maestro!*, the teacher is coming! *Paquirutan*, to stir to move, on whom. *Pamaquirutan*, to alarm by surprise.

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QUISA. (g.) Noun, legumes, or garden staff peas, kernels of corn, which they usually mix with rice in boiling it, to increase the quantity. Act verb, *miquisa*, what is put in/mixed with the grains (*abias*). P. 1. that which. P. 2. the rice.

QUISAO. (dipht.) Noun, slow movement, like that of a snake, or a sick man. Neutral verb and its frequentative, *quisaoquisao*, to move in this manner.

QUISAP. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Quisap*, to blink, to wink, to flutter the eyelashes/eyelids. P. 3. *Quisapan*, to whom this signal is directed. *Quisapquisap*, frequentative. *Quisap*, a blink. or single opening and closing of the eye, or eyes. Adverb, which is its root.

QUISI. (pp.) *Quisiquisi ya*: is said of one who shortens his steps, dallying/tarrying playfully.

QUISI. (pp.) *Ma*, neutral, like *Mapaquil*, to become fatigued.

QUISIG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Quisig*, to tremble, or make grimaces, when near death. *Quisigquisig*, the dying, trembling and grimacing, and *Mi*, frequentative.

QUISQUIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manḡisquis*, to unhusk the *palay* grains. To shake out, or thresh the *palay*, spike by spike, to make *duman*. P. 1. the instrument, or the motive. P. 2. past, *quisquis*, that which.

QUITAB. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Quitab*, the broth gleaming due to much fat, billow.

QUITANG. (pp.) Noun, a fish called by this name.

QUITIG. (pp.) A large fishing net; verb, to cast this net; *quitigan*, the fish caught by this net.

QUITID. (pp.) Noun, narrowness, opposite of *Lapad*. *Maquitid*, narrow, (limited space). Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become narrow. P. 1. and P. 2. that which.

QUITIL. (a) *Quitilquitil*, to act imperfectly, v. g. the fish that bites the bait a little, once or twice, but does not swallow it; those who fastidiously put the hand on the plate, and take almost nothing; one who has

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something to say, or is about to peak, but hesitates: is *quitolquitil ya dila*, and its neutral of *Mi*. P. 2. that which, like the bait, etc.

QUITQUIT. (pp.) Adjective, said of one who can hardly open the eyes, either, because of the slimy moisture running from the eyes, or for being very fat, like a pig, who is *Macaquitquit ya mata*.

QUIUAL. (pp.) Verb and its frequentative, *quiualquiual*, to walk with open legs, like one afflicted with pustules. *Maca*.

LETTER S

The roots that begin with the letter *S* follow the variation of those that begin with the letter *D*; for the infinitive, the *S* is changed into letter *Ny*, in good many others the *S* is changed into the letter *N*, and they are those that are repeated in the root itself. See the Grammar, *Arte de la Lengua Pampanga* by *Bergaño*.

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SA. Preposition, sometimes is supplied by an article, v. g. *Napon sa bengi*, *lauit sa pulu*. Also it denotes supplication, *magdalita ca sa*; implies imperfection, *Magcumpisal cu sa pu*. *Yntang pa sa ca*? I would wish to confess. Why do you say would (*sa*)? *Pa*, a usage in speaking. See the *Arte*.

SABA. (a.) Noun, a species of banana, called banana bishop.

SABAC. (pp.) Noun, the dry bark of the betel palm, or the layered barks of the banana trunk.

SABAGAL. (pp.) Adjective, corpulent up to the face; you could not distinguish the form for being so fat, from top to bottom. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, is said of an oar that tends to slow down the banca, for it catches too much water, including the *quiapo* that is entrapped/caught in the *catig*; it also hampers. P. 1. past, *sebagal*, that which impedes, or becomes a rish in this manner. P. 3. the water. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*. *Maca*, being impeded/impeding.

SABAI. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, become spilled, the liquid overflowing from the overfilled glass. P. 1. and that of the frequentative, that which spill too much when it is already full. *Pasabayan*, the same, the liquid spilling down the glass. And *Mi*, frequentative, *sabesabay*, spilling over thus.

SABAL. (pp.) Noun, encumbered stomach or chest. From this, moral encumbrance, or confusion. Neutral verb, future, *sabal*, and that of *Ma*, to feel this discomfort. *Masabal co salo*, etc. *Ica* and *Maca*. P.3 *ca*, *Casabalan*, the motive, like *caririan*, that of which one is nauseated. In the moral sense, the adjective of *Ma*, and its root is often used with a negation, and it means unblushingly, with ease, without any concern, like one who enters the room of a female stranger, or another woman: *Alan sabalsabal*, or *alan masabal*. *Micasabal*, about to, one who encumbers, or is affected by a thing that is no affair of his, or of no concern to him. *Picasabal*, that which, as motive, is also made to feel this way. *Pasabalan a salo*, like *pasucalan a lub*.

SABALAS. (pp.) Noun, wind blowing from the northeast.

SABALBAL. (pp.) A *sabalbal* and *Mi*, future, is said of that sound caused by the flow of water.

SABANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manabang*, to go against the wind, thus impeding it, (like *sabagal*, in relation to the water, or the sea vessel.) P. 1. that with which, v. g. the half-burning coal about to be extinguished, put it against the wind to revive the fire, *Isabang me quing angin*. *Sabangān cu ing angin*, if I place myself against the wind, *Emu sabangān ing angin*, said to one whose health is easily affected by the cold, not to expose himself to the blowing of the wind, because it will do him no good. *Maca*, set against the wind.

SABAN. (a) Used with a negation, *Eco picasaban ing amanu mo*. I do not put much worth to what you say. *Emo picasaban*, You do not put much value on. See *Ab-biang*.

SABAO. (dipht.) Noun, broth, soup. *Sabao susu*, milk of the breast. Active verb, future, *Sabao*, and its infinitive, *manyabao*, to produce juice, moisture, liquid. P. 3. past, *sebaoan*, in that which. Neutral verb, the juice come out, *sabao*

comes out it. *Mi*, with an, *Misabouan ya susu*, her breasts are full, and is derived from *sabao*. Also, *Misabao*, like *milara*, *miaslam*.

SABAT. (a.) active verb, future, *Sabat*, and its infinitive, *manyabat*, to impede, obstruct, like one escaping, or fleeing. P. 2. past, *Sebat*, who is impeded. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, with company, two obstructing one, with its P. 2.

SABARSA. (pp.) Adverb. See *Subali*.

SABI. (pp.) Noun, a talk, speech, address, short sermon, or lecture, chat, conversation, discourse, narration, history. Active verb and its infinitive, *maniabi*, to relate, to narrate, to converse on. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. P. 3. to whom, past, *sebianan*. *Ma*, neutral. *Masabi*, of abundance, one who does not give way for others to speak, nor does he know when to stop, and thus he would not relax the kneecap, i. e. does not know when to let go. *Masabian*, and *Mapañyabi*, goes on talking when he ought to shut up, be silent. *Palpaquisabi*, one who could not live without talking is *Mi*, of abundance. *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2., *acasabi*. *Casabian*, abstract, from where *sabi* evolves.

SABI. (a., g.) Active verb, future, *Sabî*, and its infinitive, *manyabi*, to splash with water, or other liquid matter, including bathing a horse, by splashing, or throwing water at it with the hands. P. 1. past, *Sebî*, the water. P. 3. past, *sebîan*, against / at whom. *Sabî sabî*, and *Mi*, frequentative; *sabî sabîan*, is diminutive, to splash little by little, splash a little. *Antiyān manyabî*, is said of one who spends prodigally, left and right, (like splashing water with two hands).

SABIL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, be dragged on the ground, like a habit, or a student's uniform, worn the wrong way, or badly put on. P. 1. and its frequentative, *sabilsabil*, that which is made to drag on the ground. The same is *pasabel*, rather than *pasabilan*. Variation: active, to drag

the cloth. *Maca*, being dragged along. *Sabil sabil*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SABILAI. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyabilai*, doing something along the way, like stopping at some port, the touching upon another, or like lighting a cigar at one stall, or pass by same shops, delivering an errand then continues his way. P. 3. *sebilaian*, that which is done in this manner, or the place stopped at, or to whom the errand was delivered. *Micasabilai*, said of many recent events along the way. *Picasabilai*, the motive for stopping here and there. And of the cloth that has collected dirt, dragged along the dirt, it is *Macasabilai*, and the dirt collected is *Asabilaian*.

SABING. (pp.) Synonym of *Sabai*. And also of one who does not roll up his sleeves when doing something, and his sleeves keep on touching, or falling on what he is doing, is said to be *sabingsabing*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SABIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyabit*, to hang an object, as on a hook or nail. P. 1. *Sinabit*, that which. P. 3, the place, *sebitan*, *sebitanan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *Manga*. *Maca*, hanging on the hook. *Pisabitan*, *Pi*, and *an*, the hook.

SABLA. (pp.) Adjective, all, everything (all men, all things) All, or everybody. *Sablasabla*, no one excepted. *Sablang nanu*, all things, everything. *Pisasablan*, like *Pinanauan*, all furnishings/furniture, for the use of all in the house.

SABLAJ. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyablai*, to hang clothes, or things on the line, or the like. P. 1. that which is hung. P. 3. where on, the place, or the line. *Pisablaian* is the line, rope intended for this purpose, including a rod, or a pole. *Maca*, is hanging.

SABLASA. (pp.) Adverb of congruence. See the Grammar.

SABPANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyabpang*, to snap at, or seize the prey, or strike at it, like a crocodile, or a dog,

when they attack something and catch it with the mouth without letting it fall to the ground. P. 2. that which, *Ma*, neutral.

SABSAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyabsab*, to eat something without holding it with the hands and bring it up to the mouth, but eat by taking it directly with the mouth, like what cats and dogs do to their food. P. 2. that which, past, *Sibsab*. *Sibsab ne ning babi y Pedro*, the pig snapped at Pedro. *Ma*, neutral.

SABU. (pp.) Neutral verb, to gather in swarms, like small animals, insects, mosquitoes. Also an active verb, *manyabu*, the pig digging the soil with its snout. P. 2. *Pañyaboan*, *piñyabu*, that which is dug.

SABUA(G). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyabuag*, to scatter, to spread, like sowing wheat, or palay. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place, *pisabuayan*, or *pisabuaganan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral, the flowers become opened. *Mabnu cung misabuag*, like I am near bursting point, by anger, or by the heat. See *Salbag*.

SABUAT. (pp.) Adjective, appellation, among those of one family. *Misabuat cami*, *sabuat coya*, we are of one family.

SABUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyabug*, to throw water at, like when we say let the water flow. P. 1. the water. P. 3. past, *Sebugan*, the place, or through which the water passed. *Mi*, with *an*, and *mangā*.

SABUG. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Sabug*, to wade through the water, making noise, or making the water murky. See *Tubug*.

SABUL. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Sābul*, and its infinitive, *manyabul*, to raise foam or, like beating eggs, or by rowing. P. 1. past, *Sebul*, that with which. P. 2. past, *sebulan*, that which; *sabulsabul*, frequentative, *sabulsabulan*, diminishingly. *Sabulsabul*, and *Mi*, frequentative, said of a woman when she walks the street, makes a noise with her *tapis*. *Pisabulsabul meyang tapis mo*, *e moya galang ngeta dinam?* You go

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swishing your tapis, couldn't it be perchance only a borrowed one?

SABUNG. (pp.) Noun, cock-fight. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvabung*, to make cocks fight each other. P. 1. the one let loose. P. 3. *Sabunganan*, *sebuganan*, against which/whom, the cock, or its owner. *Mi*, with company, those who bet on the cocks, with its P. 2. the cocks. *Pi*, and *an*, *pisabungan*, the place; and the P. 1. of *Paqui*, is also the money. *Sabungan*, the fighting cock. *Sabungsabungan*, like *apiapi*. *Magsasabung*, one who lives on, or earns a living on, or has as an occupation, the game of cock-fighting.

SABUNG. (a.) Adjective, an entangled thing, like hair, hay, or *ilib*, or *palay*. Neutral verb, future, *sabung*, and its frequentative, to become entangled. P. 1. that which is tangled thus. *Maca*, being entangled.

SABUNG CAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvabungcay*, to mix up, overturn from top to bottom, like the contents of a chest, or box. P. 1. that which, and P. 2. the same.

SABUNGUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvabungul*, to pluck off the hair with the hands, or to pull the hair. P. 2. what is pulled out. Synonym of *sabungut*, *labnut*.

SABUNUT. (pp.) Synonym of *Sabungul*.

SAC. Neutral verb, *masac*, becomes pressed close together, like roof-tiles, plants, stakes. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. See *Asac*.

SACA. (pp.) Neutral verb, *sumaca*, to go up from the plain to the mountain, or to the *pampang*, bank, one who disembarks; also transitive, *manyaca*, to unload something from a ship. P. 1, that which, and also what is taken along, like a dog to hunt in the mountain. P. 3. past, *Secan*, the place where one goes up to, or through where one goes up. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*. *Pisasacan*, *pisacan*, the place, or where on.

SACA. (acute, guttural) Adverb, afterwards, thereafter, *saca na*, what shall follow, i. e.

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after another thing, not time, like *pota*. Note well.

SACAB. (a.) Neutral verb and that of *Mag*, place oneself face down. *Mi*, neutral, to fall face down, place upside down, plates, jars etc. P. 1. past, *secab*, that which, and otherwise place that which, v. g. *Ysacabco*, reciprocal, like *ylacadmo*. P. 3. *Sacban*, *sicban*, the place whereon. *Maca*, become upside down. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. The P. 1 is also that with which one falls, like chocolate. *Pisacban*, *Pi*, and *an*.

SACAB. (a.) Adjective, inverted. *Bayansacab*, a boil, or abscess that is malignant.

SACAG. (a.) Noun, a net, or trap for fishing. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvacag*, to fish with it. P. 3. *Secagán*, past, the fish, (shorten the *cà*).

SACAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb, future, *Sacay* to embark, to ride, or mount a horse. P. 1. that which. P. 3. that on/in which. *Maca*, be riding, embarking, and the *maquisacay*, to embark on another's banca, on his goodwill (without fare); the variation is active, *manvacay*, to ship movables, like luggages, *panyacay*. P. 1. the luggages, or the person who rides on a banca of another. *Mi*, *misacay*, with company.

SACAL. (a.) Noun, a collar, *sacal batal*, necklace. Active verb, future, *sacal*, and its infinitive, *manvacal*, to throttle, to choke, to seize at the neck, to strangle. P. 1. that with which, the hands or a cord/rope, or linen hemp. P. 3. *Secalan*, at whom. *Macasacal* being throttled with a rope, even with a tie. Idiomatically, to place a dam on the gutter so that the water would not flow. *Ma*, neutral, become throttled, or the water be dammed up.

SACANG. (a.) Adjective, bow-legged. *Ma*, neutral.

SACAT. (a.) Neutral verb, said of rice that is very *malpa*, very soft, due to putting in too much water in cooking it. *Mèsacát*, *masacát*, *sasacát*.

SACBALI. (pp.) Noun, shawl, or kerchief draped over the shoulders, like a stole. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyacbali*,

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to carry/wear it in this manner. P. 1. the shawl. P. 2, past, *Sicbali*, the child carried over the shoulders, with his feet dangling in front.

SACBIBI. (pp.) Noun, breeches, or kerchief, knotted at the back of the neck, to carry some burden/object. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacibi*, to carry something with it. P. 1. the kerchief, or that which, and also through P. 2. *Magsacibi*, to put on the *sacibi* for carrying a burden/package etc. P. 3. *Sicbibian*, *pisacibian*, the kerchief.

SAC-CUIL. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacuil*, to reject, to set aside, like in counting money; go on rejecting, or setting aside what is rejected because they are not acceptable. P. 1. that which is rejected, or pushed away from oneself, like the money, or a spouse, implying a denial of the debt/duty. Also, what is taken for a legacy in the testament/will, and it is almost the same concept, thus consisting in setting apart, a hundred for Pedro, five for Juan, etc. P. 1. what is willed, or legated thus. P. 3. past, *sic-cuylanan*, for whom. *Mi*, at one another, those who divide between themselves what is allotted to them as heirs, or those who divide the profits from some business contract. *Pisac-cuylan*, the pile, the heap, or sum.

SAC-CLO. (cor.) Active verb and its infinitive, to draw out water from the river, or the well. P. 1. that with which, like *banga*. P. 2. the water. P. 3. the place *pisasac-cluan(an)* *Pi*, and *an*, the place where ordinarily water is drawn from, or the vessels in which/with which it is drawn.

SACDAL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that has reached the end of its line, like gold, which has reached its maximum of carats, and thus also, goodness, nobility, or malice. But in material things, whereon some limits or bounds are set, it is clear that it can pass the limit, like a ball, but it is also certain that if it passes the classification, it is not *sinacdal*. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to arrive thus at its limit, or bound. P.

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1. that which. P. 3. the limit. *Mag*, with intent, to bring to, to draw near to, or be placed under the protection of another (like one who draws near to a shady tree), etc. P. 1. *ypagsacdal*, or *ysacdal*, the venture. P. 3. *pagsacdalan*, or *sacdalan*, to whom: the verb is to seek someone to whom he could draw near, like *mañyacay*, to look for a banca on which he could embark, or ride on; to seek a place where he could be received/accommodated in. P. 1. *pañacdal*, his affairs/business. P. 3 the persons, if there are more than one lawyers or counsels. *Macasacdal*, be at the limit, or become arraigned.

SACDAPUL. (pp.) Used as a grave malediction: *Ingmesacdapul*, or, *mesacdapul* may you be consumed by fire; may you turn into ashes; may you vanish entirely.

SACDO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacdo*, to pull with a jerk, like when a fish swallows the bait and gives the line a sudden/strong jerk. P.2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. (*masacdo*, *manğasacdo*.)

SACLAY. (dipht.) Adjective, a thing that is put on as a collar, like a boy's shirt collar, or the groomed mane of a horse, mule, or a neckerchief with its ends hanging in front, like how we use it. And thus we call the rope hanging from the yoke of the oxen. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaclay*, to place the *saclay* in the form of a loop on the *gela* (neck?), or to prop it up slightly. P. 1. that with which, the cord/rope. P. 2. that which is looped up in this manner. The verb is also reciprocal, *magsaclay*, it is said of one who puts on the kerchief like we do. See *Saclit*.

SACLANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to open, or fork, the legs like one who is riding a horse, or to let someone pass through beneath, to ride on his back like on a horse. P. 3. past, *siclangan* what is ridden in this manner, like the saddle, or the horse. *Siclangan*, noun for the forking of legs. *Maca*, be with forked legs, the legs become forked. *Misaclang*, *mipasaclang*,

like *milucluc*, *ymipalucluc*. Also *pisasaclang*, *pisaclang*, said of children of the same parents, or the estate which is a conjugal property of both parents; *Magsaclang*, with intent, to open the legs. In jest it is said of women when they mount on a horse. P. 3. the place, the saddle, the horse. Also, *magsinaclang* and its P. 3. *pagsinaclang*, the same.

SACLAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvaclo*, to grasp all, to surround all, so that not one part is lost, or could escape, be they humans or beasts. From this, to embrace or seize everything in order that if Pedro is paid his wages, and he happens to owe me or my friend some money, I take all that was paid him; or like one who is so avaricious, covetous, or greedy, that he takes all tasks which he does not want to be accomplished by one who ought to do it by reason of his office. Passive, past, *Siclao*. P. 2. what is monopolized, or grasped. *Ma*, neutral. *Masaclo*, of abundance, very avaricious. *Mi*, with company, those who grasp things together. *Mi*, with capability to grasp, like the avaricious who can grasp more in kind. *Misaclo* is nothing more than *masaclo*. *Maquisaclo*, joining/sharing in the greediness or covetousness; getting involved with the greedy and covetous.

SACLIT. (pp.) Adjective, a thing which impedes passage to the other side, or obstructs the passage, like a certain trap set up for the *denas* / sparrows, or a rope set up as an obstruction for beasts, or even without such, if in passing by they are obstructed by proffering hay to them, so they can be lassoed at their feet. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvaclit*, to obstruct the way in this manner, P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is impeded. *Ma*, neutral, and *mañyaclit*, a variation: to place the kerchief knotted around the neck, the kerchief is *macasaclit*. P. 3. *Pañyaclatan*, the kerchief placed thus around the neck.

SACLO. (pp.) See *Sac-clo*. The only difference is in the accent, *vas*.

SACLOLO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvaclo*, to lift up with the arms, like lifting a sick person, or a wounded fellow soldier, or any other one, in order to help him ford a river, or cross the stream. P. 2. the one who is carried in this manner.

SACLONG. (pp.) active verb and its infinitive, *manvaclong*, to pay for another, like village chiefs for their *cabangcas* (constituents), more clearly, like Christ, who was made to suffer on account of our sins/guilt. P. 1. that with which, like money/ silver/ or lashes. P. 3. the debt, or the person in behalf of whom.

SACMAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvacmal*, to grasp / grip with the fist. P. 2. that which is *maca*, clenched. *Maca*, neutral, the thing grasped by one or by both hands.

SACUB. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *sacúb*, and that of *Mi*, to put an inanimate object upside down, like an earthen jar, or any other hollow/empty object.; *Sacab* is said of animates. The verb is also active, *manvacub*, to place them upside down. P. 1. past, *Secub*, that which. *Maca*, being upside down. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Pi*, and *an*, the place, (*pisacuban*); *sacúbsacúb*, frequentative, and *Mi*, frequentative, neutral and active.

SAC-QUIAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvacquiab*, to tilt a glass, or turn a banca to one side to let the water into it, like when fetching / drawing water from the river. P. 1. that which is tilted for this purpose. P. 2. the water that is drawn in this manner. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. And also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the vessel, or banca become tilted. *Saquiabsaquiab*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to keep on tilting thus. There is a difference between *sacquiab* and *saclo*: *saclo* is to draw out water from the river or well, *sacquiab* is to tilt the vessel in order to draw out the water.

SAQUIUD. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacquiud*, to draw out water, or any liquid, not with a vessel, or *banga*, but with a ladle (big spoon) or with cupped hands, to drink from it, like one who has no glass, nor cup, or to put it in a vessel, or *bangā*. P. 1, that with which, the hands, *tabo*, or ladle. P. 2. that which, the water or liquid. P. 3. the place.

SACSAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maniacsac*, to pack tightly, to stuff. *Sacsac ya mulang*, you understand it already, (stuffed/packed with foolishness.) P. 1. that which, like *kapoc*. P. 3. in which it is stuffed, like cushion, pillow. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*, with *an*, and without *an*. *Pi*, and *an*, *pisacsacan* the cushion case. *Maca*, become stuffed.

SACSI. (pp.) Adjective, witness. Active verb (but in the active it is used solely with *Mi*, *Misasacsi*, to testify, to give witness). P. 3. *Pisasacsian*, *pisacsian*, that about which he stands as witness, and the stand has to be in a biased case. P. 2. past, *sicsian*, the one called on as witness, like *ing Guinu m. Dios*. If spoken without any time reference, *sacsi que ing Dios*, *sacsi que i Pedro*, that is, he is my witness, *sacsico ya. Pisacsian*, what is testified or proven with witness. *Pisacsi*, or, *pepasacsi*, to let or permit to stand as witness. *Papisacsi*, its passive, *Papisacsian*, to demand that it is proven with witnesses, which used to be expressed by saying *Mirurupcan sacsi*, you present witnesses.

SACUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacul*, to plant sugar cane, or *gabi*/yams. P. 1. that which. P. 3. Past, *seculan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and *manga* with *an*, and without *an*, *manğasacul*, *manğasaculan*. *Maca*, planted with sugar cane. *Maca*, of perfection, its passive, *Asacul*. *Saculan*, the field planted thus. *Vqs*.

SACUNG. (pp.) Noun, the heel, or heel bone. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacung*, to kick with it. P. 2. the kicked one, past,

Sinacung, or, *secunğan*. *Ang-ganan sacung ing yato*, they would say of a very presumptuous / arrogant person, that it seems to him nobody in this world is taller than his heels.

SACUP. (pp.) Adjective, a subject, like a vassal, or an inferior, or the territory of a certain jurisdiction. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacup*, to have authority, or jurisdiction. And also to reduce to vassalage those who used to be independent by subduing them. P. 1. the cause, or motive. P. 2. past, *Secupan*, those under one's jurisdiction, dominion, or protection. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica* and *Maca*, like indebtedness

SACURUT. (a.) Adjective, is said of one who speaks or acts precipitously, or with a speedy gait, *sacurut ya pamanagcas*, *sacurut ya panlacad*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyacurut*, to speak, or to read, or to act speedily. P. 2. that which. *Mi*, with intent, and its passive without *an*, in the past tense. See *Guegai*, *Galai*, its opposites, and you will understand *sacurut*.

SAD-DIA. (cor.) Adjective, habitual, usual, used to be, disposed, ready, current, v. g. *Asal a saddia*; *Saddia yang mamulang*; *Saddia saddia*, *eantiqueta*: usual conduct/manners, habitually foolish; it used to be not like that, or he is not his usual self. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaddia*, and that of *Mi*, to put in readiness, v. g. to find the food ready at the appointed time, and the invited ones find it *Sad-dia*, ready, and for that reason it means disposed or set in place. P. 1. that which is *misaddiasadia*, one who put/place the thing *saddia*, in readiness, and those (P. 3.) *pigsaddiasaddian*, did not come. The food, *pisaddiasaddia na*, is in the same passive.

SADSAD. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is already at, or has arrived at its destination, its end, its peak, its perfection, like *sacdal*, *sadsad ya cabanalan*, or, *sadsad ya camulangan*. Neutral verb and its

infinitive, *manyadsad*, to arrive at the port, or wharf, landing place, dock, principally at the desired port, which is the destination. P. 1. the ship, or through the means thereof. P. 3. the docks/port, or *dunġan*, Idiomatically to arrive at the purpose of a business, like to be married effectively. P. 1. the business, affair, or contract. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; also in both senses and its frequentative, *pasadsadsadsad*, v. g. *Epaiuad pasadsadsadsad netang camulangana*. It is not only occasional that he is foolish. He is foolish all the time.

SAGA. (g.) Noun, a small red seed-fruit, also known as *Cansasaga*. Can pass for, can serve the purpose. *Enacu timbang saga*, I count as nothing in his esteem/estimation. *Calagan saga*, it is not worth a *saga*, as you would call one *Cacao*.

SAGA. (g.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to slacken, to become lazy. *Magsaga* and *Macasaga*, become lax/ weakened. See *Sagan*.

SAGACGAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to laugh boisterously, to guffaw. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. the object. *Ma*, in abundance, the simple frequentative, *sagasagacgac*, and that of *Mi*.

SAGAD. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Săgad*, and its infinitive, to scrape, like cloth scraping the body; one coming too close to the wall gets scraped by the wall; the ship running aground on the sand where the sea is shallow; the deep-sea lead finding the depth, trial, the proof, the experiment finding its basis. P. 1. the thing which it touches. P. 3. past, *Segaran*, the place. *Maca*, be touching in the manner. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, like chairs/seats close, or joined to each other.

SAGAN. (a.) Adjective, lazy, indolent. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Magsagán*, become slothful. *Mag*, to feign laziness. *Casaganán*, idleness, indolence.

SAGANA. (g.) Neutral verb, *manvagana*, to go to receive, or to meet someone. P. 1.

the one who goes to receive guests, as in a fiesta/ banquet. P. 3. *seġanan*, the one received, or met. *Mi*, with company, one meeting another on the way. *Pisaganan*, P. 3. the place. *Pi*, and *an*.

SAGAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvagap*, to skim the foam/ scum of the syrup when they make caramels, in the sense, that the act of removing the scum is *Sagap*. And from this, to remove the particles of sand from the water, or other things, like crabs that are caught in this manner of *sagap*. P. 1. that with which, like with a big spoon (ladle), or with a small mesh/net. P. 2. that which, the scum, the foam, etc. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manġa*.

SAGCA. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to put a wedge or an iron stake to hold in place the object that is being planed. *Ma*, neutral, to make it stay in place. P. 3. of *Ca*, the spot or place where this wedge is placed or fixed on. P. 1. and frequentative, and *pasagca*, is the wedge, or any impediment that is put to hold something in place. P. 3. past, *Sigcan*, or, *pepasagcan*, the thing held firm in place. And from this, an active verb and its infinitive, *manvagca*, to deflect, or impede the thrust, or stab with a shield, or buckler, or not to let any proposition to pass, like an insistent oppositor, who opposes all by saying, that is not so, its not like that. P. 1. that with which, like armour platings. P. 3. that which, the argument, or proposition. *Maca*, be impeded, or contradicted. *Casagcan*, abstract.

SAGCUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, said of one who enters, obstructed by the nodes/ knots, like a man meeting difficulties in his work because of a broken shoulder, And from this, it is said of one who, in his travels or progress, may be liable to meet something untimely/ untoward materially. Therefore in sending him off, they would say, *Datang casang alan casasa(gculan)*. May you arrive without any untoward incident. P. 3. of *Ca*, in which he may be impeded in any

way as mentioned. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagcul*, to cause one to stumble, or to waddle and collide against something. P. 1. that which is caused to strike, like a ball against the loop. And morally, collide against someone. *Emepanyagcul ing paramong tauo*. P. 3. Either the place against which one is made to collide, or the person who stumbles by hitting him. *E me sagculan iyang dapat co*, do not obstruct my work; but if it is said to one who is speaking: *E mu sagculan iyan*, do not touch on that matter, do not play with that key, avoid discussing that.. See *Sagquil*.

SAGLAP. (pp.) Adjective, a thing acquired/possessed, besides the intended one. And the more usual is to be the contrary to what is intended, v. g. If in going to watch a game, I was given a handout by the winner: that is *Saglap*. I had given up looking for a slave, because I could not find him, then later I happen to encounter him, that is also *saglap*. The more common is for us to say, Go for the wool and come out shorn, like one who goes with the hope of winning money from others in a game, but instead ends up losing his money to them. Goes to fight another but ends up in being beaten by him. To take a bath, or eat something because it appears to give me relief, but instead, I end up with a cold, or with an upset stomach. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaglap*, only for the instance when the result is the contrary, to one who goes to win the money, to do battle, to go bathing, or eats the fruit, if I believe that what will happen would be contrary to what he has in mind, I shall say, *Sasaglap ca*. To the native who goes to Manila for studies, because he says *Manintun yan isip*, he wants to learn, and I know that before he can succeed in that he has to undergo so many trials, I shall say: *Manyaglap can dauacmo*, you would only meet troubles for yourself. To a young maiden who goes house to house seeking something to sew, or seeking some

employment, and, fearing the dangers that might befall her, I shall tell her, *Manyaglap can icasira mo*, you are looking for something that may harm you; because when the poor go looking for work, or some employment, they would usually come across those who would deceive them, or would not pay them duly, and they say, *Manyaglapcon galauan*, I am seeking something to work on. P. 2. that which is acquired in this manner, the beating they would give them, the fever from bathing, the pains in the stomach caused by eating the fruit; and the one who says he shall go to find something to do, *Panyaglapancong galauanco*. To make fun of one who comes to a game to win money, and ends up losing what money he has brought along, they would say in jest and irony: *Ing manintun macasaglap ya*. If as yet you cannot catch its concept, go find someone who can explain it to you. *Maca*, unto perfection; its passive is *Asaglap*.

SAGLAWAI. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaglawai*, is said of one who is groping for something under the water, or in the dark, to keep groping until he finds what he is looking for is *saglaway*, and also the object he is looking for. P. 1. the hand, or the tool with which he is groping for what he is looking for, like a sword, or a stick. P. 3. what is struck by chance shall not be *saglauaian*, until he strikes what he really is looking for, which ordinarily is expressed by the variation, *Pañyaglauaian*, *Maca*, as accomplished, And its passive, *Asaglauay*, or, *Asaglauaian*. Idiomatically, to speak about what does not belong to the case, v. g. two persons quarreling as to whom a hat belongs, one interrupts by saying that the other is a descendant of witches, to which the latter retorts: *Eca maniaglauay, ing piamanuan iyan piamanuan*. Let us stick to the case. We are in a conversation, praising Pedro, and you jump to the topic about Juan. P. 1. and P. 2. what is spoken outside the topic, and also by the P. 3. *Ma*,

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neutral. *Masaglauai*, or, *masaglauayan*, of abundance, Materially and formally, a gabbler, or talker about what does not belong to the topic/case.

SAGLOI. (pc.) Adjective, a branch, or a grass whose tip falls and is touching on the road (because it had not broken off entirely): *Alan sagloi sagloi*, there is nothing disturbing about it. *Ma*, in abundance. Also, it is commonly said of the scent or track of a beast; and in some cases it is like *saglaway*.

SAGMIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagmit*, to lay a hand on something. Physically, or morally, it includes stealing. P. 2. what is taken in this manner, like weapons. P. 3. the remainders, or the place, or semi-place. *Mi*, at one another, to hold on to something, or grapple with one another in a fight. Also *Pisagmitan*.

SAGUESAI. (dipht.). Neutral verb and its infinitive, to flow, like blood, sweat, and tears. *Ma*, in abundance. *Sagasaguesay*, to keep on flowing in small amounts, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SAGUIL. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Saguil*, and its infinitive, *manyaguil*, to lean against the back of a chair, or to where one wants to draw near, or be close to, like a man to a woman, or the other way around. Idiomatically, it is said of one who draws near, either to forge a friendship, or to cause harm to one, if there is a quarrel. P. 1. that which. P. 3. *Seguilan*, to one whom, or to that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, those brought near by a third person. *Maca*, become drawn, or leaning to.

SAGUILAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *manyaguilay*, to pass carrying something through. P. 1. what is taken or carried, or left behind in passing through. P. 3. *Seguilayan*, either the thing that is taken in this manner, or the place through which one moved, carrying something through. *Mi*, with company, to meet each other along the way. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ca*, and *an*, P. 3.

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Casaguilayan, the place where they met or encountered each other. See *Sabilay*.

SAGUILUT. (pp.) Noun, a bow-knot, which is called thus, because it is not firm or tight, like a knot, but like a fastening. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaguilut*, to tie a bow-knot. P. 1. the string or cord. P. 3 the end. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, become fastened. Idiomatically, to ensnare, or set a trap, like between two persons who have nothing with them, inveigling another so he will have a good time with them, then casting him off to take his money. Such fellows are *Misaguilut*, and their poor victim is *Pisaguilutan*; *pisaguilut*, the entrapped one.

SAGUING. (pp.) Noun, Banana, the plant and its fruit. *Casaguingan*. one single banana, or the banana plantation, or the species itself.

SAGUINANUN. (pp.) A chant to the moon; such a chant is no longer in use.

SAGUIUA. (pc.) Adjective, raw, like fresh meat, eggs, fish, leaves, herbs or vegetables, or poles, or wood which is not dry. And is also said of those who do not speak the language well, or pronounce it well, because they could not digest it well as it were. Verb: *manyagiua*, to eat something raw, unripe, uncooked or fresh. P. 2. past, *Pinyaguuiuan*, that which is eaten raw. *Manyayagiuiua*, And *Masasagiuiua*, medium rare, half cooked, somewhat fresh.

SAGUIP. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyaguip*, to retrieve or rescue one who is being carried by the current, like a man who fell overboard. And also to take in someone without a shelter, like a stranger in town. P. 2. past, *seguip*, *sinaguip* one who is rescued / taken in, or who rescued whom. *Maca*, become rescued.

SAGUISAG. (pp.) Noun, plumes of a night heron, or the crest of a helmet, or the plumage on a bird's head, or a cloth cap. *Masaguisag*, make use of it,

SAGOSAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagosao*, to disturb, to agitate, to excite commotion. P. 2. that which, like living things, rubbish, or

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clothes, *Mi*, with company, those excited or agitated in a mob, or upturned furnitures.

SAGPANG. (pp.) See *Sabpang*.

SAGQUIL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagquil*, to tap or test lightly, like touching a sore spot, or sore finger. *Nun insan mäsagquit, yan misagquil*. P. 3. past, *sigquilan*, that which. *Emo sagquilan yan*, like *emo sagculan misagquilan*, is *Mi*, with *an*. *Misagquilan*, one against another. *Micasagquilan*, imminence. *Maca, manğa*, without *an*, like sore spots; with *an*, the subjects. From this, it is well said, whatever pain the damned suffer is fire.

SAGSAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagsag*, to open, or hack from top to bottom, like a bamboo. P. 1, that with which, like a knife. P. 2. that which is hacked into two, *Misagsag*. *Casagsag*, one part. *Mi*, with company. *Misagsag cata*, I go this way, you go that way. P. 2. *sagsag sagsagan* hacked into many pieces.

SAGU. (a.) Noun, horn, in general. Active verb, future, *Sägu*, and its infinitive, *manyagu*, to butt with the horns. P. 2. past, *Segu*, that which. *Saguan*, adjective, horned, like a cow. *Mi*, with *an*, to sprout horns. *Mi*, with company. like oxen. And *Mi*, at one another. Also to leave one, or put him where he may be butted with horns.

SAGUIUD. (pp.) Adjective, said of an object that drags, for being more weighed down at the rear than at the front, like a banca, or post. *Saguyud a biye*, dragged life. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to go dragging something behind. P. 3. past, *seguiruran*, the thrash or garbage that is dragged behind oneself. *Macasaguyud*, being dragged thus. *Masaguyud*, in abundance, dragging many things, dragging too much. Materially and formally.

SAGULI. (pc.) Adverb, a short time, shortly, a little time. *Saguli na ya mo*, in a short time it shall be finished. Neutral verb and its frequentative, *Sagsaguli*, to work in a short time, briefly. But many make it

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appear as *saguli*, past two months or more, as I have heard so often. P. 3, that which is done thus. *Mi*, with intent, with its past in the passive, without *an*, like *piraplan*, *pirapal*.

SAGUM. (a.) Active verb, future, *Sagum*, and its infinitive, *manyagum*, to mix drinks (not make a mixture), v. g. liquor and beverages, or one wine with another kind, in a way, of the same kind, and therefore, not of water with wine, because they belong to different kinds, and this is to make a mixture, *lauc*, to temper. P. 1. *segum*, past, the ingredients. P. 3, past, *seguman*, the recipient. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, the recipient. Also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become mixed, like Christians and Moors, *Mi*, with company in the active, and neutral in *Misagum*.

SAGUNSUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyagunsun*, to push all to one side, like *Capis*, or a crowd. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, those pushed to one side, or pressed close by another.

SAGUT. (pp.) See *Tunglo*.

SAYA. (a.) Noun, merriment, gaiety that goes outward. *Masaya*, gay, opposite of *malugma*, grieving. *Tula*, happiness, opposite of *lungcut*, sorrow, sadness. Neutral verb, future, *Säya*, and that of *Ma*, to become merry. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *Micasaya*, the merrymakers. Adjective, *Manğasaya*, many who are happy, or it can be one only.

SAYAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to run aground, like a banca, to hit against the bottom. Also, active verb and its infinitive, to cause to run aground, to hit the bottom. P. 1. the boat, *Mi*; P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where it becomes grounded (neut.) *Pi*, and *an*, active; *sayadsayad*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SAYANG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing wasted, missed for its loss. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyayang*, to waste, to miss, like time, talent, work. P. 2. that which.

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Ma, become wasted, lost, missed. *Alan sayang ditac man*; nothing wasted even the least. *Pasayang, pepasayang*, is of Pa, to speak of, like *pacalolo*, and from this, is to gain, reap the benefit of. *Pasayangan mo ing panaun, di sayang*, save the time, don't let time be wasted, or make full/good use of it entirely, ruing the loss of its going to waste, because of other mishaps, or misfortune, (take advantage of time while you have it.)

SAYAT. (pp.) Adjective, lurking. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyavat*. P. 2. past, *seyatan*, that which: to spy on, *sayat* with its passive frequentative.

SAYNG. (pp.) Noun, pitch, tar, artificial bitumen, and ordinarily used to make *sulú* (torch). (*It is the root of salaing, sinalaing, salaingan, to light the candle, the lamp, which is often corrupted /confused with salangi by many nowadays. Vqs.*)

SAYT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyavit*, to go on picking up, or bringing tidbits of food to the mouth, not just for the taste of it, but to eat or nibble, like one fond of dainties. *Ibat nanding abac ecupa, mecasait nanuman*, since this morning, I have not been able to bring even a tiny tidbit to my mouth. P. 3. that which: *iyang mayumu eme pasait careang anac, uling paqui asait dea, guisan dea*, don't let that sweet preserve be nibbled at by these children, because once they start taking a tidbit of it, there will be no stopping them till the last tidbit. *Eco mecasait nanuman quing bandina nibpaco*, I wasn't given even a tidbit of my father's property (estate, all was taken by the testamentary executor (of the last will and testament.)

SAYTSAYTAN. (pp.) Noun, purslane, a plant used in Europe for salad, served as appetizer, or side dish, fix-in.

SAYÓ. (g.) Noun, pus, corrupted matter or blood plasma oozing from a wound, or drain (*fuelle*). Neutral verb, and its frequentative, *sumayo, savusayo*, to drip: *sali*, issue from, emanate.

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SALA. (g.) Noun, light, clarity. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to illuminate. *Masala*, adjective, clear, bright, and if you add *lub*, or, *isip*, it acquires a moral sense: clear minded, bright mind, lucid, conscious. *Ica* and *Maca*; *casalaning bulan*, brightness/clarity of the full moon. *Muclat sumala*, daybreak; *paquisala*, after daybreak; *pangasala*, the sun is out, early morning; *paquiquisala*, a little after it has become morning, just after daybreak.

SALA. (pp.) Noun, fault, sin, offense with malice, or without malice, v. g. sin is *sala quing Dios*, the action of some, if out of malice, is a fault or offense against the offended party, at other times without any malice in the action it is taken as an offence by the offended, and thus it is *sala quing lubna*. And therefore when one is scolding, by way of clarifying it to the other, he says, *esa maguin sala quing lub mo*, please don't be offended, (please no offense meant), I am only doing this for your benefit. *Magcasala, migcasala*, feel offended, or taking it as an offense, like the reaction of a proud person when being scolded, or reprehended. P. 1. past, *pigcasala*, the motive, the scolding or reproof, and also, *paguinsala, malsala, milsala*, to blame. P. 1. past, *pilsala*, that about which. P. 3. past, *pilsalanan*. *Mipalsala*, two blaming one another. P. 3. *pilsalanan*, the matter about which they blame one another. *Capalsalanan*, incrimination, blame. *Mica*, imminence of committing an offence, committing a sin. P. 1. *Picasala*, that with which, like the senses, or that which he values, and that in which, P. 3. *picasalanan*, against whom, with whom, and also that prohibited matter which occasions the sin, the cause of his committing a sin, like *picaguintuan*. *Micasalaco quing canam á utus*, I sinned against the sixth commandment, to answer the question about the kind of sin, *Nano ing pamicasala mo? Casalanan*, sin; *maquicasalanan*, one who has sin, or guilt/at fault. *Ma*, in abundance; *palpicasala*,

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the sinner. *Macapalpicasala*, or, *macapicasala*, the cause, like one who gives, or causes scandal.

SALA. (a.) Noun, fault, failure, or physical defect. *Alan sala*, no mistake / faultless. *Sinala co*, I erred, v. g. cursing, speak erroneously, not to speak well, *sinalaco*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma, sasala, sinala, sumala*, to commit a mistake, to fail, in word, or in deeds, v. g. in shooting an arrow, fail to hit the mark/target, or to commit little mistakes, to make something less well, like a painter, or anything which was accomplished less than what was intended, and by this it is said to fail or miss the Mass or classes, because the proper schedule which should have been followed was interrupted, and thus if the schedule is to go out every afternoon, and one afternoon is missed, *sinala ya, sasalaco*, like in *maralas congsumalang tipa*, or, *maquipagsimba*, I often fail to go out, or, to join those going to Mass. P. 1. past, *sinala*, the motive, or the day in which; P. 3. past, *selanan*, that which was missed / failed, or the day, like fasting, or the Mass. *Mi*, transitive, like one who misses with the arrow. *Mi*, passive, the arrow. *Salasalaya*, fails from time to time; *misalasala*, is of *Mi*, transitive, it is to mock another: v. g. either try to fake him, like when one studying a language asks me what does this word mean, and I tell him the reverse, or an entirely different meaning; or if one comes to me to make *cutang*, and I tell him, what is it? hear your confession? Then, kneel down right now. *Pisalasala*, the one mocked or joked upon in this manner. *Manyala, minyala*, active, to cause to fail or err in all the ways just mentioned. P. 1. past, *pinjala*, those made to fail or err, or those joked upon. *Pamanyala*, the action, or the mistake, fault. *Pangasala*, suffer the faults; also *Pasala, pepasala*, like the P. 1. shoot the arrow without aiming, shoot point blank.. But *pasalanan, pepasalanan*, the one made to miss, to fail, like going to school,

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to Mass, to a walk. *Talacasala*, habitual misser, perennial failure/absentee at school, Mass, or one who gives a hundred on the key, and only one on the padlock. *Magcasala, migcasala*, one born with some defect, that is beyond the natural, like with only four fingers, or with six, or with a crooked foot. *Macapasala*, causal.

SALA. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyala*, future, *sala*, to find fault, or to censure, blame. P. 1. past, *sela*, the fault, or the censure, the blame put forth. P. 3. *selan*, the blamed one. *Masélan*, is said of a finicky woman, over formal, touchy, who in all things finds fault. *Mapañyala*, fault-finder, who says, nothing is said well, nothing is done well. *Alan isala*, nothing to find fault with. *Mayap ya ing macasala, quibit ya balungus*. Better for a fault finder to have an oblique mouth. It behooves the fault-finder to have a distorted snout.

SALA. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *salá*, the woman missing her monthly period, a sign of conceiving, before she *magli*, consults the midwives, and they pronounce the two short syllables, *Oua*.

SALA. (a.) Noun, a network, interweaving of bamboo slats, to place something on it for drying, like meat preserves/cure meat or fish. Active verb, *isala*, and its infinitive, *magsala*, to use it by putting on it such things to dry under the sun, or in the air. P. 1. past *sela*, that which is put on it for drying.

SALAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalab*, to bring near to the flames, to dry, or to singe, or scorch, like pork; or to give a bent shape to a piece of bamboo; or to apply the flame to a bundle of flax or hemp/cotton, *sasalab, sinalab, isalab, or salab*. P. 1. and P. 2. according to what is applied, and to that which: past tense of P. 2., *selaban*. *Pi*, and *an*, the place.

SALABAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalabac*, to impede the entrance, like one carrying a burden./package. P. 1, that with which. P. 3. the passage, *selabacan*, or the one who is impeded, rarely used.

SALABAY. (dipht.) See *Biquia*. Stagnant waters.

SALABAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyalabat*, to go out to the streets, laying across it. P. 1. that which is carried thus to the street, or the motive. P. 3. the street and by whom, *selabatan*. *Mi*, with company, said of two streets crossing one another, intersections. And with an unknown doer, they will be made crossed, or placed lying across in this manner, or crossed over one another. *Selabatan* is also a name for one kind of palm-mat, interwoven with a combination of colors. Idiomatically, to come out opposing, or impeding the way for the installation of someone into office, or impeding those who want to contract marriage. P. 1. that with which, or one who opposes. P. 3. to whom. *Salasalabat*, and *Mi*, frequentative, active, go on impeding

SALABÁT. (a.) Noun, a beverage of honey and ginger.

SALABSAB. (pp.) *Misasalabsaban*, one affected by the heat of a bin fire, or the blaze of a fire.

SALAC. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that retains the dirt or the scum, but lets the liquid or water pass through, which we call in Spanish *colador*, colander, strainer, opposite of that of Pampango, sifter. Our focus is on the liquids, and Pampango focuses on the gross, or solids. Neutral verb, the net that catches the filth, or the colander as it collects the scum. *Maca*, able to accomplish its purpose, and its passive, *Asasalac*. *Ing tauong maluca asasalac na ngan ing sablang casquitan*, the poor retains/catches all the hardships. Also *pasalac*, *pepasalac*, that which is retained in the sifter/strainer. That is, what does not pass through the net, or that sticks or curdles, this is *masalac*, *mesalac*. *Pasalacan*, *pepasalacan* is said of the net, or colander which lets the dirt or scum remain, that is, that which did not pass through the net, like the seeds of the tamarind, *Pasalacanalala ning salac*;

Masalac, or *masasalac la*. Idiomatically, *pasalacana ning maluca ing sablang casaquitan*, collects, catches, retain, or burdened with all hardships/hardwork. *Ing babaing mamulang ala yang pasalacan caring sablang lalaqui*, that is, she does let any man through, or she does not let any man escape her wiles. Coarse woman, a harlot. And rightly said, *ala yan pasalacan* (she is not discriminative of men.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalac*, to strain (as we say it), that is, collects the dirt, and *ex consequenti*, curdles, or is filtered, because the liquid has passed through. P. 1. with which. P. 2. what is retained. P. 3. that which passed through. *Ma*, neutral, become filtered/strained, like wine, and the scum that is caused to be gathered (or leave that to the Spanish language) like the *Ubas* // regular.

SALACAB. (pp.) Noun, that basket-like contraption, with which thwy go catching fish in the muddy ricefields, dipping it here and there, then grope inside for the fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyalacab*, *sasalacab*, *selacab*, *salacab*, to catch fish with it. P. 1. such a hand-basket. P. 2. *selacab*, that which is caught in it. Metaphorically, it is said of a horse when it stands on its two hind legs, and lets itself fall over whatever it wants to catch/harm, v. g., with its variations except the P. 1.

SALACAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salacay*, to climb, or come up, like from the floor to the bed, or to a chair, or table, and even only on the mat, or water climbing up on the sampan, or the hand of the clock climbing up on the numbers. P. 1. that which climbs up, or is carried in this manner. P. 3. the end toward which. Also, an active verb and its infinitive, *manyalacay*, a witch sending or introducing the devil into the body of some woman, to bewitch in this manner. P. 3. *selacayan*, the one bewitched in this manner. See *Salalay*; is also said of the onset of fever.

SALACATA. (pc.) or *Salcata. Masalacata*, or, *masalcata*, is said of a woman who is very industrious and solicitous. See *Sipag*.

SALACBAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalacbay*, like *salabat*, in as much as a street comes out from another street. P. 3. to which. *Mi*, with company, said of streets or road crossing one another. *Salasalacbay*, and *Mi*, frequentative, the roads that crisscross here and there.

SALACSAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalacsac*, to stuff in or cram, or to refill. P. 1. that with which, it is stuffed. P. 3. what is crammed or stuffed, like a basket, or cushion. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *manga*, with *an*, and without *an*.

SALACUP. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salacup*, to become extended, like dominion, lordship. P. 3. *selacupan*, the place, where dominion is extended thus, or exercised. *Mi*, with *an*, *Misalacupan*.

SALADSAD. (pp.) Noun, the foot of a mountain, which is not the plain, but the slopes, where it goes sloping down to the plain. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaladsad*, to make a downward incline, like a quay or wharf. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *seladsaran*, that which. *Maca*, be in that position. P. 1. past, *seladsad*, that which is placed at its saide, like a banca.

SALADSAD. (pp.) Noun, a hoarse sound, like that of a bell, or metal which is cracked. *Saladsad ya siuala*. Neutral verb, to sound thus.

SALAGSAY. (dipht.) or, *Salagsag*. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become hoarse, or husky-voiced, like a musical instrument, or the voice.

SALAY. (dipht.) Noun, nest of birds/ fowls, except the hen's (*pugad*). *Misalay*, (*manyalay*), to build a nest, like *micubo*. *Mag*, to stay in it, like *magcubo*. *Maca*, be in it. Idiomatically, *mag* and *maca*, is said of one who is on a bed. P. 3. *Pigsalayan*, *selayan*, but it is not said of a nest that is made of earth, or clay.

SALÁY. (dipht.) Noun, a certain herb/plant, well known and edible. *Mi*, with company, said of two fruits having one stem, and appear to be only one, and also, the coconuts belonging to a single bunch. *Misalesale la*, because they are many; *casalay*, one. Idiomatically, the brothers of a Priest(?), brothers from one father, or relatives belonging to a common stock, relatives from one stock.

SALALAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *misalalac*, to be astride on a branch, or beam. *Mag*, with intent. P. 3. past, *selalacan*, or, *pigsalalacan*, the branch. P. 1. *Isalalacmo*, like *ylacadmo*, and that which is placed thus. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Also, of *Mi*, neutral, let something rest on a forked pole, or on the fork of two branches, including the forked fingers of a person.

SALALAY. (dipht.) Noun, the timber on which the rod, or the boards of the wall are buttressed, or braced. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *isalale*, and *Mag*, to be placed over something; not on the floor, but over a mat, chair, table top, or bed. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place over which. *Maca*, be over / on. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *Mi*, neutral, like *miragsa*, to fall on, the thing remaining on top of something with out reaching or touching the floor itself. See *Salacay*.

SALAM. (a.) Active verb, *sumalam*, future, *salam*, to take effect, or show its effect, like poison, or a laxative. P. 3. past, *Selaman*, in whom, like one affected by wine.

SALAMAT. (pp.) Interjection of joy, v. g. *Salamat po quing atica*, or gratitude, or thanks, v. g. *Salamat po quing lugud mo*. *Pa*, to express, to say, *pasalamat*, and from this, to thank. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. Verbal variation: *mamasalamat*; *Capasalamatan*, abstract, thanks, gratitude; *mipasalamatan*, the one to whom thanks is addressed. *Micasalamat*, imminence, about to thank, v. g. to one to whom I am bringing a gift/present, I would

whisper/express, *Tiong salamat co queca: micasalamat ya*, like *Micasalap*. This is my way of showing my gratitude, or just a token of my gratitude.

SALAMBONG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalambong*, the wind raising up something, like nip thatchings, paper, or skirts. P. 1. Selambong, that which is raised. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, that which is raised, but the use of this word implies that the thing raised or blown remains in its place. *Salasalambong*, and *Mi*, frequentative, the thing remains being blown /raised by the wind.

SALAMIN. (a.) Noun, mirror. *Mag*, *magsalamin*, to use it, or look at it. *Pag*, 3. the mirror used, or looked at. Neutral verb, *salaminan*, to view, to inspect, to look at attentively, to consider the image reflected in it. P. 2. *selamin*, that which (also, morally) meditated about by viewing, and by reviewing. *Mipagsalamin*, with company, looking at themselves in the mirror, to see who is uglier. P. 3. *Pipagsalaminan*, the mirror. 2. The things that had been looked at in the mirror. *Salamin mata*, eyeglasses.

SALAMPAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, to open wide the legs. P. 1. the legs. P. 3. what is in between them, like a large earthen jar, or a child, to give him a whipping. The variation is active. P. 1. the legs. *Mag*, *magsalampac*, with intent, like to copulate, or for great pleasure. *Pag*, P. 3. the object, and the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, be in that posture. *Macapagsalampac*, the ability to; *mipasalampac*, like *mipalucluc*. *Salasalampac*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SALAMPAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, become expanded, spread, not in equality, but like a fan when it is spread open. P. 1. what is being expanded or extended, like territory, or authority. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, its P. 3. of *Ca*, and *an*. P. 3. that which is occupied, seized, or taken. *Masalampatan*, one who occupies, seizes, or extends his power in this manner. *Maca*, become

expanded, extensive, said of one who is for everybody, like a charitable person, or light that illumines a wide area.

SALANG. (a.) Adjective, an external enemy, like the Moro, Negrito. *Mi*, with company, with its compounds, to fight, to combat. *Pisalanġan*, *Pi*, and *an*, the place of battle, the battlefield, the campaign. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manyalang*, future, *Salang*, to probe, to examine, like the tongue being pricked by a spine that is embedded in the mouth, and like a surgeon with a prober, groping for it. And boys when they swim in the deep, those who are not expert swimmers could not touch against the bottom of the deep water. P. 1. past, *selang*, that with which, like the hand, or the surgeon's prober. P. 3. past, *selangan*, that which is probed. Also, *Selanġan den laman danum*, they say of the hanged man after the mask had been removed, his tongue is found sticking out (*tripas afuera*).

SALANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalang*, to place a firearm on the rack. P. 1. that which; P. 3. past, *selanġan*, the place, the rack. *Maca*, be hanging, or, placed on the rack. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Salanġan*, the armoury.

SALANĠAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalanġat*, to hang, like clothes on branches before bathing in the river. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Selanġatan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, neutral, that which remains caught among the branches, and has not fallen on the ground, like a stick that was thrown at the tree, as in *misalalay*. *Maca*, be hanging.

SALANĠI. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to take the other road, like we usually say in giving directions: yonder you shall find two roads, you take the one on the right side, in passing two stalls make a turn, and enter the one to the left, because the one you are looking for lives/is staying there. Also, leaving the road, you enter one house to ask for water to drink, or to

borrow matches to light your cigar. P. 1. the motive, or that which is taken. P. 3. past, *Selangian*, the road taken, or the house entered into to ask for water to drink. *Mi*, neutral, to lose the way unwittingly, taking the wrong road, thus become lost. *Ca*, and *an*, *Casalangian*, *quesalangian*, P. 3. the place where this happens, *Mipasalanği*, inadvertently, like *miluchuc*, or *mipaluchuc*. *Macasalanği*, said of the road that has many turns, taking the one, or the other side, not the straight one ahead.

The place, *Pi*, and *an*, *Pisalangian*.

SALANGSALANG. (pp.) Noun, a bamboo split at one end, used to draw out earth from a deep hole, and later clamp cross braces on it to serve for hanging festival lights, also local chiefs use them for hanging black poplars (*negrillos*). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalangsalang*, to draw out soil with it, or place something on it. P. 1. that which is placed on it.

SALANGSANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangsang*, to contradict, to withstand, to oppose. (*Sagca* is to contradict in as much as letting nothing to pass through.) P. 1. the motive, and that which put on the contrary. P. 3. that which is resisted with the contrary, like deed or word. *Mi*, with company, two protagonists, opposing sides: *casangsang*, one of them, like cold opposed to heat; in controversies, or disputes, they are called *canğatba*, or *casumangid*.

SALANSAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalansan*, to press close, like clothes, letters; to stuff, or fill up, like a basket. P. 1. that which. See *Sinsin*.

SALANTA. Adjective, poor, beggar.

SALAP. (pp.) Noun, a net shaped like a pouch, used for fishing, like shrimps, bundalag. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalap*, to fish with it. P. 2. that which is caught. P. 1. through it, or by means of. *Ma*, neutral.

SALAP. (pp.) Presents. Adjective, extra, bonus, that which is given besides the usual pay,

or the payment agreed upon, like what is given as a present, or sign of goodwill. *Pa*, a give away. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. Variation: *mamasalap*, one who gives by way of *mamasalamat*, token of gratitude. *Mi*, and *an*, *misalapan*, one who receives a *salap*. *Micasalap*, like i. *Pamamasalap*, the act of giving *salap*. *Pangasalapan*, from *misalapan*, *Pangapasalapan*, from *pasalapan*.

SALAP. (pp.) Noun, front quarter, like that of a deer, cow, etc.

SALAPANG. (a.) Noun, harpoon, or javelin. Active verb and its infinitive, to prick, or nail up with it. P. 1. the harpoon, or by means of which. P. 2. *Selapangan*, past, the target. *Ma*, neutral, to become struck by it. *Mag*, to use it. P. 3, the stricken/pierced through by it.

SALAPI. (g.) Noun, silver money, which as a whole is one *toston*. *Manyalapi*, a *toston*, price per cavan. *Manyalapi la*, they are pieces of *toston*, not *reales*. *Manyalapi la*, to acquire *salapi*. *Panyalapian*, from whom. P. 3. from which. *Mipanyalapi la*, given a *toston* each. *Panyalapian mu la*, let each get a *toston*. *Misalapi*, *micasalapi*, *Mi*, to acquire *salapi*. And *mica salapi*, imminence of having a *salapi*, but *pasalapian*, to whom *salapi* is given,

SALAPI. (pp.) Adjective, a thing divided into two, like two fingers coming from one stub. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalapi*, to make it *salapi*, like when one river enters into another. P. 1. the one made to join another. P. 3. past, *selapian*, the recipient river. *Mi*, with company, when the roads or rivers merge into one, *Maca*, be joined. Idiomatically, become related to either by marriage, or by claiming to be a relative, or seeking to be one. P. 1. the one becoming related, P. 3. to whom. (*Also*, *Manyalagpi*, *Salagpi*, *sinalagpi*, *selagpian*.)

SALAPONG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that terminates into two, like the tongue of an iguana: Look for the distinction of this from the foregoing (*salapi*) and its

variations, except the moral sense. *Salapungān*, the place like *casalapungānan*; *Salupungān ca rila inyapin meririlaca*. You have a forked tongue, that is why you talk double / you engage in double talk.

SALAPSAP. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the prick, tine, thorn, or arrow that pierces superficially between the skin and the flesh, sidewise, obliquely, on the slant, in such a way it is still visible for it has not penetrated or pierced deeply. P. 1. what is inserted or introduced in this manner. P. 3, the spot where it went in or entered. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutrally, *casalpsapan*, *quesalapsapan*.

SALAT. (a.) Noun, asperity, roughness to the touch. Neutral verb, future, *Sàlat*, to feel rough to the touch. P. 3. past, *Selatan*, the rough thing as felt by the touch, like grains of sand, tiny stones, or rough wood. *Masalat*, adjective, rough, like the palm-mat. *Casalatan*, the roughness, where there is more roughness. Idiomatically with all its variations, except the verbal infinitive, it denotes scarcity, want, opposite of abundance. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, like to run short of, to have few, to have a shortage, of money, of fish/food, *masalat salapi*, *masalat asan*. *Ica* and *maca*. P. 3. v. g. *quesalatanan palay*, or, *quesalatan palay ing balena*, there was a shortage of *palay*, or, *palay* has become scarce in his house, like *calauian*. *Micasalat*, like *micasalut*, imminence of famine.

SALAT. (pp.) Adjective, a thing to which something, or another thing is intermixed, like a ganta of *lacatan* (glutinous rice) to one cavan of *carayom*, (ordinary rice), (never is it about liquids). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalat*, to intermix thus. P. 1. that which. P. 3.. past, *selatan*, the recipient. Also, to become intermingled, like cattle among horses, men among women, white among the black. P. 3. those with whom one is intermingled. *Misalat*, with company, with its compositions: *Mi*,

transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maqui*, to have intermingling. *Ma*, of abundance, like one black which has much of the others.

SALAUAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalauay*, to search by groping, like in the darkness, or under the water, or inside the mouth. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. that which. *Selauayan me iyang anac*, said when the child is born, to grope the finger inside its mouth to find out if there is clotted blood. See *Saláng*, active.

SALAUT. (pc.) Noun, grapnel, a long pole with hook(s) at the top. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalaut*, to get, or catch something with it, like a thief hooking clothes that are hung near, or placed on the window. P. 1. the grapnel. P. 2. past, *selaut*, that which is hooked with it. *Mag*, to use it. *Mipag*, the same. *Ing magdalan salaut*, said of Death, because it is depicted as carrying a big scythe.

SALAUULA. (pp.) or *Saula*. Adjective, a place where many come in and out, so that if something gets lost, it could not be known who has taken it. *Ma*, neutral, become a suspicious place, for nothing could be left safe there. (By anthonomy, it is said of a dishonest person, or a prostitute, female, or male.)

SALAUULI. (pp.) Neutral verb, to return to where one came out, only to proceed again (To return on the road, is *Mibalic*). P. 2. past, *Selaulian*, the thing for which one returns to a place, because it was inadvertently left behind, like a hat. *Salasalauli*, and *Mi*, frequentative, coming back and forth many times / repeatedly, once is not enough.

SALBABALA. (pc.) Adjective, tools, materials, instruments, preparations necessary for anything, or trade.

SALBAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalbag*, to scatter, like in sowing grains, or flinging dust, or a certain fishing net that is spread by casting/flinging it. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, with

an, and without *an*. *Màsalbágan*, said of scattered peoples, like Spaniards, scattered in various Kingdoms. *Casalbagan ya*, abstract. *Ica*, of individuating. Also, a noun, undergarments, because they are off with a spreading finish. See *Sabuag*.

SALBAT. (pp.) Noun, anguish, grief, affliction, borne of love. *Magsalbat*, *migsalbat*, to be afflicted thus P. 1. past, *Pigsalbat*, the motive, the absence of a loved one. P. 3. the object of anguish. *Mipagsalbat*, with company.

SALDAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaldac*, to drop something forcibly on the floor, like a burden which is too heavy. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *sildacanan*, *sildacan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, (passive) *Pi*, and *an*, or, *anan*. Idiomatically, to unleash one's anger on another. P. 1. the anger. P. 3. past, *sildacanan*, on whom: like us on whom the devil unleashes all his anger, because he could not do it on God. Neutral verb, and *Mag*, with intent, to cast oneself down on the floor, out of desperation. P. 1. oneself, v. g. *Isaldac mo*, like *ylacadmo*. *Pagsaldacan*, P. 3. the place. *Misaldac*, like a dismayed or dejected person, a person fainting, as in *miragsa*. *Saldacsaldac*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Saldacsaldac á inaua*, one who sighs repeatedly, heavily, due to sadness, or tiredness, fatigue.

SALDANG. (pp.) Noun, mucus. *Saldangán*, and *Mi*, with *an*, mucky. *Masaldang*, in abundance (dripping).

SALESAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalesay*, to untangle, unravel, like hair, or threads. Idiomatically, to explain, to elucidate. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, *Mi*, with company, like those who have mistakes, or errors in accounting, with its P. 2. *Masalesay*, clearly disentangled; is also said of the cleft in a pole, that it becomes straightened. *Maca*, potential; its passive, *Asalesay*. *Casalesayan*, abstract. *Epasalesay*:

potential, could not be explained, inexplicable.

SALYA. (g.) See *Sanla*, its synonym. Also, neutral verb of *Ma*, to leave a thing unaccomplished. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

SALI. (g.) Noun, sap, juice of lemon, herb, or fresh bark, which they extract by pounding.

SALI. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *Sali*, *Manyali*, to buy, to trade in general. P. 1. that with which, past, *Seli*. P. 2. past, *seli*, that which. P. 3. to whom. *Misali*, to sell: variation: *mamisali*. P. 1. *Pisali*, that which. P. 3. *Pisaliuan*, or, *pisaliuanan*, from whom, and also, one or the other, the price, or the money derived from it, like *Peminauran*, *pigcalacalan*, *pigbanyagan*, they are the buyers, the ones who bought, because it is the P. 3. from whom it was bought, like the place where. *Mi*, with company. *Misali*, the seller and the buyer. *Casali*, the one. But *maquisali*, in as much as it is selling, it is that which is sold on the streets, or with another, v. g. *Misalin ing guinuco*, I was sold by my master, if I am his slave. *Mequisalico*, *paquisali*, on behalf of whom who buys, or the thing bought in the street. *Masali*, brisk sales, thing that is sold in abundance. *Melasali*, the one from whom everybody buys. *Masali cang bina*, everybody calls for you, like a mediator, or healer, or a physician.

SALIBAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Sabilay*.

SALIBABI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, make one infuriated against many, opposite of *lomlom*. P. 2. past, *Selibabi*, or, *selibabian*, the many against whom one gets infuriated. *Magsalibabi*, when there is already a rumble, in a rough battle of a few against others. i, or, *mipagsalibabi*, with company, of such, like Moros and Christians involved in a rumble.

SALIBOSAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive *manyalibosao*, to work with confusion, like one who ventures upon everything and entangles everything, and finishes nothing. P. 2. past, *Selibosao*, or,

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selibosuan, what is worked on in this manner. *Maqui*, like, *maquiapus*, to come in, or join among those who are rioting, without him knowing what they are doing, or why they are rioting. *Paquisalibosuan*, with whom.==*Saligosao*, a syncopate, contrary to *Talusay*.

SALIBUAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalibuag*, to beat with the hands, like a rug, to shake off the dust. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, with *an*, and the *Mi*, with *an*, the object that is beaten, or from which dust is shaken off. Also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its frequentatives, keep shaking off, or jerking, like clothes, flag, or paper, or dust, with the wind.

SALIBUSUB. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salibusub*, to emit, or exhude. See *Salimutmut*. Not like flowers.

SALICADCAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salicadcad*, to lean the body backwards, like one leaning back at full length. P. 1. the motive. *Maca*, being stretched back at full length. *Salasalicadcad*, and that of *Mi*, frequentative, like one who was whipped and turns his back very cautiously defending his person. *Mag*, with intent. *Ma*, exceedingly.

SALICANGCANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to become expanded, like a wide banca. *Maca*, become widened /expanded, opposite of *salicungcung*.

SALICAP. (pp.) Noun, a wicker basket. Active verb, to measure rice with it. P. 2. past, *selicapan*, that which is measured by the *salicap*. *Mag*, to carry it, like one who goes along selling *puto*.

SALICASUC. (pp.) Adjective, thick smoke. Neutral verb, to emit heavy thick smoke. *Salicasuc a lub*, to become very much irritated / annoyed, (like one inhaling mustard powder). See *Calicasuc*.

SALICBUBU. (pp.) Neutral verb, to become spread, like smoke, flames, dust, fragrance, or odor: go through P. 3. the

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place (*selicbubuan*). *Salasalicbubu*, frequentative.

SALICSA. (g.) Rarely used. See *Tulicsa*.

SALICSIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalicsic*, to put in through all chinks, crevices, like caulking, or closing all apertures/openings, or cramming in / stuffing in a basket. P. 1. the ingredient. P. 3. the place. Idiomatically, to whisper a secret to someone, like putting it in his head, keeping it to himself what was whispered. P. 1 that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. See *Salacsac*.

SALICUNCUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to shrink, contract, shorten, to become shrunken, contracted, shortened, like a banca, wood, board, leather, opposite of *Salicangcang*. See *Cungcung*.

SALICUT. (pp.) See *Salucut*.

SALIGOGAO. (dipht.) See *Salibosao*.

SALIGSIG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, and its frequentatives, the flowing of water from the streams with that ripple, including those rivulets that flow down from the mountains with the inundations.

SALIGUTGUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvaligutgut*, to tangle, to confuse, opposite of *Salesay*. P. 2. that which. See *Gutgut*.

SALILICAN. (pp.) Noun, the same game that is played in Spain, in which boys make pretense with one another, the first one is called the mother, who may protect them. *Magsalilican*, to play this game. *Mipagsalilican*, those who play the game; and from this, idiomatically one says, *Anti cun macapagsalilican*. Says one who is looking for somebody, I call here, he answers over there, I call over there, he answers yonder. And if speaking about war, it is to defend themselves, and do battle, like what the boys do in such a game.

SALILUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salilung*, *magsalilung*, to place oneself under a shed, or grove, that is,

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where he could not get wet, because there is a thick growth above, or because there is nowhere the rays of the sun, or the rain to get through. P. 1. the motive, or that which gives shade or shelter. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *mangā*, those protected by the shed, till the sun declines. See *Lilong*.

SALIMBAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb to walk hurriedly, or come hurriedly, as for an errand. P. 3. the place where, *selimbayan*, like the house, and also to whom he hastens in person.

SALIMBAL. (pp.) See *Salibad*, (*Sabilay*).

SALIMBAD. (pp.) Related to *Salibad*.

SALIMPAPAO. (dipht.) Adverb, superficially, on the surface. Materially and morally. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalimpapao*, to work, or act superficially, it is not thorough, it does not go deeply. P. 3. that which, *selimpapaoan*. *Maca*, be superficial, does not reach deeply. Also, neutral verb, to remain on the surface, to affect the surface only, like an arrow only grazing the skin.

SALIMPAT. (pp.) Noun, the extremity of a *tapis*, which is its edge, that falls up to the buttocks, opposite of *Salucsucan*.

SALIMUCO. Or, *Salimbuco*. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalimuco*, to cut off the nodes of the bamboo, that it may be smooth. P. 1. that with which. P. 2, past, *Silimucuan*, the nodes, or the bamboo that is smoothened.

SALIMOOT. (pp.) Adjective, said of a tawny timber, whose grains, or veins are not straight, but *misalisi*, opposite each other, and such timbers are to be avoided when making a banca.

SALIMOSOM. (pp.) Neutral verb, to exhude a stench, or odor.

SALIMOTMOT. (pp.) The same, but not said of flowers.

SALIN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalin*, to transplant the *sinabud*. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, from this follows/derives, *Tanam*.

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SALINDO. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salindo*, to turn to an alley along the road, choosing to pass through such side streets, leaving the mainroad. P. 1. from whom a person escapes by taking such an alley, like from a constable who is looking for or pursuing him. P. 3. *Selinduan*, the alley, or side street, or the point for turning this way. *Mag*, with intent, to flee / to escape. *Maca*, to be in such an alley. *Ma*, in abundance, the road that has many turns or alleys. *Salasalindo*, and *Mi*, frequentative, turning to many side streets, or alleys. See *Salangi*.

SALING. (pp.) Adjective, one who sleeps on the same bed with another. Either, as we use ours, when the weather is cold, putting two, or three boys in the same bed, or like the natives who call as the same bed, the palm-mat they spread for everybody, even though each one has a separate blanket. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumaling*, to be together on the same mat, even if they are eight, or ten; in one or another manner. *Mi*, with company, *Misaling*, if not more than two; *misalingsaling*, if many. *Maquisaling que pu*, thus say those who are assisting a sick person, in order to lie down /sleep on the same mat, and from this, with no malice at all, the *Mi*, with company, is said of married couples who sleep together. *Sasaling*, *sinaling*, *sumaling*, the husband; *salingan*, *selingan*, the wife. *Maquisaling*, *paquisalingan*. Without further explanation, it does not say more than sleeping on another's bed. Also, to permit / allow, like to one's consort. P. 3. the thing allowed, or the debt as requested, or asked for.

SALINGALNĠAL (pp.) Neutral verb, to emit, to exhude fragrance, like a flower. *Casalingalnġalan*, like *casampatan*. *Ma*, with abundance.

SALINGASANG. (pp.) Active verb, the rising of the sun when it becomes hotter, like from eight o'clock in the morning. *Ca*, and *an*,

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Casalingasanġan. Abstract, like Capalian.

SALINGCO. (pp.) Neutral verb, to turn at an alley, or side street. See *Salindo*.

SALING-GA. (pp.) See *Salimoot*, grains / veins of wood.

SALINĠIT. (pp.) Inside corner, nook, lurking place, any corner in which something could be hidden. Neutral verb and its infinitive, salinġit, to lurk, like cockroaches, or centipedes, or one who plays hide and seek (*á venite?*). P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Maca*, be lurking. *Mag*, with intent. P. 3. the place. *Mipa*, and *micapa*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, *Mi*, and *an*, and its *manga*. *Macasalinġit ya*, said of a house which is in a far corner, and of what is confined in a corner. Morally.

SALINGSING. (pp.) Adjective, voice of a soprano. *Ma*, neutral, the voice reaching a high pitch. *Pasalingsing*, what is brought out to the sun to dry, like rice for hulling or pounding, or any thing upon which moisture has set in. Also, active verb and its infinitive, manvalingsing, like *Salicsic*.

SALIPADPAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, is said of an arrow which misses its target perhaps due to its lightness (shortness of weight), or it was swayed by the wind. P. 3. the place to which it diverted, selipadparan. P. 3 of *Ca*, neutrally, Casalipadparan, quesalipadparan, the place where it landed, or struck. *Salasalipadpad*, and *Mi*, frequentative, said of women who keep changing their itinerary, either out of shame, or out of habit; of men, it is usually said if they are tipsy, or tottering due to drunkenness. It is also said of hanging objects that sway, or swing in the air.

SALIPIT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to set up a trap for birds. P. 2. past, *Pinyalipit*, or, *pinyalipitan*, the birds. *Ma*, neutral, birds become entrapped, or killed by the trap.

SALIRANGDANG. (pp.) Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, to wrinkle the nose due to nausea, or loathsomeness. *Maca*, be with

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a wrinkled nose; its frequentative, *salasalirangdang*, and *Mi*, frequentative, P. 1.

SALISADSAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, to recline, with the legs stretched lengthwise. P.1. *Isalisadsad mo*, like *ilacadmo*. *Maca*, be in such position. *Mag*, with intent. *Mi*, neutral, and *mipa*, and *micapa*.

SALISI. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, salisi, to act contrary to the action of another, v. g. You are coming, I am leaving/going. Passive, v. g. *Selisian da ca*, I came after you left. *Mi*, with company, said of things that are encountered thus, like cracks, chinks in brown timber; those in white timber are not contrary to each other, but are *masalesay*. *Maca*, become contrary or opposite in action, you give me the goods, then I give you the price, this is *macasalisi*. *Pisalisian*, the place of this contrary, or consecutive actions. Idiomatically, it is said, button on the jacket, (shut up), cut the double talk, or the pretext. (Ilaco ing pisalisian.)

SALISUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manvalisul, to tack, to baste, to string together, like the sail of ship. P. 1. the thread, or needleful of thread. P. 2. past, *Selisulan*, that which is basted/tacked, like the *tapis*.

SALITA. (pp.) Noun, a story, fable, a case. *Mag*, to tell the story, to state the case. P. 1. that which, and behalf of whom: it has no P. 3. *Mipagsalita*, in company, telling stories to one another. It has no passive, ff.

SALITSIT. (pp.) Noun, the sizzle, like that of a thing that is being fried, or the sound of the water at the prow, or moistened gunpowder, wick of an oil lamp, or taper/candle. Neutral verb, *salitsit*, to sizzle; salasalitsit, pisalitsalitan (?), frequentative, pasalitsitan, that which was made to sizzle.

SALIUA. (pp.) Opposite of *Nayun*.

SALO. (pp.) Salu, Noun, chest, in birds it is called *pechuga*, breast.

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SALPAC. (pp.) Noun, tartness in taste, like the seedy banana, or the unripe banana. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become thus. *Masalpac*, adjective. *Casalpacan*, *quesalpacan*, affected by this taste, like one chewing *buyo*. Also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the spikes of *palay* coming out totally.

SALPANTAYA. (pp.) Noun, and its verbal infinitive, *salpantyaya*, to believe in, to trust. P. 3. past, *Silpantayan*, that which, or in whom. (Note the *n*). P. 1. the reason, or motive. *Casalpantayan*, faith, belief in revealed religion, the trust in God.

SALPITIC. (a.) Noun, celerity, nimbleness, liveliness. *Ma*, neutral. *Mangasalpitic*, plural, *Micasalpitic*, and also, *masalpitic*, adjective, said of young maidens.

SALQUIC. (pp.) Synonym of *Salat*, intermingled, intermixed.

SALSAL. (pp.) Adjective, blunt, obtused object, like a nail that has no sharp point, or like a paint brush that is not pointed. Active verb, to flatten, *manyalsal*, to rivet, enlarging the top point, so it won't budge out of its place. P. 1. with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, and this is said of one who is tossed, jerked by the trotting of the horse whose gait is *pasalsal*, because it causes the rider to be raised a quarter, thus flattening his piles.

SALU. (a.) Noun, props, the meddle post, which supports the floor of the house. Active verb, future, *Salu* and its infinitive, *manyalu*, to place these props. Idiomatically, to catch, or get hold of a heavy object coming from high/above. P. 1. the prop, or the hand, past, *Selu*. P. 2. past, the same, that which. Also, *Pasalo*, to throw it high, and catch it in return, or receive it back without letting it fall to the ground, like a ball. *Maca*, be caught well, like what is caught back in this manner, like the ball.

SALUAL. (pp.) Noun, drawers, short underwear. *Mag*, *magsalual*, to use them. P. 3. the shorts worn. P. 2. *Selualan*, the clothing made into drawers. *Macasalual*

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ya, he is wearing knickers, breeches. *Casalualan*, the clothing material enough to make a pair of shorts, or more. *Pasalual*, to provide with shorts, *Pa*, to give, to provide. P. 1. the kind, or the material, v. g. fit for making shorts. P. 3. that which, or the shorts, and by whom they are put on, like on a boy, or on a girl, and thus use them.

SALUBASIB. (pp.) Noun, a funnel, or a small tube/pipe. *Mag*, to use it, also to sip through a small tube. P. 2. past, *Selubasiban*, the liquid sipped through it.

SALUBSUB. Noun, tine, or thorn, spine (not of fish). *Ma*, neutral, to be injured by it. P. 3. of *Ca*, *quesalubsub*, like *quetaquiran*. *Manga*, many, or one by many spines / or in many parts.

SALUBUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to go out to meet, to greet on the road. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. whom. *Mica*, many meeting by chance. *Mi*, with company. *Picasalubung*, the one encountered many times. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, or those prodded by another to meet.

SALUC. (pp.) Noun, shovel, or scoop, or throwel, used to gather or collect garbage. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaluc*, to collect, or gather with it. P. 1. the shovel. P. 2. that which. P. 3. the remainders, or the place. *Ma*, Neutral; *Mag*, to use it. P. 3. the shovel.

SALUCAB. (pp.) Noun, covering, like the upper lid of a box of powder/snuff, the stopper of a bottle, the top shell of an oyster, including all that is placed as covering for the contents of a vessel, like an empty vat turned upside down used as a covering. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalucab*, to cover thus. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which, past, *selucban*. P. 3. the place, past, the same. *Maca*, be with a cover. *Mi*, with company, like the shells of clams/oysters, or a closed box, or a plate covered by another plate.

SALUCBIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalucbit*, to lift the petticoat or skirt and tuck it on the belt, or waist,

like in mounting a horse, or fording the river. P. 1. the skirt, or the dress placed thus on the girt/belt/girdle, or tucked up and the same by P. 2. *Maca*, the dress tucked up thus. *Mag*, with intent. To place the skirt on the belt, morally is *Manlislis-lisli*.

SALUCSUC. (pp.) The efficacy of those who seek an object even if it is under the earth, by going down to the bottom of a hole, *Masalucsuc lang manintun*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalucsuc*, to insert, like inserting new thatches of nipa among the old ones to eliminate the leaks, either by interweaving the new nipa, or mending the old ones, and from this to become encased. P. 1. in the material, the ingredient matter; in the formal, the motive. P. 3. the place, or similar place. *Magca*, like *magcapit*, in the formal. *Masalucsuc á isip*, a deep thinker, or profound ingenuity.

SALUCUT. or, *Salicut*. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to hide oneself, to become hidden. Active verb, *manvalucut*, to hide something. P. 1. that which, and the motive of hiding one's self. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Mi*, one with another, *Misalicutan*, like those playing hide and seek. *Mag*, with intent. Also, *Salucut*, a certain bird, that always moves under cover, or hiding itself.

SALUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalud*, to receive in the hand, alms, or wages. P. 1. that with which, like the hand, hat, or plate. P. 2. that which is received. P. 3. from whom. Also, *saluran canal*, ditch that receives the water. Active verb and its infinitive, either to place this canal to receive, or to collect the water that falls into it, with the same passives. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, including rice in a mat-bag, or sand. See *Salalay*.

SALUMBABA. (g.) *Mag*, to place the chin over the arm, or supported by the hands, like a musing, or pensive, person. *Maca*, be in this posture. *Mipagsalumbaba*, like intently thinking.

SALUN. (ag.) Noun, Illness. *Salunan*, adjective, and *Mi*, with *an*, the sick, and the ailing person. Neutral verb, future, *Salun*, to fall ill. *Mica*, about to become sick, imminence of getting ill. *Talacasalun*, sickly, unhealthy. *Mangsalun*, *mangasalunan*, *menga-salunan*, to be sick many times, or many getting sick.

SALONAY. (dipht.). A known herb.

SALONDAY. (dipht.). See *Salureray*, Synonym.

SALUNSUN. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to go in pursuit, to fetch and look for, like that he may come directly, or him something. P. 1. that with which, like an umbrella, or a hat. P. 2. past, *Selunsunan*, one who is thus fetched to come. P. 3. past, *Selunsunan*, such a person as the end towards which, or to whom something is carried, or brought to, v. g. *Salunsunan men payong*, go and fetch him with an umbrella; in fetching him, bring an umbrella along. Also, active verb and its infinitive, to join him at his side, or accompany him, like *sagunsun*. See *Sagunsun*.

SALUNGQUIT. (pp.) Adjective, a thing whose one end is inserted something in order to raise it up, like a crow-bar, lever. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalungquit*, to work with it by propping up, or lifting up slightly. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. what is levered, or raised slightly. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, Neutral.

SALUNGSUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *salungsung*, to go amidst the inclement weather, under the heat of the sun, amidst a tempest, amidst strong winds, flood, and rain. P. 1. the motive. P. 3 the inclemency of the weather. *Casalungsungan*, abstract, like *capalian*.

SALUNGA. (pp.) Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *salunga*, to move, labor, work contrarywise, like going uphill, a barber shaving close to the scalp, the carpenter when he is planing against the grain of the wood, or one navigating against the

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current, or against the wind, opposite of this is *Usig*. P. 1. what is undertaken, that with which, like a razor, or the motive. P. 3. the objective, be it so far. *Maca*, to the contrary.

SALONĠAT. (pp.) With the same variations, to cut against the grain, to swim against the current.

SALUPIL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is placed so that what is inside may not come out, like nipa on a banca, a rag on top of a hole. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalupil*, to place the *salupil*. P. 1 what is used as a *salupil*. P. 3. to that which is stopped by a *salupil*, *selupilan*, like the hole. *Maca*, placed as a *salupil*.

SALUPSUP. (pp.) Noun, suspicion, mistrust. *Salupsupan*, one who has a suspicion. *Magsalupsupan*, to mistrust. *Pagsalupsupan*, the motive. *Misalupsupan*, with intent. *Pisalupsupanan*, like *pitacutan*; *Salasalupsupan*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to keep on having such a mistrust, or remorse, uneasiness.

SALURERAY. (dipht.). Neutral verb, to recline like a woman in labor. P. 1. one who. P. 3. the place. *Maca*, be reclining, leaning back, or against. *Salsalureray*, and *Mi*, frequentative, like a drunken man *Mag*, with intent. See *Salunday*.

SALUSAD. (pp.) Noun, red ants, biters. *Ma*, in abundance.

SALUSU. (pp.) noun, speed, velocity. *Masalusu*, adjective, swift, rapid, speedy. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to speed, to go swiftly, like a swift banca. *Ica* and *Maca*, the cause. *Mi*, or *Mica*, of competence. *Casalusuan*, abstract, like *capalian*. Frequentative, *casalasalusuan*, swiftest. *Pasalusuan*, cause to speed, like a banca, casued to move swiftly by the oarsmen.

SALOT. (a.) Adjective, contrary to *Malabong*, said of plants and living things that are blighted, without sap, juice, half-dry, or almost dry. *Ma*, neutral, and *mangā*, many. *Masalut*, *mangasalut*. *Ica* and

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Maca. *Casalutan*, abstract, blight/affliction. *Casalutan*, *quesalutan*, P. 3. like *Catuan*, *quetuan*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyalut*, to wither, to dry, like by handling, to deteriorate, like by beating, whipping, maltreating. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the maltreated.

SALUT. (pp.) Noun, plague, pestilence, pest, scourge. *Micasalut*, to have the plague, to have pestilence.

SAMA. (a. and g.) Noun, hatred, abhorrence. *Masamā*, one who abhors, like enemies. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to abhor. *Casaman*, *quesaman*, the object of hatred. P. 1. past *sema*, or *Ica*, the motive. *Misasama*, of intent. P. 3. *Pisasaman*, it has no other tenses, nor frequentative, the one abhorred thus. *Micasama*. *Mica*, verbal. *Pacasaman*, or, *picacasaman*, *maquicasama*, the one, or, *cacasama*, *quecasama*.

SAMAC. (a.) Adjective, companion, like a partner in a contract, or tenancy, or in Baptism, the *compadre*, co-godfather: *samacan*. P. 2. one taken as godfather in Baptism, Confirmation, or wedding. *Mi*, with company, the father and the godfather. *Maquisamac*, one, *Pisasamacan*, the godchild. There is no *paquisamacan*. Also, *Mi*, with company, in contracts, with all its compositions and the frequentatives, *Mamaqui*, *maquiqui*, of one who seeks a contract, now to this, then to that. From this it is said and well: the Communion of Saints, *Pamisamac ding Santos*. *Pisasamacandang dapat dang mayap*.

SAMAC. (a.) Noun, filthiness, obscenity. *Masamác*, obscene, filthy. *Ma*, neutral. *Casamacán*, abstract, such an obscenity. *Pangā*, the emotion, or manner.

SAMAYA. (a.) Concealment in general, this may be proper, or improper, v. g. you stand as look out, while I steal, when accosted don't say you saw me in the act of stealing, or say, or swear that I was not in the house. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamaya*, to make cover-up/alibi to another person. P. 3. *semayan*, to whom. *Mi*, with

company, with all its compositions. Also, *Pasamaya*, *pepasamaya*, one who tries to give alibi, that is, consenting to a concealment/cover-up.

SAMAL. (pp.) Adjective, is said of one who works/acts with earnestness, determination and efficiency. Active verb, future, *samal*, and its infinitive, *manyamal*: to work in this manner. P. 1. past, *Semal*, the affection with which a charitable person, or a son cleans a nauseous patient, or his father, or the motive of his efficiency. P. 3. past, *Semalan*, the thing done with affection and efficiency. *Ma*, neutral, become done in this manner. *Mi*, with company, is said of those who act with great earnestness, affection and efficiency, like mortal enemies, with its compositions: of one who loves most tenderly, it is said, *samal ya lub*, like St. Peter when he said, *Etsi oportuerit me mori tecum non te negabo*, Even if I have to die with you, I shall not disown you. See *Lamas*, *Idildil*, its opposite.

SAMANTA. (pp.) Adverb, while there is opportunity. *Samantang panaun, dapat tan dapat a mayap*. While we have the time, we should do acts of kindness/good deeds. *Samantang macatipon la*, while they are gathered together. It means it is opportune for this, or for that. From this comes the neutral verb, *Sasamantala*, *sinamantala*, *samantala*. And *Maquisamanatala*, taking advantage of the occasion/opportunity. P. 1. past, *Semantala*, *ipequisamantala*, that with which. P. 3. past, *semantalan*, *ipequisamantalan*, the time, or opportunity taken advantage of to do good, or evil.

SAMAT. (a) Noun, betel leaf. Active verb, future, *samat*, and its infinitive, to arrange the leaves, making *tangcas*, and also to stitch them, like fresh nipa. P. 1. past, *semat*, that with which, like rattan to the nipa. P. 3. past, *sematan*, the leaf, or one stitch. *Mag-samat*, to engage in selling *samat*.

SAMBA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamba*, to place the hands folded palm to palm below the chest while bowing in reverence, and from this, to adore. P. 1. the motive, (as in coming to ask for: *pacalolo*.) or the hands. P. 3. the object. *Maca*, in adoration. *Pi*, and *an*, the place of adoration, the church: *Pacasamba*, and *Mi*, *Paca*, many adoring in this manner.

SAMBALI. (pp.) Adjective, a Zambal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyambali*, to behead, (like the Zambals do). P. 2. at whom. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Magsambali*, like *magcapangpangan*. *Pagsambalian*, to speak Zambal with them.

SAMBITAN. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyambitan*, to lament, to mourn the dead, recounting his valour, bravery, his prowess in battle (not to say insignificant actions). P. 1. what is mentioned/lamented. P. 3. by whom.

SAMBITIN. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyambitin*, and *Mag*, to hang on/ to, like a bat. P. 3. the place, *simbitinan*. *Maca*, be hanging to/on. *Pasambitin*, to hang on, like the shoulders, as a child does. P. 3. *Pepasambitinan*, that on whom.

SAMBITLA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyambitla*, to make mention, in remembrance. P. 1. that about which and the P. 2. the same person, who carries a conversation, of the memories, or things remembered. *Ma*, neutral; *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ica*, the cause. *Manğa*, the things remembered or mentioned, called to memory. See *Saglauay*.

SAMBULAIT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyambulait*, to hold the leg. To do a leg hold in wrestling. P. 1. the leg. P. 2. on whom. *Mi*, at one another.

SAMBULAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyambulat*, to scatter, like seeds, grains, to spread out, like the fullness of a cape, or skirt, which was folded, letting it to fall. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the grains sown, where they scattered, or where they fell in scattering them

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around. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become spread, or become opened, like a flower. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, the rubbish, or the papers that got scattered. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga*, the places. *Sambasambulat*, and *Mi*, frequentative, neutral and transitive, *misasambulat*.

SAMBONG. (pp.) Noun, a kind of grass, whose blades we call, *sage*,

SAMBUT. (pp.) Adjective, the gains from a game, or wager, or bet. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyambut*, to win, or to gain, thus. P. 2. that which, and from whom. *Ma*, neutral, to become gains for one, but loss for the money, or the bettor. *Manga*, the losses, or the losers. *Mi*, *misambut*, *misambutan*, at one another. *Mesambut*, the loser, the money or bet that is lost; *sinambut*, the winner.

SAMIL. (pp.) Noun, thatched nipa-covered shed, like *carang*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamil*, to weave or interweave nipa for such purpose. P. 2. that which, and the material from which.

SAMIO. (pp.) Noun, smell, fragrance, as of flowers. *Masamyó*, abundance of what we call transcending fragrance.

SAMO. (pp.) Neutral verb, to follow, to become drawn to, or to join, or be identified with a contrary opinion, like one following the Jesuit school of thought, turns to and adopts the Thomistic camp, or like in elections, leave one's party to join the opposing party, or one who of late has joined this party, or another, like the Angels who followed Lucifer. *Mi*, with company, those who belong already to one party and those joining them. *Pisamoan*, *pisamo*, to make into one group, or opinion, those which used to be contrary to each other. From this, it can be said, to chant from the same palinode, recantation.

SAMPAGA. (pp.) Noun, flower, in general; verb: *manyampaga*, to bear flowers, or the flowering of plants. P. 1. *Panyampaga*, the months, or season of flowers, like April, or May, (midspring). *Ing bulan á Mayo*

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iyán panyampaga ding tanaman, the month of May is the blooming time of the plants. *Mica*, of contracting affinity between parents and godparents. *Maqui*, with *Ca*, or without it, *maquicasampaga*, or, *maquisampaga*, those entering into such affinity. *Casampagan*, one single flower, or, one of those who are in such affinity.

SAMPALOC. (pp.) Noun, Tamarind, the tree, flowers, and leaves. *Dutung a sampaloc*, *sampagang sampaloc*, *bulung sampaloc*.

SAMPAT. (pp.) Noun, beauty in general. *Casampatan*, the beauty of a thing at its peak, the greater perfection. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to attain, to become beautiful, to come to the possession of beauty. *Masampat*. P. 2. Deed, object that is made beautiful. *Ica*, and *Maca*, *Micasampatan*, of competence. *Picasampatan*, P. 3. *Manǵasampat*, and *micasampat*, plurals. *Magca*, with intent, or intensity. *Mipacasampat*, reciprocal.

SAMPAYOT. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, *Sampasampayot*, and *Mi*, frequentative, and its infinitive, *manyampayot*, to become drawn to a place, or to tarry in a place along the way, v. g., one going on an errand goes out of his way, stopping at a house here, or at a house there, like what maidservants do, and because of this her mistress gets angry at her for tarrying, or taking so long, and she rebukes/scolds her: *Nucata sinampayot?* or, *sampasampayot?* or, *minyampayot?* Or like one for making *panyarian*, either playing along the way stops at this or at that place. P. 1. that which, v. g. who takes one way rather than another, in performing a *panyarian*, of passing through a muddy place, and therefore gets dirtied. P. 3. the place where he tarries thus, or to whom he splashes mud as he passes by, or the mud with which he dirties himself where he tarries. If you have dirtied the chapel with the mud on your feet, you will be asked/or they will ask of you: *Nucata mecasampayot*; if the mud is much, *minyampayot*, (not

sinampayot); or *Numota simpayutan*, or, *pinyampayutan iyang dinat*? *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga*. Idiomatically, with the same variations, to blame, or implicate another for one's sins, like when a guilty person, in confessing, implicates another in the crime, such is *Manyampayot*. P. 1. and also, *Ipaqui*, with the offender, And *maqui*, Neutral and *Mi*, passive, if he alone said that he was found at the scene, therefore he is P. 3. *misampayutan*, one such accused, and nothing more.

SAMPELUT. (pp.) A hodge-podge of flour (rice or wheat) and coconut milk (with other ingredients). Verb: *manyampelut*, to prepare it, to concoct it. *Panyampelut*, on behalf of whom.

SAMPIAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manvampiad*, to touch, or graze lightly in passing, like a traveler, or a ship/boat brushing against another, or a boat brushing against the shore/bank, like one coming near to get some fire, v. g. gets burned accidentally. *Acon mecasampiad queca*, *asampiaran da ca*. I was the one who brushed against you, I brushed against you by accident, & P. 1. that with which, the motive, and on behalf of whom, v. g. in beaching a banca. P. 3. the place and its *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga*, and *Mi*, with one another. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*.

SAMPID. (pp.) Synonym of *Sampiad*.

SAMPIGAD. (pp.) Synonym of *Sampiad* and *Sampid*.

SAMPILUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvampilung*, to fasten the hands behind, as though he were a crab. P. 1. and P. 2. who is fastened thus. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*.

SAMPULUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvampulun*. Synonym of *Pulun*.

SAMSAM. (pp.) Noun, plunder, spoliation, robbery. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamsam*, to plunder, to rob with violence. P. 2. that which. P. 3. from whom,

on whom. *Ma*, neutral, the thing stolen in this manner. *Mi*, from one another. *Maca*, of perfection. *Samsam*, adjective, spoils as in war.

SAMUYAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamuyac* or *maniamuac*, to handle the food that is being eaten, that in handling it, it is caused to spill, or be lost, or be spoiled. P. 2. past, *Semuyacan*, that which. See *Camauo*.

SAMUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamul*, to eat by taking the food by fistfuls, like rice. P. 1. past, *simul*, that which is taken or brought to the mouth like isubu. And this, in past tense, is also a noun, *Maragul ya simul*, if one takes a big fistful. P. 2. past, *Sinamul*, or, *semulan*, the fistful of food. *Casamulan*, one fistful. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and *manga*, these two just mentioned are said of a house that has used much timber, as though it swallowed them. *Misamul*, or, *mengasamula ngan*, *guisanongan ning balay*.

SAMULA. (g.) An ancient artifact, that was used by people in ancient times, like certain finishes, or styles of plates. *Ibat quing samula*, From ancient times until now, nothing like this had been seen. *Ibat quing samulang mulamulâ ning pamiasaua*, *eanti queta*. *Ab initio autem non fuit sic*. From the very beginning it was not so...

SAMUT. (pp.) Noun and adjective, mixture, and mixed. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyamut*, to mix, or mingle. P. 1. that which, like ingredients. P. 3. past, *Semutan*, or, *semutanan*, the recipient. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, with *an*, and without *an*. *Mi*, of two simple parts, Spanish blood and Negro blood. *Maca*, become mingled, like water and wine. *Ma*, in abundance.

SANA. (pp.) Particle. See the Guidelines, *Arte de la lengua Pampanga*, by Bergaño.

SANAC. (a.) Active verb, future, *Sanac*, and its infinitive, *manyanac*, to despoil another of what he possesses, without any authority, except his own. P. 1. that which

was despoiled thus, past, *Senacan. Ma*, neutral, the thing taken away with such violence, and *manga*, the poor from whom it was seized in a biased manner, like in *samsam. Masanacsanac ya queya ing dayat a daraptana*, He has been despoiled of the land he was tilling / it was no small matter for him that the field he was tilling was seized from him.

SANAY. (dipht.). Adjective, a thing already exercised and established, like the hand of a clerk, or the pace of a horse that does not back up. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyaneay*, to get used to, in exercising, pursuing and persevering, like in writing, walking. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is exercised. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica* and *Maca*.

SANAP. (pp.) Neutral verb, to spread thin, like an inundation. P. 3. *Sanapan, senapan*, the place. *Misanapan, Mi*, with *an*; *sanapsanap*, and *Mi*, frequentative, its passive, *sanapsanapan*, and *Misanapsanapan*, because they all speak of diminution in the *Albog*, the decrease is hardly seen.

SANDAL. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sandal*, to lean against the back of a chair, or the side of a wall, or against a tree. P. 1. what is leaning against, either the person himself, or a cane, or a shotgun. P. 3, the place. *Mag*, with intent. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga. Mi*, with *an*, and its *manğa. Mi*, neutral, and *Mipa: Pi*, and *an, pisandalan*, the place. Idiomatically, to lean on, or seek the protection of somebody, as though he were a shady tree, with all its variations.

SANDALI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyandali*, to impute, to put a blame, to attribute, to throw the blame on another, to exculpate oneself. P. 1. that which. P. 3. on whom. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga. Maca*, become imputed, or attributed to. *Mi*, at one another, *misandalianan, mipanyandali*.

SANDANA. (g.) Adjective, a fragrant stick/wood.

SANDATA. (pp.) Noun, weapons / arms in general. And is said of the thing which is carried on the side, in order to reach for it when the need arises for protection. And in that sense, formally they call as *sandata*, all those things at hand or immediately available, like meditation, vigilance, or faith, as weapons against the enemies of the soul. *Magsandata*, to use weapons. P. 3. those arms employed, and the purpose, or objective. *Pagsandatan que ing cagaga co*, I am armed against my enemy, have arms ready in case I encounter him. *Ing pagsandata ning lub co ing sumalayang tauo*, I arm myself against any mishap or eventuality, like providing one's self with extra money for any need that may arise, like in a long journey, and so: *Mayap yang magsandata ing tauo, ba yan e cunutcunut nun cay*, It is good for a man to be armed, (well equipped, well provided for), so he will not be hesitant/at a loss in any eventuality.

SANDIQUIL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that exceeds, or excels, or stands out in some part. Neutral verb, *sandiquil*, and that of *Mi*, what becomes exceeding, or crowding out, like oranges in a large bag, which are later known by the bulk that they exceed, or the kittens, or puppies in the womb of their mother, which become known by their stirring inside. *Sandasandiquil la. Maca*, become exceeding, protruding. *Casandiquilan*, abstract, the excess or protusion. Active verb, to make, or cause to be excelling, as in sculpture. P. 1. that which.

SANDIRIT. (pp.) Noun, an instrument/ device that turns around with the wind, to drive away the sparrows from the field. *Magsandirit*, one who moves holding it in the hand, making it turn around, going around with it, like what boys do. *Magsandirit*, reciprocal, go roundabout, turning around and around, like a *sandirit*. P. 3. the place, *sindiritan, sindiritnan*. Active verb, *manyandirit*, to make round, like a cape, or a habit. (*Patpat* is to make

equal, by cutting, or shortening the longer one). P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Maca*, be turning round and round, or going around, encircling.

SANDUC. (pp.) Noun, scoop, a big spoon. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvanduc*, to draw out something with it. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is drawn out. P. 3. from where. *Casanduc*, or, *casanducan*, one spoonful, one scoop. *Ma*, neutral, and its *mang̃a*, what is drawn out. With *an*, the plates, or pots from which.

SANDUCUT. (pp.) *Macasanducut*, be inclined, or bent due to a burden, like a native/ *indio* in New Spain.

SANDUGO. (g.) Adjective, friends, whose friendship was forged with the drinking of some drops of each other's blood. *Mi*, with company. Also, a neutral verb and its infinitive, *misandugo*: is said of those who walk with one hand embracing the top of the shoulder of one another. See *Sangguro*.

SANG. See the Grammar.

SANĜA. (pp.) Noun, branch. *Misanĝa*, two branches having one trunk. *Casanĝa*, one of two branches. *Misanĝasanĝa*: verb, *manvanĝa*, to produce several branches.

SANĜAB. (a.) Active verb, future, *Sumanĝab*, and its infinitive, *manvanĝab*, to place some things towards the wind, or smoke, that it may enter in them. P. 1. past, *senĝáb*, or *sinanĝáb*, that which, like a brazier, or a pitcher, either toward the wind to cool the water, or upside down to let the smoke in, or fumigate it. or, P. 3. *Ing anĝin iyan sanĝaban mo quetang calang*, or, *sarro*. Or, *sanĝabán co ing sarro quetang asuc*, or *sanĝabán, senĝabán ing asuc*, or, *anĝin itang cay*. Also, a neutral verb, *Ma*, and *Mag*, with intent, to place oneself to catch the wind, or smoke, like from a brazier/fumigator. P. 3. past, *Senĝabán*, or, *Pisanĝabán*, the wind, or the smoke. *Maca*, be placed toward the wind, or smoke. See *Sabang*.

SANĜAG. (pp.) Noun, a certain mixture of salt and earth to bring out the luster or sheen of gold.

SANĜAL. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Sumanĝal*, and its infinitive, *manvanĝal*, to clean up cut branches of their leaves and twigs. P. 1. past, *Sinanĝal*, that with which, like a *paláng*, or bolo. P. 2. past, *Senĝalan*, the arms (leaves and stems) of the branches. *Ma*, neutral, become cut up thus, and this is said of branches that broke by themselves. *Pi*, and *an*, like *pitabasan*. *Anti can maquisanĝal cupang*, you are like cleaning up the branches of a *cupang*, said of one, or to one who is given to answering back. See *Sangat*, to cut against the grain.

SANĜANĜA. (pp.) Synonym of *Samio*, and *Salinĝalnĝal*.

SANĜALNĜAL. (pp.) Synonym of *Sanĝanĝa*. And also of *Salila*, which I have omitted.

SANĜAP. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvanĝap*, to take in with the breath, to inhale. P. 2. past, *Senĝapan*, what is taken in, or inhaled thus. *Maca*, be inhaled completely, with its passive, *Asanĝap*. *Epasanĝap*, cannot be inhaled, like the very, very bitter, or the very hot.

SANĜAT. (pp.) Noun, notch, those prongs in bamboos by which a *bacur*, (fence) is scaled to go over it; also the notches in an arrow, or like what the anglers in our country call *martinete*, pronged hook. *Maca*, become notched. *Ma*, neutral and its *manga*, be pricked by the notches. It's P. 3. is of *Ca, casanĝatan, quesanĝatan*, whereby it is notched or pricked, Neutrally, *quesanĝatan*.

SANGCAYAO. (dipht.), noun, a framework of bamboo, on which something is mounted for drying, like sheaves of *palay* that were reaped from a place submerged in water. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvangcayao*, to put up / to make a *sangcayao*. P. 1. what is mounted or exposed for drying on it. *Maca*, become mounted on a *sangcayao*.

SANGCAL. (pp.) Noun, crossbeam, or crossbar, which would not let a thing be opened or closed, the lock of a house, or of a church, or seats on a banca, for they

serve such a purpose. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangcal*, to place such crossbars. P. 1. the wood. P. 3. where they are placed on, *singcalan*. *Maca*, serving as a crossbar. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, with *an*, and its *mangā*.

SANGCAN. (pp.) Adjective, that which one uses as an excuse, like the pretext, occasion, reason, or pretense. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangcan*, to excuse oneself, to give an excuse, that is in the accusative. P. 1. such an accusative, or such a thing placed in the nominative, which if it were the person, it can be said in the third person. Passive, but always by the P. 1. v. g. *Sasangcan co queca*, I excuse myself by blaming it on you, by saying that you commanded me/ sent me, or that I am acting on your behalf. *Ica ing singcan co*, I placed the blame on you, I gave you as the reason. *Ican singcanan co*. I threw the blame / the fault on you. *Mi*, at one another, blaming one another, putting the blame on one another. *E ca macapanyangcan canaco, uling iquit da ca*. You cannot give an excuse to me, for I saw you. You cannot deny it to me, for I saw you myself. *Quing arap ning Dios alang pamanyangcan nyangcan or alang m a c a p a n y a n g c a n . macapanyangcanyangcan*, or, *alang macapanyangcan*. *E mo apanyangcan-nyangcan in casalanan mo*. Before God there is no giving excuses, or you cannot make allegations/alibis. You cannot give excuses for your sins. *Mutangca can Pedro, sangcan mong maquiquit queya*. Go and borrow money from Pedro, under the pretense of just visiting him. *Daptan mo yan, sangcan mong patingangin*. Do that under the pretense of leisurely breathing fresh air/ or walking at leisure. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *mangā*. Against whom you throw the blame. *Masangcan*, abundance of excuses. *Casangcanan, quesangcanan*, P. 3. the motive, v. g. *Ing quesangcana ning pamigagara, ing pamisugal da*. The

reason for their quarreling was their gambling with each other.

SANGCAP. (pp.) Adjective, said of an adherent part, or simple ingredient, for a certain compound, or entirely artificial (less logical), v. g. each part of a chair, or anything done on paper, including a painting of a lion, related to the means, any simple part from which compounds are made in the pharmacy, or any kind of ingredient in cooking, and the whole that results from such parts, or that constitute such, is called *Sangcap*. And if the parts exceed more than is needed, like in preparing a recipe for fish, more than the salt, vinegar, or like garlicks, onions, *Sangcapsangcap*, or, *sasangcap, sinangcap, sangcap*, and its infinitive, *manyangcap*. If the part of the whole is animated, like in a representative, or in a dancer, it is neutral; if it is an inanimate, it is in the active, to put in the *sangcap*. P. 1. that which, including the animate. P. 3. *Sangcapan, singcapan*, it only has a place when the parts are applied to one that is distinct from them, like the fish, or meat. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*, like fish, the wine, meat. *Mi*, with company, two ingredients. If many, *misangcapsangcap*. *Casangcap*, one of the ingredients. And *maquisangcap, pisangcapan, pisangcap*, P. 2. are the simple parts in relation to the doer, like the pharmacist, painter, or cook. *Casangcapan*, what is enough for one time (in the manner of *cabatuan*) to call for it, or require it, you have to add what was asked for, v. g. *casangcap á asin*, or vinegar, or *casangcapan á yasin at aslam*. Stressing, or lengthening the *Ca*, it also applies equally to any implement, or tool that man uses, or good for any kind of craft, or service, v. g. any tool of the carpenter, shoemaker and others and all the implements to make a horse walk or run, the reins; and the horse, the ox for plowing, and any furniture of the house, chairs, tables: all these together are called

Casangcapan. Also, *casangcapan lalaqui*, or *casangcapan babay*, those pertaining to a man, or to a woman, like that kind of sword, to the man; to the women, the distaff; *Casangcapan ning tauo*, *casangcapan ning babai*, distinction of sex. *Casasangcapan* is better used to refer to all the instruments, tools, and furnitures as a whole. *Micasangcapan*, about using them, like *milara*. *Misásangcápan*, and this has no tenses because it is like frequentative, its passive, *Pisasangcapan*. The tools and furnitures that are used idiomatically, *Pisasangcapan mo ing sablang cayupayan ning caladdua*, *quing pamaliausmo quing Dios*. You employ, or use all the powers of the soul in offending God, like *Pilalabsan*, *pisablan*, *pinanauan*. And this means to abuse /misuse. *Sancapsangcap*, or, *sangcapya catauan*, or, *sangcapya tauo*, he lacks nothing, etc.

SANGDI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangdi*, to set up the ladder for going up. P. 1. the ladder. P. 2. the place. *Maca*, become set up. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. And *Mi*, with *an* and its *manga*. *Mi*, neutral, to fall from it, by letting go the ladder that is set up, like *Miragsa*, and its *manga*, with *an*, and without *an*.

SANGGA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyangga*, to shield oneself, to protect oneself, to defend oneself. P. 1. that with which, even with the hands, like one shielding himself from whippings. P. 3. past, *Singgan*, against which one protects himself. *Maca*, be shielded. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral, with its *manga*, become protected against whippings, or against the rapier which would have hit the head had it not been swayed away. *Mi*, with *an*, the sword of the rapier that is parried by the shield. Also, *sangga*, Noun, the plate on which the porcelain cup, or pitcher of water is placed, with the same variations. Active verb, to put the pitcher

on it, and with its compositions according to the general rules, and it has no P. 3.

SANGGALANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyanggalang*, to resist, disobey, but not contradict like *salangsang*, v, g, to send me to get something and I say, I don't like, or another says he does not want to go, that is *sanggalang*. If I answer back and say send another one in my place, that is *salangsang*. P. 1. that which is resisted or one who is resisted thus, like to a husband to whom the debt is denied. And *Mi*, with company, resisting one another, or one resisting the other.

SANGGAUALI. (pp.) Noun, fake stones for finger-rings, seldom used.

SANGGUIAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sangguiad*, to rub the body against body in passing, like beasts, or men grazing against each other. P. 1. that which, like clothes rubbed against a dirty thing. P. 3. the place, or the dirty thing touched/ rubbed with. See *Sampiad*.

SANGGUAC. (pp.) See *Tangguac*.

SANGGUL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing knotted together, like hay, or a top-knot, or tuft of hair. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyanggul*, to gather and knot in this manner, like hay, or hair. P. 1. that with which, like a ribbon. P. 2. that which. *Maca*, become knotted. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, the ribbons, or the many with top-knots.

SANGGURO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangguro*, to embrace somebody by throwing your arm over the shoulders. P. 1., The arm. P. 2. past, *Singguruan*, to whom. *Mi*, with company, or, *mipanyangguru*, like boys who go together in such posture to play.

SANGI. (pp.) Noun, that furrow which divides the hair from the forehead to the crown (*pulupulu*) of the head. Active verb, future, *Sumangi*, and its infinitive, *manyangi*, to open, or to part thus, the hair, or the grass, or the *palay*, to make a path. P. 2, past, *Sinangi*, that which is parted. *Ma*, neutral,

masanġi, and its *manġa*, mangasangi, many. *Maca*, become parted, or opened, or parted into two sides. Idiomatically, to take the necessary steps, to negotiate, to look through many avenues, here, or there, like for what you need, or for someone to play with, or to look for something that got lost. P. 2. *Sinanġi*, or better, *Pinyanġi*, that which. *Maca*, having to find what one has lost, its passive, *Apanyanġi*.

SANĠIL. (a.) Noun, cruelty, inhumanity, impiety. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to behave thus, like Nero. *Masanġil*, adjective, very cruel tyrannical. *Mangasanġil*, or *micasanġil*, the cruel ones. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object of this cruelty, and also, like *catuan*, *quetuan*, *Casanġilan*, *quesanġilan*, excessive cruelty. See *Dangá*, which comes as cruelty of passions. But *sangil* is the cruelty that afflicts, like that of Nero. *Misanġil*, frequentative, its Passive: *pisasanġilan*.

SANĠILO. (pp.) Noun, certain species of betel leaves, *Samat*, yellow in color.

SANĠIOTA. (pp.) See the Guidelines, *Arte...Bergaño*.

SANĠIT. (a.) Noun, concupiscence, violent/strong natural appetite, and it comes from covetousness, v. g. that natural tendency/instinct of cat to run after a mouse, the dog after a deer, the greyhound after a hare, and our nature vitiated in Adam, tending to vices, like those related to the senses: that could not see enough, that could not hear enough, etc. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become concupiscent. *Masangit*, adjective, *Mangasanġit*, of one or more. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the thing desired inordinately, or coveted. *Micasanġit*, of two who are with vehement desires to quarrel, to get married, frequentative, *Pisanġitan*, what is desired or hankered after with so much vehemence. *Non eca sangit*, or *masanġit mangaral*, *eca mabiasa*.

SANGLAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyanglad*, to bar the boat purposely to

the shore or bank, to dock. P. 1. the boat. P. 3: the place. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, said of a crocodile, or boat that is brought to the bank, and be on dry land. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place on which it docks, or lands, neutrally. *Menġasanglad la quing aplaya*, the logs that were washed ashore.

SANGLAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyanglay*, to roast, or toast, like the cacao, corn kernels. P. 2. past, *Singlay*, that which. *Ma*, neutral, *masanglay*, *mesanglay*, *isanglay*.

SANGO. (a.) Active verb, *sumanġo*, to smell a fragrance, or odor. P. 2. that which. *Maca*, and its passive, *àsango*. *Epasangó*, that odor is intolerable, and much more if it is the odor of hell.

SANGPA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangppa*, to go up, or to bring up on the table what was formerly on the floor, if it was on the table, to put it on top of the writing table. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *singpanan*, the place. *Singpanan*, is also a noun, the shelf, or bookshelf. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manġa*. *Maca*, and *Paca*, being on the top of.

SANGPAD. (pp.) Noun, the front and back of a roof (not the long sides). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyangpad*, to make them, or put roofings on them. P. 3. past, *singparan*, the house embellished with them, or roofed on the front and rear.

SANGQUI. (pp.) Noun, anise/aniseed imported from China.

SANGSANG. (pp.) Noun, that piercing itch that goes to the head through the nostrils, due to the strong smell of the powder, or fumes of the mustard, or the smoke of a strong tobacco, when it is sniffed, or chewed, or strong wine when it is sniffed and goes up to the head. *Ma*, neutral. *Ma*, adjective, like stale powder, or old wine.

SANGTABI. (pp.) Interjection of courtesy. *Sangtabinamona quing Cruz ning pilac*, with due respect to the Cross engraved on the silver money, as we ourselves say. *Pa*, to say it, to beg leave, to pass by. P. 1. the motive, or what is begged/asked. P. 3. to whom, *pesingtabian*. See *Tabi*.

- SANGUT.** (pp.) Noun, beard or awn of grains. *Sanġutan*, the *palay* that has it. *Sanġut palay*.
- SANIPAN.** (pp.) *Misanipan*, one whose windpipe is choked by the liquid he drank. *Panġasanipan*, this accidental choking.
- SANLA.** (pp.) Noun, a pledge, a security. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyvanla*, to put up a pledge, to pawn something as a security for a loan, or mortgage. P. 1. that which, P. 3. *Singlanan*, past, to whom, also the debts as an end, or motive. *Maca*, be on pledge/ or pawned. *Mi, misanglanan*, to one another.
- SANLONG.** (pp.) Noun, loops of rattan, to catch birds with it; verb, to set them up. P. 3. the birds. *Ma*, neutral, become caught by the loops, like roosters. *Maca*, potential, *Asanlong*, its passive.
- SANSAN.** (pp.) See *Sinsin*, its synonym.
- SANTING.** (pc.) Noun, handsomeness, good appearance of men and other things which are not feminine. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become handsome. *Masanting*, adjective, *Ica* and *Maca*, *Magca*, with intensity and intention. P. 1. that with which. *Mangā* and *Micasanting*, plurals. *Casantingān*, abstract, like *casampatan*. *Casantingān, quesantingān*, of excess. *Sintingān*, abstract, speaking of what is past. *Mi*, of competence.
- SANTOL.** (pp.) the Santol tree and its fruits.
- SANTONG.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyantong*, to protect by sheltering, or giving refuge. P. 1. past, *Sintunġan*, to whom, a thief, or a pilgrim. *Ma*, neutral.
- SAP.** Adjective, a companion who helps. *Sap*, or, *sapni*, they say it is like that of camaraderie of partners, companions, friends, and speak thus even of a servant/ slave to the master (I do not know what that is). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyap*, to help. P. 1. with that which, or that which is spoken of. *Isap mo ing upayamo caco, non isap ning Dios*. Aid me with your power, God willing. *Misap*, with company, like two sawyers. *Sasap a lub*, like *laus a lub*, very willing. *Masasap*, in abundance, with any substantive, like

- Masasap mu lang sinta*, you love them exceedingly.
- SAPA.** (acute, guttural) Adjective, betel leaf and nut masticated together. Active verb, future, *manyapa*, to give it masticated/ pounded, grinded, like to an old man without teeth. P. 1. past, *Sepa*, the old man. *Misapa*, mutual relationship of parents and godparents. *Ca*, or, *Maquisapa*, one of them; it does not have a passive
- SAPA.** (g.) Noun, brook, stream, or ditch with water. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumapa*, to swarm up, or come in swarms, like fish in a stream, or brook with new water from the rain, or fish swarming from an opening in the river, or from a fishpond into the stream. Idiomatically, to go from one occupation to another, from one burden to another. Also, to sleep with the mouth opened. *Pasapa*, one who would catch fish on occasion, waiting for them to come in swarms. *Pasapan*, the fishes, or the place where there is *sapa*, or swarming. *Pasapa* is also to stretch a child face down, to lie down on his belly to give him a whipping, like what a teacher does. Verb: *Mamasapa*, the fisher, or the teacher. *Pamasapan, pemasapan*, the ditches/ streams. *Pamasapa, pemasapa*, the children. *Macasapa*, lie on the belly, like a crocodile.
- SAPACAT.** (a.) Noun, conspiracy, plot. *Mi, misapacat*, with company, conspiring together with all companions. P. 2. against whom they are plotting.
- SAPAD.** Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapad*, to extend, or stretch out a hide on the drum, or an oil-cloth, or to stretch a person on a bench, or rack whip him. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Separan*, place on which. *Maca*, be stretched out. *Mag*, reciprocal, to lie face down and to stretch out to sleep. P. 3. the place, *pigsaparan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, the place; *Pasaparan*, to command someone to lie face down to whip him.
- SAPAL.** (pp.) Noun, skin of pressed grapes, olives, cottonseed, etc., remains of

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squeezed things, like grated coconut, herbs, etc.

SAPALA. (g.) Rude, unmannerly words, biting remarks, *Amanung sapalâ*, v. g. to one who has the duty to do something, and he does not do it, you will say: I shall do it myself!, or shall we send for the Great Tamerlane (*gran tamborlan, tamberlan, bass drummer?*) to do it? See *Tampalac*.

SAPANG. (pp. *Sibucan*, a sapan-tree, brazil wood.

SAPAO. (dipht.). (Neutral verb) and that of *Mi*, to overflow, like a glass full of water, or the rivers, which in times of flood overflow to the plains. P. 1. the motive, v. g. *Nanung isapao ning ilug?* What will cause the river to overflow, if there have been no rains? Also, *Pasapauan, pesapao, (pepasapao)*, what is made to overflow by pouring too much water in a glass, or vessel. *Sapaosapao*, and the frequentative, *Mi*.

SAPAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapat*, to hoard, or gather the grains of *palay*, putting them into the *lonlon*, (rice granary), during harvest time. P. 1. that which. Also, *Ing asauaco*, v. g., *isapateman ing dapo, ala yang pasalamat caco*, Were I bring over as much as could be brought, my wife would not be grateful./ Literally: Even if I have to carry a crocodile on my shoulders, my wife would not thank me for it. It is an *amanung sapala*, an exaggeration, hyperbole. *Maca*, being hoarded in a stone granary, (be stored in a *tambobo, tambobong*).

SAPAT. (pp.) Noun, filthiness, like that of dirt gathered on the folds, or wrinkles of the neck, or of the armpit. *Sapatán*, adjective, and is properly said of women. *Sapatan*, dirty, filthy. *Sapatan á batal, sapatan á quiliquili*, or, *pitlungan*, (back of the knee); but don't dare say, *sapatan á yantac*, which is an obscene word, a very insulting remark. *Sapatsapatan*, an exaggerative, more than *sapat*.

SAPAT. (pp.) With its regular variations, I do not know if it is used to mean steeping, or

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soaking raw cotton to dye it blue / in blue dye.

SAPI. (g.) Noun, cowhide for flogging. Active verb, *manyapi*, to flog with it. P. 1. the cow-hide whip. P. 2. on whom. *Ma*, neutral, be whipped with a cowhide-whip. *Magsapi*, to carry along a cow-hide whip.

SAPISAPI. A known herb.

SAPIC. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Sapic*, to become spattered, or splashed, like mud, water, or blood. P. 1 *Sepic*, that with which one is splattered. P. 3. past, *Sepican*, on/ to whom. *Mi*, with *an (misapican)* and its *manga*, in many parts, or with much. Another infinitive, *Manyapic*, the splasher, by beating the water with the palms, or splashing water with the hands. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Sapicsapic*, and *Mi*, frequentative, like the blood of a penitent.

SAPIN. (a.) Adjective, lining, that is, v. g., that blank leaf which covers the title page of a book, or a handkerchief placed under the back of the undershirt to absorb perspiration, or like those who put on two, or three *Salual*, knowing they have to be whipped. *Sapin catauan*, said of a slave, because of the work from which his master is freed of. *Non mabatbat ca pota e na ca sapinan ninda mo*, says a teacher to a pupil, I will give you a whipping which not even your mother can assuage, or deflect. Active verb, future, *sapin*, and its infinitive, *manyapin*, to place a lining. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Sepinan*, to whom, on whom. *Maca*, being with a lining. Neutral verb, to place on as a *sapin*, like a mother, when her son is being whipped, places herself between him and the whipper. *Sapinsapin*, and *misapinsapin*, like the undershirt, the shirt and the habit put on top of one another, and is also said of works that come on top of another, or acts of thanks expressed one after the other, *Misapinsapin a pasalamat*, profuse thanks. *Mag*, to use a lining, like a piece of paper placed under the hand, to avoid smudging with the sweat of the hand what

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- is being written. P. 3. such lining that absorbs the sweat, *sepinan*, or *pisapinan*.
- SAPINIT.** (pp.) Noun, thorny bushes, or weeds/brambles.
- SAPING.** (pp.) Noun, the jaws of an animal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaping*, to make the prow of a banca, sharp, or pointed, like a jaw. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *sepingan*, the banca. (*Sasaping*, brushing the jaw against the shoulder to remove dirt/smudges.)
- SAPINGIL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapingil*, to pull the ears, or the sideburns, the hair on the temples. P. 2. past, *sepingil*, to whom such a pulling is done; *ad invicem*, *Mi*, at one another.
- SAPINLIT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapinlit*, to pull violently and object / or thing. With the same variations. *Ma*, neutral; *Mi*, at one another.
- SAPLAD.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaplada*, to close the opening, or floodgate of a *tabon* (dam). P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the place, past, *Siplaran*. *Maca*, the floodgate / watergate being closed. *Mi*, with *an*, one dam; *manga*, many, provided with a closed floodgate(s).
- SAPLALA.** (pp.) Synonym of *Bunyi*. *Masaplala*, abundantly praised. See *Lolao ing masapla- lang purimo*.
- SAPLIT.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaplit*, to wound superficially/obliquely, so it does not penetrate well. P. 2. past, *sipplit*, on whom. *Ma*, neutral, seldom used.
- SAPLUT.** (pp.) Noun, raiment, derogatory term for clothes, *Ing saplutmo cuanmo*, instead of saying *ing imalan mo*, pick up your clothes that are scattered here and there on the floor. *Saplutan mo*, instead of *imalanan mo*, cover yourself with clothes.
- SAPNI.** (pp. See *Sap*.)
- SAPNO.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapno*, to carry, or support with the palms of the hands, like a big platter carried on the palms. P. 2. past, *Sipno*, that which. *Maca*, become supported thus. Idiomatically, to help, like to uphold, raising up, like one who is about to be

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- vanquished, even in a quarrel, or a poor relative, by sustaining him, or taking his side, like defending him in a dispute, or quarrel. *Pa*, to ask for such help; *pasapno*, like *pasaup*.
- SAPO.** (g.) Noun, red clay mixture, used in giving luster to the gold. Active verb, future, *sapo*, and its infinitive, *manyapo*, to give luster. P. 1. past, *Sepo*, that with which. P. 2. past, *Sepo*, the gold. *Ma*, neutral.
- SAPO.** (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapo*, to quarter, to carve (meat) at table. P. 1. that with which, knife. P. 2. that which is quartered.
- SAPUA.** (pc.) Noun, the trunk, or roots of the banana plant.
- SAPUC.** (a.) Noun, the dashing of the water as when the waves splash, or break apart as they hit the shore, or against a banca. Neutral verb, the splashing, or breaking of the waves against. P. 3. past, *sepucan*, the shore, or the banca against which they dash, or break up. *Mi*, with *an*, the banca, or those who are in a banca that is struck by such a wave. *Sapucsapuc*, and *Mi*, frequentative.
- SAPUL.** (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Sapul*, and its infinitive: it is said of one who by sheer force, or dexterity of hand, thwarts, or begins, an action against one who exceeds him in strength (of superior force); likewise, it is said of one who is about to cut down a tree by removing its roots, or impediments that may cause injury, and of one who intently hazards a boat that is about to crash violently against the shore; of one who endeavors by force of arm to arm, gives the other the vantage to force with all his might the arm opposite his right hand. P. 3. past, *sepulan*, the tree, or the arm. P. 1. past, *sepul*, the ship *á eco asapul*, if he did not succeed in hazarding it. Idiomatically, *ing lasang eco asapul*, the pain I could not wrestle with, or, I could not assuage or overcome. *Ma*, potential, could be overcome. *Macasapul*, could overcome.

SAPULI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapuli*, the plow turning up the soil. P. 1. the earth/soil. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. past, *Sepulian*, the place.

SAPUPU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyapupu*, to hold on the lap, v. g. a child held on the lap of a mother. P. 2. *Sapupuan*, *sepupuan*, that which. *Maca*, be placed on the lap. *Sepupunan*, noun, the lap, or bosom, where *macasapupu ing anac*. *Mi*, correlative, *Misasapupula*, the child on the lap and the one holding him on the lap. *Apung sepupunan*, grandchild, the child of a son, or a daughter. Also, *pasapupu*, a child asking, or begging to be held on the lap.

SAPUT. (pp.) Adjective, the cloth in which something is wrapped, or a shroud. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaput*, to shroud, or enwrap. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. on whom. *Seputan*, past. Also, a blanket. *Maca*, become blanketed, and if referred to as a *saplut*, it is *sapalâ*, or said in derision. (Also the delicate threads spun by a spider to entrap, enwrap its prey, or to build its cobweb.)

SAQUILDAP. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sauquildapan*, to move with extreme brevity, like a lightning. P. 3. past, *Sequildapan*, that which was done (as fast as lightning) an instant.

SAQUIM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaquim*, to usurp with thieving avarice. P. 2. past, *sequiman*, that which, like the estate of another. *Ma*, neutral. *Saquim*, adjective, covetous, avaricious. *Casaquiman*, such an usurpation.

SAQUIRAP. (pc.) Adverb, at the blink, or wink of an eye. Neutral verb, to act or work in such manner. P. 3. past, *Sequirapan*, that which was accomplished in a moment.

SAQUIT. (a.) Noun, pain. *Masaquit*, painful, like a sore eye. *Saquitan*, adjective, the one who suffers a pain, or that is painful. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*, if much pain, or with many pains. Neutral verb, future, *sàquit*, and that of *Ma*, said of the pain that persists. Verb: *Manansaquit*, to feel

the pain, to inflict pain P. 2. past, *penansaquit*; verbal, passive of *Panansaquitán*, *Micasaquit*, imminence of pain, or newness or recurrence of the pain, like *Micasalún*. *Talacasaquit*, lingering pain, sickly, unhealthy, infirm. Also, the verbal root, the same and its infinitive, and that of *Ma*, by adding *lub*, is internal pain, or moral pain, with its *Ica* and *Maca*, *micasaquit a lub*, feel spiteful/spited. Variation: *Mamasaquit lub*, spiting; also, *pasaquit lub*, to spite P. 1. *Ipamasaquit lub*, the words, or the actions with which one spites another. P. 3. to whom, or by whom (plural). *Pamamasaquit lub*, this act of spiting. *Pangapasaquit lub*, feeling the spite, *pangasaquit lub*, of the same; *Pangasaquitán*, is from *misaquitán*.

SAQUIT. (pp.) *Masàquit*, like excessive pain. *Maragul masàquit*. *Masàquit can miritila*, *masàquit ing dalan*, like when the road is *Maburac* (muddy) the way is difficult; *masàquit cu*, *masàquit cayo*, when you are queer, odd, insufferable, unbearable. Also, like *maragul ca pasari*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, a thing becoming very unbearable, cumbersome, like life. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Càsaquitán*, excessive difficulty of work, or of a calamity. *Magcasàquit*, intently to suffer extreme difficulties, hardships; *pàgcasaquitán*, feels the difficulty of. P. 3. that which is the motive of *Màgcasàquit*, v. g. *Ing dapat á masulit*, or *ing masican á tucso pàgcasaquitán yarian*, or, *labanan*, *Capagcasaquitán*, this intensity of *màgcasàquit*. Abstract; *Mi*, of intent, *misasàquit*, *misàquit*, that which becomes too weary, wearisome, overspent, destitute. *Pisasaquitán*, *pisaquitán*, *pisaquit*, that or which, by whom, or from whom. And also, *Pimuan*, *casaquitán*, etc.

SARAP. (a.) Noun, Flavor, or relish of food. Neutral verb and that of *ma*, to become, to make delicious. *Masaráp*, adjective, because it well prepared, or cooked. P. 3, of *Ca*, like *capaitan*. To one who had been whipped, you ask jestingly, *Quesarapan?*

S before A

Satisfied? *Casarapanaca ngeta*, to one threatened with whippings.

SARASARA. (pp.) Adverb, used with a negation, v. g. *Alia sarasara mulang*, this one is of no mean knavery, not of the least knavery

SARI. (g.) Adjective, a thing consummate in goodness, or wickedness. *Sari ya panğayari*, *sari ya mulang*, or *sari ya cabiasnan*, or *sari ya cayap*, of extreme, utter finish, knavery, learning, goodness. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become such. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Sarisari* and *misarisari*, of many things; *misarisari*, frequentative. *Pasarisari* nang caburian, the thing done, or made with liberty, and from this: *pasari*, *pepasari*, to make *sari*. *Ipasari*, *pepasari*. P. 1. that which. *Maquipasari*, like *maquirapat*, one who acts with all liberty, like a master, owner, and author. *Icapasari*, or *macapasari*, causals. Frequentative, *pasarisari*, *pepasarisari*. Also, *imalan á misarisari*, different excellent dresses, dresses of various excellence.

SARIA. (pp.) Adjective, the thing which is the objective, or motive of an action, v. g. asking of one who is at hand in a shop: *Nanung saria mo queti?* Why, or what are you here for? *Saria cong tinapay*, I came for bread. Active verb, future, *Saria*, infinitive, *manyaria*, one who acts thus, which we say in our Spanish language, what for?, v. g. what for did you come here? For what are you leaving, or going? What have you there? What for are you here, or there? P. 1. past, *seria*, about what, or on account of what, or what brought you here? P. 2. past, *seria*, the thing, like the bread, or with whom, or for whom has he come, v. g. *Acon sasariana*, he has come for me, from this evolves *Misasaria ca casi ngeta*, which is taken up in the Guidelines. Also, with the same variations, to act, work attentively, initiate purposely, which they say on purpose. And from this, the *Mi*, frequentative, is to behave, or to go

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jokingly, as discussed in the Guidelines. *Pisasarianaco*, a variation of *Manyaria*, to laugh at, to jest, and passes on to scoffing, which is to cause damage/harm, an that which boys say, it is doing me no good. P. 1. What is done in jest, or in mockery, or in mischief. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with company, *Mipanyaria*, with all its compositions. *Mapanyaria*, *mepanyaria*, is *Ma*, neutral. Also, *Mapanyaria*, exaggerative. *Ica* and *maca*; *Capanyarian*, abstract. *Pamanyaria*, the action. Also, for the simple verb and its infinitive.

SARILI. (pp.) Adjective, alone, single, individual, particular. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to single out, to particularize, or go about setting apart, or particularizing something for the self. P. 1. the one set aside, including the one called aside so others would not hear. P. 3. the one to whom one speaks apart from others, one who is expected, hoping he has no company. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Ma*, neutral, one left without company. *Quing casarilian co*, by me particularly, by what pertains to me alone; the variation/infinitive is always active, *manyarili*, the particularizer. P. 3. past, *Pinyarilian*, the things. *Magsarili*, *migsarili*, to particularize to self. P. 3. that which set aside for self (bad for a religious). *Mipagsarili* with companion, like married people who particularize what should be common to both. P. 2. one who *magsasarili*, *magsarasarili*, *sarasarili*, to walk alone to be alone, act alone. Composed of *Sa*, and *Dili*. See *Bucud*.

SAROL. (a.) Noun, the plow. *Sarol gamat*, hoe. Active verb, future, *Sarul*, and its infinitive, *manyarul*, to plow, or dig, excavate. P. 1. past, that with which, the plow, or the ox. P. 2. past, *Serulan*, the soil. *Ma*, neutral, to become plowed, or excavated; and also be injured by the *sarul*, plow.

SASA. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyasa*, to sow seed, for transplanting later. P. 1. the seeds. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*,

passive and its *manġa*. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pيسان*, the place. Also synonymous with *darac(al)*. *Manasa*, *menasa*, *minasa*, v. g. *Menasanong sangley din uaua*, Abounding, swarming, the mouths of the rivers are swarming with Chinese; *menasalang mematay*, the dead are all over the place; *menasalang mebatbat*, most have been scourged. See *Nasâ*.

SASA. (a.) Noun, the *nipa* palm, and its fruits. *Casasán*, the *nipa* grove; *Alac sasa*, wine made from the sap of *sasá*. Verb, to cut *nipa* leaves, or look for *nipa*. *Mananasá*, frequentative, *Talapanasá*, those who gather *nipa* leaves, to make *pinaud*, *nipa* thatchings.

SASAG. (a.) Noun, interweaving of bamboo slats which are placed as fence along the roads. Active verb, future, *Sasag*, and its infinitive, *manyasag*, to interweave them. P. 1. the ingredients, or interwoven slats. P. 2. past, *sesagan*, the finished interweavings used as fence.

SASAL. (pp.) Neutral verb, to hurry to go out, or to finish, like one who says, let's go, let's go, let's go. *Masasal*. Verb of *Ma*, is like the present indicative, *Sasasal*, or, *Masasasal*, like a baby which is about to be born, or when you feel the pressures of the bowels, that hardly are contained from breaking out. P. 1. that which presses to be done. P. 3. past, *Sesalan*, the pressured one. *Sasasalana co*, so says one who is in a hurry to go to the privy.

SASMO. (pp.) *Mi*, with company, to agree about meeting at a certain place/time, etc. rarely used. See *Abno*.

SATSAT. (pp.) To do away with the soft hair, rarely used. See *Tana*.

SAUA. (a.) Adjective, that is, one who no longer likes chicken, because he is glutted, or tired of it, or one who is fed up with sleeping, or wrangling, or like we say, tired, or fed up with the other. It also means excess, like one who has plenty, over and above what he needs. *Saua yan bandi*, if said of one who goes out to the world, he is fed up with staying in the farm; if about

a rich man, he is fed up with his vast estate. *Saua yang pagmainan*, of one who has more than enough to travel / or to live leisurely. Neutral verb, to become fed up, to become satiated with becoming excessively rich or wealthy. *Ica* and *Maca*. *Pangasaua*, this satiety, fullness beyond desire, or pleasure. And the P. 1. past, *Sinaua*, the cause, or motive. P. 3. past, *Seuan*, that of which one is full, or fed up with. *Sauansauan*, that which is becoming tiring, or satiating, *Seuanseuan co na yan*. I have grown tired of that, I am already satiated with that. I have much to know more than that, I am tired of knowing more of that. *Maseuan ya*, said of one who does not value / appreciate a thing, because he has more than enough of it. Also, *Ipasaua*, either the thing for which he is embarrassed, or to whom he is embarrassed. *Patawad cayo* (says a native courteously) *pepasaua ra cayon sabi*. *Sabi ing pepasaua co carela: pasauan, pepasauan*, also to whom. I am sorry, I tired you out with my long talk. It was with my long talk that I tired them out. Also, *Pasaua, pepasaua*, is said of one who pampers, or spoils another with gifts, love and tenderness. *Pasauan, pepasauan*, the person he would not even allow to work, nor let get tired in any way; he would not expose him to the wind, nor to the sun, he would rather keep him on a pedestal/shelf. *Pasauá*, is said of the overprotected, the pampered, the spoiled one: *pasauá ya balat*. And if it is a child, he becomes so delicate and ease-loving for indulging him too much. *Magpasauá*, to ask entreatingly, like when we say: please do me the favor of doing this for me; Pardon my boldness in bothering you again with the same thing that I have already bothered you with on many other occasions. And such is also said of a spoiled child, who comes pouting to his mother to ask something from her.. P. 1. *Ipagpasaua*, one who entreats, or pleads in this manner. P. 3. to whom. *Mipagpasaua*, like two friends, or a couple

who loves company, or like to be together always. *Talacasaua*, ease-loving, who for nothing, would get tired, or be fed up with things, that he has to be pampered in his every wish. *Sauasaua*, and *Mi*, frequentative: if for one who has requested many times that he be given salmon to eat, they would place six or eight pounds of it in one plate. *Sauasaua ya*, *misauasaua ya*. *Casauasaua*, and *macasauasaua*, one who could tire out even a Saint!

SAUAC. (pc.) Active verb, future, *Sauac*, and its infinitive, *manyauac*: it is said of one who consumes, eats, or drinks to excess, since it does not cost him anything, nor pains him in anyway, v. g. one, who in his own house, is a spend-thrift, or eats while counting the cost, and weighing the reasons, but when invited to a banquet, or in managing another's farm, he eats with both hands, or spends freely. P. 3. past, *Seuacan*, the food, or the farm wherewith, or wherein he behaves in such manner. *Sauacsauac*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Sauacsauacan*, *ipasauacsauacan*, the farm, or the food. Also, to permit, *pasauacan*. P. 3. the permitted one, like the steward (*mayordomo*).

SAUAY. (dipht.). Active verb, future, *Sauay*, and its infinitive, *manyauay*, to reprehend, or to prohibit. P. 1. past, *Seuay*, what is prohibited, or reprehended. P. 2. past, *Seuayan*, the one reprehended. *Ma*, neutral. See *Iuad*.

SAUALI. (pc.) Noun, a thing woven of bamboo splices in the manner of a pal-mat. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyauali*, to weave it. P. 1. on behalf of whom. P. 2. past, *Seualian*, the finished, or woven product.

SAUANIN. (pp.) Noun, a serious ailment, like that of the heart.

SAUANG. (a.) An opening, a hole, or window, like that of a broken *dingding*, or the space between two trees. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvauang*, to make it. P. 2. *Sauangan*, with many, like in the house of the poor.

SAUAUA. (pc.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become mixed, or intermingled, like water and wine, but not water and oil, which sooner or later separate. P. 1. past *Seuaua*, the ingredient, like a stain, that can never be removed, becomes indelible and thus, the dye on a cloth, if it is well applied. *Mi*, with company. *Ipaqui*, P. 1. but it does not have P. 3. *Ipaquisauauamucu quing damlamo*, active variation; *Nanucaman ngeta, ing danum e na miduat quing lanyu misauaua*, (a *taqui-taqui*, an allegory). Although the white woman ought not to mingle with a black man, they become one by reason of matrimony, and they cannot be separated, even if the black would wish to do so. *Pangasauaua*, the incorporation of the incoming/ingredient.

SAUIL. (pc.) Adjective, sinister, inauspicious. Like information, interpretation, allegation, and in fine, all that is contrary to what is right, what is straight and well ordered. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sinister; active infinitive, a fault-finder, who all the time speaks what is *sauil*. P. 1. *Isauil*, the sinister remark that is made, P. 3. the thing remarked about; this mode admits no passive. Akin to *Saliua*.

SAUILI. (pp.) Synonym of *Sauil*. *Masauili*, like *maselan*.

SAUL. (pp.) Adjective, a defeated, subdued object, like when you place a heavy wood over a eak one, the latter is *Saul*, because it will break with the weight. And one who comes out a loser in an agreement is *Saul*. The loser is one who could not cope with what he has ventured to do, or could not succeed in a venture he has undertaken. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaul*, to overcome, to be stronger than the object (accusative), be it a living person, or a venture that one undertakes. P. 1. that in which, or the motive. *Ica* and *Maca*. P. 2. *Seulan*, the one overcome, or subdued. *Ma*, neutral, P. 3. of *Ca*, the excess. *Mi*, of competence. *Paguin*, or, *painsaul*, to cede,

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to give in. *Paisaul*, like *pailuca*, voluntarily become subdued. *Panğasaul*, feeling defeated, admitting defeat. *Pasaul*, to permit defeat, to give way to defeat.

SAUNG. (pp.) Noun, a hovel, shanty, hut, like that of a poor negrito. *Magsaung*, to dwell in it. *Misaung*, to build it, to put it up. *Pagsaungan*, the site. *Maca*, be in a hut.

SAUP. (pp.) Noun, help, assistance, aid. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaup*, to help. P. 1. with what, and how it is extended. *Non isaup na ning Dios*, with God's help. P. 3. past, *seupan*, to whom. *Mi*, with company. *Mi*, to one another; also to ask for help. *Ipasaup* on behalf of whom. P. 3. to whom.

SAUPANG. (pp.) forked pole, forked-rest for a musket, or for a bier, bamboo stilts, and the crossed poles used to support banana plants which are tilting. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyaupang*, to prop with crutches. P. 3. past, *Seupangan*, that which is propped. *Macasaupang*, the *saupang* be in place. *Magsaupang*, use crutches, or walk on stilts, *pagsaupangan*, P. 3. to whom.

SAUSAY. (dipht.). Neutral verb, to go along with another without contradicting him in anything, conforming to all what he wants. P. 1. that in which one conforms. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, be conformed to the other. *Pa*, to speak in doing it, *Pasausay*, like *patumali*, or *payutali*, it is not just simply said, but said with encouragement. *Pasausayan*, to whom, v. g., You are right, sir, this is so, there is no choice but to do it. And also the object or the matter: *Emo pasausayan ing tucso ning diablos*, *emo pasausayan ing balat mo*, *nune ing labanan mo*. See *Usay*. Which is an active verb, *manyausay*, see to it that one conforms to the other, like the thread of a needle that should be of the same / equal length, or hay/grass, all tending towards one side where the first ones have fallen, all the rest have to be aligned, with its regular variations. *Maca*, become aligned to.

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SAUSIG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to go along, like *usig*. But *Usig* is more letting go, or take along; *sausig* is like, let us go along, let us follow its steps. *Misausig*, with a companion, and this is akin to *Sausay*.

SAUT. (pp.) *Macasaut*, is said, either of what is there, without serving it, or doing nothing with it, like an axe, or chisel, that is there ready for the work, without anybody telling it anything, or the money being spent or trading with it, or of one who is there ready, although doing some other thing, or of who has a fixed abode. And from this, to stay in or dwell in, past, *Mecasaut*. P. 1. past, *pecasaut*, the time of its stay. P. 3. past, *pecasautan*, the place, or the abode. *Mipacasaut*, become lazy, be made idle. *Mamacasaut*, the vagabond, who changes masters as he changes shirts. And also one who goes renting a house, because he does not have his own. *Pamacasaut*, is not only the act of residing, but also the house that one leaves and gives it or rents it to one who would stay in it. *Macacasaut*, frequentative, keep on staying, or residing, now here, then there. *Magsaut ya*, to reside, is no longer used

S before E

SE. Interjection of ridicule. See the Grammar.

SECA. (g.) Noun, shafts of *palay*, blades of grass, dead leaves that are usually found on the surface of the water. *Cabangbangan secâ*, they call the place where the wind heaps the dead leaves on the water, or sea. *Masecâ*, *palay* with much chaff, or blades of grass.

SEGASAG. (pp.) Adverb, which speaks of the continuity and speed of what one is doing. It is used with a genitive, v. g. if to one who is at work, you say, *Segasagmo*, he will answer, *Alico tutucnang*, I do not pause, or stop in what I am doing. To an invited guest, *Segasagmo*, please eat all you like, help yourself, although there is very little,

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nothing to eat. *Segasagnang magmulangmulangan*, he kept on going from bad to worse and the worst. *Segasagnang mangaua*, said of one who continuously takes. See *Senġan*.

SENAT. (pp.) Noun, indisposition of the body. *Masenatsenat*, to feel somewhat indisposed, like *manatanat*, *malagnatlagnat*.

SENĠAN. (pp.) Synonym of *Segasag*. *Senġan senġan*, frequentative.

SEPO. (pp.) Adjective, contrary to *pun*; in a branch, the tip, in a book, the end. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvepo*, to cut the tip, to finalize, or to end the sermon, the story, history. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which was cut at the tip, or given an end, *Sinepuan*. *Pisepuan*, like *pitabasan*, residue, surplus, remainders. *Casesepuan*, the extremity, the tip, the very end of a story, the last, or final line of a story.

SESAY. (dipht.). Adjective, the farm, or properties acquired by force of his labor and industry. *Maquisesay*, to acquire, the farm becomes his own by dint of labor and industry. *Mesesay*, in abundance. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvesay*, to care, or look after anything with effort, to conserve it, or increase it, (not taking care of, or guarding it against theft, which is *ingat*). P. 1. on behalf of whom that something is cared for. P. 2. that which, like the farm, or even the sick. And finally, everything that looks positively towards making something good, conserve it, or increase it, and for that reason the Pampango says: *Ing sabla pasesay*, everything requires care, asks for care. Also, regular care. *Misesay*, with company. *Maca*, with intent. *Masesay*, in abundance. Also, *Maquisesay*, the concubinate, who looks after the senseless woman, or a friend, out of charity.

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SI. A particle. *Sibabalayan*, in every town, in each town. (See the Grammar).

SIA. (pp.) Adjective, it is said of a thing that fits as though it has been measured. *Sianang sia*, is said when the dress comes out as fit and proper. *Esia quing lub co*, says a *dalaga* when the *baguntauo* wishing to marry her does not fit her likes: he is not striking to me, he is not pleasing to me. (He does not fit my ideal man).

SIAC. (a.) Certain dervishes who come from Borneo. It means solely, *Siac a mangbiasa*, wise soothsayers. That is how Pampangos call the persons who know, or reveal, occult things. With that *Siác*, who reveals, or prophesies among them, and who may have come from the devil, they identify him with the prophets of God, like, *I Moises á siác ning Dios*.

SIAC. (pp.) Noun, the cry, or chirping of a chick, or an insect. Neutral verb, *sumiac*, and its frequentative, *sisiac*, *siacsia*, to go crying, or chirping. Also, *Pasiacan*, one made to chirp thus, a chick, or an insect.

SIAM. (pp.) the number 9, nine. See the Grammar.

SIASAT. (pp.) Noun, care. *Casiasatan*, abstract, of such a care. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyasat*, to care for, to keep, to look after, by virtue of one's office, occupation, duty. P. 1. past, *siasat*, the motive. P. 2. the same, that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Masiasat*, in abundance, like the mother of a family, the landlord, the landlady, when there are no waiters, or waitresses, they take the place of our stewards (butlers/*mayordomos*). *Misiasat*, reciprocal with company. Those who are in a line, or file, like soldiers, or in a procession, each one takes care that the other keeps his place, and no one falls out of line; this *Mi*, is no more than, *Misisiatan*, it is towards one another, v. g. If you call me to account today, tomorrow may be my turn to call you to account, unless that is out of duty, it would

be wrong. *E mesiasatan a biye ing para mong tauo, uling e mu catungculan ita.* It is said that all of those who delve into others' lives, are meticulous/curious about another's affairs. And for such persons it is said fittingly, *Masiyasat la*, idiomatically.

SIBAD. (pp.) Noun, a little bird, like the swallow which appears like hopping, or skipping when it flies. Neutral verb and its infinitive, and its frequentative, *sibadsibad*, to sweep in this manner in coming and going, like the sparrow-hawk which is preying on a chick. P. 2. *sinibad*, *sinibaran*, that which is seized by a bird of prey, like a kite, or a sparrow-hawk.

SIBAMBALA. (g.) or *Sibambalo*. Verb, *Mag*, *magsimbabala*, to feign, to act as though innocent. P. 1. what is dissimulated thus. P. 3. to whom, before whom.

SIBANGŪT. (pp.) Noun, frown. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to put up a frown, or a grimace, as if annoyed/angered, or resenting a command. P. 3. past, *sibanğutan*, against whom. *Sibanğutan* is also an adjective, one who has a frown or pout. *Maca*, be frowning, or pouting. *Magsibanğut*, with intent. P. 3. *pigsibanğutan*, against whom.

SIBAUNG. (pp.) Noun, insects that are like black wasps, which destroy the palm trees, and they say they could penetrate the ears of people and they are killed by a strong wine. (Contrary to this, the *sibaung* we know today is a water beetle that could sometimes also fly out of the water; it has a long spine or pin-like thorn under its belly and is edible to some people.)

SIBSIB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyibsib*, to eat sparingly, or very light food, like morsels, or tidbits. P. 2. past, *sibsib*, that which. Pa, *pasibsibsibsib*, frequentative, giving a pace, like a little while, v. g. picking up a little morsel, while taking a sip, or a gulp of liquid. *Pasibsiban*, or, *papanibsiban*, like letting animals to nibble, or graze on short grass.

SIBUG. (pp.) Adjective, said of the sum, or total, or the whole. And so a gold bullion/

bar is called a *Sibug*. Because it is the sum or conglomeration of several small pieces, or grains. *Pilan ing asibugmo?* How many in all have you gathered in, like cavans, or pylons of rice, or sugar? Neutral verb, to put together as one, several pieces, or parts. P. 2. the things put together thus: which results into a whole, or volume, sum, and this is *Sibug*. *Ma*, neutral. *Casibugan*, abstract, the sum, or total. *Misibug*, with company, said of two hens laying eggs in one nest, resulting in a sum of all the eggs laid by the two, with all its compositions.

SIBUL. (pp.) Noun, fountain, spring, or source of water, or a geyser. Also, a little measure of oil, given over a ganta of rice, a little bigger than those sauce containers. *Meto sibul*.

SIBUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Sibut*, and its infinitive, to appear/show up, like a snake coming out of its hole; it is the equivalent in our language, of how many of you did not show up there? Or go there to see? P. 1. that which: past, *Sinibut*. P. 3. past, *sibutan*, to whom. *Sibutana ning aldao*, where the sun rises/comes up. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Maca*, showing up. *Macasibutya ipan*, or, *susu*, or, *buldit*, his teeth are protruding, or, her breasts are prominent, or, his buttocks are showing, if the underwear is torn.

SICA. Interjection, like *Zape*, word used to shoo / frighten away cats.

SICAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyicad*, to make firm, to give force, to stir up with the foot, or to kick/strike, like a horse giving a blow with its hind legs, to kick with the foot to knock down something, or to put the foot down to counteract with force to be able to work on something with force, and thus one who makes a banca leave the bank with the use of a bamboo punting pole. P. 1. the object impelled with such a force, like the banca. P. 2. the one kicked at. P. 3. past, *sicaran*, the place, *Pi*, and *an*, (*pisicaran*), also, the place from where. *Misisicaran*, kicking

one another. *Sicadsicad*, to kick on the way. Idiomatically, *Pasisicad no nğan deang anaco*, which means, my children are all married, and they have someone to attend to, or to care for, to look for their livelihood.

SICAMOANG. (pp.) *Eco sicamoanğan*, said of one who does not have a care, or a bit of care, does not understand, does not perceive, nor know of something. *Ela misicamoangan*, said of people who hardly know their relatives, because their parents never bothered to inform them about their lineage. *Intang magagaco quing dapat a e co sicamuangan?* Why should I be bothered by deeds that do not interest me?

SICAN. (a.) Noun, the powers of the body. Physical strength. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to go on acquiring strength, like a child growing up, or a sick person becoming better. *Sicanan*, material or formal strength. *Masican*, adjective, strong. *Masicanan*, strong and powerful. P. 1. *Mican*, that which moves with force, like a discipline (a whip), or *gaud*, or voice, and also the motive like *Ica* and *Maca*. *Masicansican*, like *mayap ayap*. It seems to serve as P. 2. *Sicnanğan*, past *sinicnanğan*, what is made strong, variation: *Mañicanan*, or, *mañicnanğan*, to work, exerting all one's strength. Passive, *Pañicnanğan*, *piñicnanğan*, *pañicanan*. In that which; *Ing dapat e pañicnanğan nune pilalangan*. It is better to work with skill than with sheer force. To one who is whipping a child, they would say: *Iyamon asicnanğan mita?* Is that all the strength you can expend?: giving him a rebuke, giving him food for thought (Is that the best way to treat a child?) *Casicnanğan*, like *capalian*, at the peak of one's strength.

SICANG. (pp.) Noun, crossbeam, or crossbar for a new banca, or for fresh hide, in order not to shrink, or contract. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyicang*, to place a crossbar, or traverse. P. 1. and its frequentative, such a crossbar, or traverse.

P. 3. past, *Sicanğan*, or, *pepasicanğan*, on which it is placed. *Macasicang*, or, *macapasicang*, be placed as crossbar.

SICAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyicap*, to decorate, or to embellish, like a rare object, neatly polished, or folded, or thick-set. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Masicap*, in abundance, exquisite. *Casicapan*, this rarity, neatness, this object of curiosity.

SICAT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumicat*, to become full, or occupied, like a body with ringworms, or a room, or apartment filled with smoke, or a cell with a mat occupying all the floor. *Sisicat buni ing catauan*, the body is covered with ringworms. P. 1. *Isicat mo quing silid ing dasay*. P. 3. *Sicatan men dasay ing silid*. *Maca*, be occupying. *Ing aslag ning aldao*, or, *ing aldao macasicat ya quing yatu*. They use it to say, *Sinicat quing sablan gracia*, full of grace & *Macasicat quing sablang nano*. But to my limited understanding, it is less proper, not to say improper, for a supernatural thing, or a liquid. See *Apno*.

SICLAUD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manviclaud*. * to kneel, to be on one's knees. P. 1. past, *Siniclaud*, the cause or the motive. P. 3. past, *sincilauran*, the place of the object. *Macasicalaud*, kneeling down, be on one's knees. *Pasisiclaud co quing guinoo*, kneel down when the lord, or master is passing by. *In our times, *manviclaud* has become identified with the kissing of hand in giving respect to a superior or an elder; perhaps formerly this was done while kneeling on both knees or genuflecting with one knee, esp. the right knee. vqs.

SICMAT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyicmat*, said of that speed with which a crocodile, or the fish snaps at its food, or bites at its victim. P. 1. past, *sinicmat*, that which is snapped, or, *sicmat*. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, at one another, the fishes or crocodiles who attack, or bite one another. Idiomatically, it is said when the ministers of justice are all thieves: *Sicmat yang*

dalag, sicmat yang bundaqui, Sicmatne man ing parao, without saying outright, that every one is a sucker.

SICO. (pp.) Noun, elbow. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyico*, to elbow somebody. P. 1. the elbow. P.2, to whom. *Masico*, of abundance. *Misisicoan*, elbowing one another.

SIC-CUAN. (cor.) Noun, a bamboo knitting needle, to knit/weave, or sew nets; shuttle: verb, *manyiccuan*, to weave, or to mend a net.

SIC-COY. (cor.) Noun, a white and long gourd/calabash.

SICUT. (a.) Noun, hiccup. Neutral verb and its frequentative, (*sicutsicut*), to have hiccups.

SID. Noun, a pen, or trap, for catching *martinicos*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyisid*, to set it up. P. 3. past, *siniranan*, the fishes, or the place. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pisiran*.

SID-DUAN. (cor.) Noun, the part that is more upright, contrary to *Diquing*. In the church, the presbytery, or area around the main altar. Active verb, to invite one to such a part, *sisidduan*, *sinidduan*, *isidduan*, or *sidduan*. P. 1. one who is placed, or taken, or honored with a seat in such a place. *Maca*, be in that place; if at table, the one seated at the head of the table. *Casisidduanan*, the place for the Superiors. *Casisidduanan ya*, like the Mayor, or the teacher, in relation to his pupils/disciples.

SIGAY. (dipht.) Noun, a known shellfish. *Misigay*, with company, to play with their shells, like boys.

SIGAM. (a) Noun, cough, the sound of clearing the throat. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to cough because of sickness, or to give a signal. *Sisigam*, *sinigam*, *sigam*, or, *sisigaman*, *sinigaman*, *sigaman*. P. 3. past, *Sigaman*, to whom the signal is directed, by clearing the throat (coughing). *Sigamsigam*, like an asthmatic, or a consumptive, or one with a congested chest, or air passage. *Misisigaman*, to one

another, like two friends coughing signals to one another.

SIGAMOT. (pc.) Noun, the remains of badly cut, or badly cleared grass, or badly reaped palay, or badly shaved beard, etc. *Sigamutan*, adjective. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyigamot*, and frequentative, *sigasigamut*, the appearing of the *sigamut*.

SIGAO. (dipht.) Noun, exposé, revelation of a secret, a confession, like that of a criminal, from a confession/statement is extracted, by admitting, or uncovering a crime. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyigao* (*manyingao*), to uncover, expose a secret fear, or a secret knowledge. P. 1. past, *Sigao*, that which. P. 3. past, *Sigauan*, to whom; *Misigauan*, to one another, the quarreling of the meddlers, or the quarreling of gossipers. *Pisigauan da ing buluc da*, they squealed on each other's defects, etc.

SIGASIG. (pp.) Noun, the labored breathing of an asthmatic. Neutral verb and its frequentative, *sigasigasig*, to breathe laboredly.

SIGUING. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumiguing*, it is said of a stroke, or sickness, wherein he passes out, or faints, like an old man, or like one who suffered a fall, becomes unconscious, but is revived later. P. 1. past, *siguing*, the reviving of an unconscious injured person, P. 3. past *sequingan*, in whom, like the mistakes committed by young people, who in the end would pay for such mistakes when they become older men. Idiomatically, *Sisisiguing ing dayan pugut*, the negro lineage is showing up. Also, to revive old disputes.

SIGLA. (pp.) Neutral verb (the Spanish language has no exact equivalent of this word). *Masigla*, it is said of the location, time, painting, embroidery, and people. We may say it is mirth, joyful, but this *sigla* goes with a sad heart, to the point of raising the voice, or crying aloud to be *masigla*, and this applies to those who are quarreling. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*,

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to become *masigla*. P. 1. that which. *E mo isigla*, don't be loud about it; v. g. If I am telling you a secret by a whisper, and you in turn raise your voice asking for further details, I will tell you, *Emo isigla*, or *e ca masigla*, keep your voice low, or don't go about whispering it or repeating it to others. P. 3. past, *Siniglan*, to whom, v. g. two, or three engaged in vexing one another, the one who succumbs to the vexation is the *siniglan*, P. 3. *Ica*, and *Maca*. 3. of *Ca*, *casiglan*, *quesiglan*, the one with whom, more of a child who breaks the stillness, or the silence. *Micasigla*, verbal, making noise / clamor. *Nanung picasiglan da?* - a question about those who are shouting out there. *Melasigla*, a noisy place, a crowd/tumult.

SIGLAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manviglap*, to look stealthily, or to give a swift glance at. P. 1. past, *siniglap*, the eyes. P. 3. past, *siniglapan*, at whom. Also, *Ipasiglap*, the cause, or the eyes. *Pasiglapan*, to/at whom. *Mi*, *misiglapan*, at one another.

SIGSIG. (pp.) Noun, one rod square/ one yard square. *Mecaduan sigsig*, a brace and a half, or, 3 yards square.

SIG-GUA. (cor.) Noun, a strong wind, a tempest, a lashing wind; both are kinds of wind not different from a *baguio*. Neutral verb, to experience a tempest, like a storm, hurricane.

SIGUC. (a.) Noun, hiccup, caused by crying, as in a child, or in those who weep/ wail. *Sigucsiguc*, and the neutral verb, to suffer hiccups. *Ma*, in abundance.

SILA. (g.) *Magsila*, *migsila*, be seated with crossed legs. P. 1. *Pagsila*, the legs that are crossed thus. *Maca*, sitting with crossed legs. *Mapagsila*, fond of sitting with crossed legs. *Mipacasila*, become seated with crossed legs.

SILAB. (a.) Noun, fire, conflagration, like the house on fire, or burning grasslands. Active verb, future, *Silab*, and its infinitive, *manvilab*, to start a conflagration, to put to fire. P. 2. past,

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silab, that which is put to fire. *Ma*, neutral, *Ica*, and *Maca*, burning anger. *Macasilab*, not one who starts a fire. *Talacasilab*, flammable, prone to burning, like grasslands, or houses in Binondo. *Maquisilab*, neutral, that which got burned, like a cat, or dog, or person who was trapped/ who perished inside the house on fire. *Melasisilab*, easily burned, or set on fire, like *talaib*. *Mica*, the occurrence of fire.

SILAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manvilad*, to become stretched, like hide, or a bird stretching out its wings. P. 1. the wings, or the hide, or curtain, like *ladlad*, *Lantang*.

SILAY. (dipht.). Neutral verb, to look as far as the eyes could see like when shading the hand above the eyes. P. 2. that which. *Esilesilayan dayo*, estimating as very far.

SILANG. (a.) Noun, space in between, v. g. between the fame and the top board of a table, even when it is well fitted, or the space between fingers. Active verb, future, *Silang*, and its infinitive, *manvilang*, to encase, by joing or clasping these compartments, like when they join the post with those spurs which encase one to the other. P. 1. that which is fitted in, or adjusted into. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi* with company with its P. 2., such things. *Pi*, and *an*, *pisilangan*, like *pilingatan*, this conjuncture, or compartment. *Maca*, being conjoined, or fitted in.

SILANG. (pp) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumilang*, to shine, to glow, to glitter, become brilliant, like the sun, or the stars. *Masilang*, resplendent, with much brilliance, *Silanganing aldao*, the east, or the eastern part.

SILAO. (dipht.). Active verb, future, *Silao*, and its infinitive, *manvilao*, to ascertain, to survey, or go over to examine, like a trap, or *pen*, to see if it has caught something. P. 3. past, *silauan*, that which is examined, or looked over. Idiomatically, to look over, to scrutinize one by his appearance to

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know what is there inside, like observing his face. *Maca*, the one observing; passive, *Asilao*, and also the one caught, by deliberately saying to him something untrue, in order for him to tell the truth. *Ma*, potential. *Talacasilao*, and *melasisilao*, one who, upon being cross-examined many times, is found to be lying.

SILI. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyili*, future, *isili*, to sift the rice clean, by separating the *binglad* and the *darac*. P. 1. past, *Silinan*, (note the n). Also, idiomatically, to sift, to cull by picking out the good. *Maca*, potential. Passive, *Ing asilimo quing lub mu*, what to you seemed to be the better.

SILID. (a.) Noun, room, private room. Active verb, future, *Silid*, and its infinitive, *manyilid*, to make a private room. P. 1. past, *Silid*, one who stays inside it, like a nun. *Melasisilid*, a recluse, one who with great frequency confines himself inside the room in seclusion. *Anti can melasisilid, epa siniro quing masala*. You are like a recluse, who does not come out to the sunlight, said to one who is not disposed to work. *Misangsilid*, those who stay in one room, or apartment.

SILIM. (a.) Neutral verb, *silimsilim*, and that of *Ma*, to grow dark, to become dark at nightfall. P. 3. of *Ca*, *casiliman*, like *cabengian*, be caught up by twilight. *Silimsilim*, the time of Angelus which is recited about that time, dusk, twilight.

SILIP. (pp.) Active verb, *sumilip*, and its infinitive, *manyilip*, to pry (peep) through a keyhole, or small openings/cracks in the wall. P. 3. past, *Silipan*, one pried upon, or the peephole. *Maca*, in the act of peeping. *Maca*, potential. Passive, *Asilip*. *Pi*, and *an*, *pisilipan*, the place. *Misilipan aldao*, or, *danum*: one upon whom the light of the sun falls through a crack, or crevice, or the one who gets his habit wet in the banca; and in the same manner when the courtyard is reached by a flood. Also, *pasilipmo quing aldao*, a mode of speaking, place it a little bit under the sun,

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and to whom it is commonly said; *silipsilip*, frequentative; *Pasilipsilip*, like one doing the rounds, looking through the windows, etc.

SILMAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to take over under a thicket by crouching. P. 1. past, one who / that which. P. 3. past, *Silmacan*, *Pi*, and *an*, *Pisilmacan*, the place. *Maca*, crouching under the thicket. See *Sulmuc*.

SILO. (pp.) Noun, noose, snare, a loop, ligature. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyilu*, to lasso, to dind, like with a rattan, or rope. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is lassoed. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*. *Maqui*, one who falls into trap with another. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Paysilo*, one who on his own is lassoed, like an ox which submits its neck to the strap of the yoke. *Talasilu*, one who carries the tools for lassoing. *Magtalasilu*, to carry them.

SILSIL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyilsil*, try by touching, like water to see it is hot or cold. P. 1. past *Sinilsil*, the finger, or the hand. P. 2. past, *Sinilsil*, that which. *Emasilsil*, or, *epasilsil*, could not be touched, for being very cold, or being very hot, not only water, but also the road, or any thing that has become so hot by the heat of the sun.

SILONG. (a.) or *Ilung*. An interjection like the Spanish, *arre*, *Silung*, let us go on, or go ahead, *Silung munaca*, *silung ngatana*, you go ahead, let us move on.

SIMA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyima*, to close, or shut up, like the mouth, or the lips. Synonym of *icum*, and *ticum*.

SIMAO. (dipht.). Neutral verb, future, *Simao*, and its infinitive, to go prying, like a boy, where there are candies, or the cat, where there is stew, in order to get some. P. 2. past, *Simao*, what is smooched. *Maqui*, of procuring; *Melasisimao*, prone to be taken, like candies, or good wine, that is within the reach of everybody. *Maca*, able to get; its passive, *Asimao*.

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SIMBA. (pp.) (It is the P. 1, past, of *Samba*.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Imaquipagsimba*, to hear Mass. P. 1. past, *Sinimba*; *ipaquipagsimba*, the day that one is brought along to hear Mass, like the child. And that with which, like the veil. P. 3. past, *Sinimban*, the Mass, that is well loved/worshipped, if I am not mistaken.

SIMBALANG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing done, or thing said to one who is going out, *simbalang á dapat*, *simbalang á amanu*. P. 1. the motive, as such. P. 2. *Pasimbalangan*, that which, and by the same, it is said of one who takes, or disposes without asking permission. *Capasimbalangan*, this stupid behavior.

SIMBUL. (pp.) Noun, a pennant, streamer, or ray of light, painted, or real. *Pangabait nang Jesus*, *iyamon pangaslag nitang simbul á batuin*. *Quetang camatayan nitang banal á cacasi ning Dios* *iyamon pangaslag nang tinucud nitang simbul á ibat banua*. When Jesus was born, that star shone with rays streaming down. Upon the death of that holy friend of God, a stream of light came down from heaven / the sky.

SIMÍ. (g.) Noun, leftovers from food, like bones, or crumbs, or scraps.

SIMI. (pp.) *Malsimi*, *milsimi*, to become saddened, or to rue with loving anxiety, like the absence of a loved one, or by an injury/insult he does not deserve. P. 1. past, *Pilsimi*, the motive, by the P. 3. the same. *Mi*, with company: *Mipalsim*; *capapalsimi*, worthy of this plaint, like a good deed not appreciated well. *Capalsimian*, abstract. See *Sinta*, with its *malsinta*.

SIMPAC. (pp.) Past tense (of *Aspac*). Adjective, a cleft mouth: *Emo busngian yang simpacmo*, said in an insulting manner, in vituperation; *magatal a simpac*, foul-mouth with a bad tongue, uttering bad language. See *Aspac*.

SIMPAN. (pp.) Adjective, a guarded thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvimpan*, to keep, to guard, including keeping the

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furnitures each in its proper place, removing any impediment., or cleared like *pilapil*, v. g. *Simpanan mo yan*, clear that, remove any encumbrance there. *Masimpan*, abundance of order, said of a very watchful and provident man, not given to spending freely. *Ma*, neutral, and its *mangá*.

SIMPUC. (pp.) *Simpuc simpuc*, frequentative, spilling over, like liquid/liquor struck by the wind, or to make overflow by shaking.

SIMSIM. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mayimsim*, to sip/taste a little to test, like wine from a new vat. P. 2. past, *sinimsim*, that which. *Casimsiman*, a single sip, or taste. *Pisimsiman*, a glass. *Mitolocasimsiman tamo*, let us all taste it / take a sip (the wine) to see if it is really that good. *Misitolo catatlu*, , at three sips per person; *pasitolo casimsim*, *pasitolo caladua*, etc.

SIMULMUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyimulmul*, to break into fragments, to ravel, like cloth, or wood not well planed. P. 2. past, *Simulmul*, that which. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Ma*, neutral, and *mangá*. *Masimulmul*, in abundance.

SIMUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyimutmut*, to pick, or gather up with the fingers, one by one, like grains, or crumbs of bread, or gains of cooked rice, or even powder that had fallen. P. 2. past, *sinimut*, that which. *Ma*, neutral, what is gathered up, like by a miser, who would not want to lose any of it.

SIMUTMUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyimutmut*, to pull out, or remove one by one, like *amorsecos*, or the feathers, plumes of a chicken, not plucked well. P. 2. past, *Simutmut*, that which is pulled out thus. *Ma*, neutral, and its *mangá*.

SINAGUITLONG. (pp.) The texture of a cloth, look it up.

SINANTAN. (pp.) Noun, weight, a unit of weight (about 15 av. pounds). *Sinantanan*, weight used in steelyards.

SINCO. (pp.) See *Lingco*.

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- SINDAC.** (pp.) Noun, anguish, grief. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, *masindac*, to become despondent, to grieve. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause; *talacasindac*, like *talacasaquit*, frequently anguished, easily grieved.
- SINGAO.** (dipht.). Noun, Vapor, steam, fume. Neutral verb, *singao*, to vaporize, or cast steam. P. 3. *Singauan*, the source of vapors, like boiling water, or the one affected by the vapors or fumes of the earth. *Mi*, with *an*, *Misingauan*.
- SINGAP.** (g.) Frequentative, *Singap singap*, one who is running out of breath, has failing breath, like one drowning, or one who is near death (agonizing).
- SINGA.** (a.) *Singâ singâ*, to sway, to lilt like one who is very tired. See *Sunğa*.
- SINGASING.** (pp.) Neutral verb, the puffing, or snorting of a cat, or to breath heavily through the nostrils.
- SINGCOL.** (pp.) Adjective, maimed in the arm, or twisted arm. Neutral verb of *Ma*, *Ica*, and *Maca*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyngcol*, to elbow, or to hit with the elbow. Synonym of *Sico*, with its variations.
- SINGGA.** (pp.) Active verb, *manyngga*, to quarrel, to break off a friendship. P. 1. past; *Singingga*, the motive. P. 3. past, *Sininggan*, with whom. *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. the deeds. P. 3. the point of the quarrel. *Melasingga*, to whom one quarrels with much exchange of words. *Palpaquisingga*, quarrelsome.
- SINGIL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyngil*, to collect debts. P. 2. past, *singil*, or *singilan*. P. 3. past, *Singilan*, the person from whom debts are collected (the debtor). *Ma*, neutral, *Mi*, at one another. *Misingilan*. Be prepared to pay your debts, *â casingilsingil na*, *ala can pamayad*, lest upon demand, you would not have anything to pay with.
- SINGIT.** (pp.) Noun, the groin, the part next to the thigh, the joint of the hip and the belly. And also the notch of the arrow. P. 1. the arrow which it encases; *singitan*, the arrow inserted with a notch. *Mi*, with

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- an*, the arrow which it holds, and its *manğa*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*.
- SINGQUIL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyngquil*, to give a shove, or push at a man, by a slight stroke of the elbow, or an ox, shoving with its horn, or to push a boat with the *tiquin*. P. 1. past, *Siningquilan*, against which (except the boat). *Mi*, at one another. Of the butting cow, they say *Mapanyngquil*. Idiomatically, *Mi*, with company, said of village chiefs, elders, and other such officials who govern. P. 3. *Pisingquilan*, that which they manage. And also the place where the honor is endangered, like in the presence of many.
- SINGSING.** (pp.) Noun, Finger-ring. *Magsingsing*, to wear a finger ring. P. 3. the finger-ring worn. *Mipagsingsing*, *pipagsingsingan*, or, *palsingsingan*, the ring finger. *Maca*, wearing a ring, *Pa*, to give a ring. P. 1, the ring. P. 3. to whom. Also an active verb and its infinitive, *manyngsing*, to remove the snuffs or gutter of a *sulu*, by striking it. And from this, to trim the wick. P. 1. past, *siningsing*, that with which, like scissors. P. 2. past, the same, that which is removed. *Ma*, neutral and its *manğa*.
- SINSIN.** (pp.) Noun, the close-weave of a cloth, or compressed letters, or a crammed, or tightly packed object. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyinsin*, to tighten, to compress, to weave closely thus. P. 1. past, *Sininsin*, that which and P. 2. past, the same, that which. *Ma*, neutral, *masinsin*, adjective, compressed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.
- SINTA.** (pp.) Noun, love that always carries with it that pain and anxiety to enjoy his beloved, and imbibe that intrinsic desire to be with her. *Sinta co*, *sintana*, my love, his love. *Sintaracasang aquit*, how I love to see you., v. g. *Malsinta*, *milsinta*, to love, to fall in love, to feel the love, to desire the loved one. P. 1. past, *Pilsinta*, the motive. P. 3. past, *pilsintan*, the object of

feelings, or wish, or complaint. The nominative is the offense, or the action, v. g. *Ing palsintan co queca*, what I admire/desire of you / the feelings I have for you. *Mipalsinta*, with one another, like lovers, or be desirous to see one another, to be with one another, including that of two contenders/valiant persons. *Capalsintan*, love, yearning, panting for, desire for the beloved. See *Simi*, *malsimi*.

SINTAC. (pp.) Noun, a game with stones (jackstones), that is, with five stones. Active verb, future, *Sumintac*, *manvintac*, to play the game, which, if you have already forgotten how, is played by propelling upwards one stone, while trying to pick up one stone, then catch the propelled one, etc. P. 1. and P. 2. *Sinintac*, the one thrown up, and the other that is picked up. *Mi*, *misintac*, with a companion. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*. and its *manga*, to be thrown up, like by a trotting horse, with the same passives.

SINTANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvintang*, to break into pieces, like flagstones, earthenware. P. 2. pat, *Sinintang*, that which. *Ma*, neutral and its *manga*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, from which neutrally they are broken into pieces.

SINTUC. (pp.) Noun, a blow, or bruise on the head, caused by knuckles of the fingers. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyintuc*, to give a blow with the knuckles. Past, *Sinintuc*, on whom. *Mi*, at one another. *Talacasintuc*, or, *melasisintuc*, one who, for the least reason, inflicts a blow on the head of another with his knuckles.

SINUYUD. (pc.) Noun, a certain weave.

SINUP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyinup*, to stop up/cover by patching, or mending, like a house with many holes. P. 2. past, *Sininup*, that which was patched up in order that the wind could not come in. *Magsinup*, reciprocal, to cover oneself in order not to be affected by the wind. *Mi*, reciprocal, the same. *Ma*, neutral. *Masinupya*, the thing which is well covered so that there will be nowhere the wind

could blow in. *Casinupan*, abstract, the patch, or covering.

SIOLAN. (pp.) Noun, an ancient small flask, or bottle.

SIPA. (g.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *sipàsipâ*, to eat, making sounds with the mouth, like the pig. *Ma*, in abundance.

SIPAG. (pp.) Noun, diligence (contrary to laziness). *Casipagan*, abstract, such diligence, *Sipagan*, from the past tense. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to be, or become diligent, thus. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *Magcasipag*, with intent, and intensity. P. 3. that in which. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

SIPAN. (pp.) Noun, a small brush for the teeth, made from the husk of *luyos*; verb, *manyipan*, to brush/clean the teeth with it. P. 2. past, *Sipanan*, the teeth.

SIPAT. (pp.) Noun, a level, plummet. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyipat*, to make level, to place the level/plummet, to see if the thing is level. P. 1. the plummet. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Magsipat*, to carry the level, or to use it. P. 3. the levelled things.

SIPING. (pp.) Preposition, near, next to, close to, side by side. *Siping mo*, near you, beside you. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, become close to, near, beside. Also an active verb, *isiping*, *manyiping*, to place near. P. 1. past, *Siniping*, the motive, or that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with company, be close to each other, also pejoratively, or, the case of matrimony. *Maca*, to be at the side, become near, or close to another. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive with its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, *misipingan*. Pa, to permit. *Palpaquisiping*, one who would not want to be alone, wants someone to be always at his side.

SIPIT. (pp.) Noun, claws, tongs, pincers, including the use of two pieces of bamboo. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvipit*, to retrieve something with it, or to grasp, grip, like the crab using its claws P. 1. that with which, including being caught between the

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two door panels. P. 2. the one gripped, or caught between the door panels. *Ma*, neutral, to become caught. *Magsipit*, to use the pincers, etc. *Maca*, being caught between or become gripped.

SIPIT. (a.) Noun, pressure, like pressure on workers, to work even on a holiday to finish a work, which calls for great haste. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become pressured or pressed in this manner. *Maca*, with intensity. P. 3. that which. *Masipit lang gagalao*, like one who has to do much. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Casipitan*, v. g. *tanaman*, at the height of sowing, to become busy sowing.

SIPSIP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyipsip*, to suck, draw, or sip, like sucking a cigar, or the fingers P. 2. that which, past, *Sinipsip*. *Ma*, neutral. *Pasipsip*, to allow, to permit, like a pelican letting its young to suck its blood.

SIPON (pp.) Noun, a cold. *Sipunan* and *Mi*, with *an*, Neutral verb, to have a cold, or to catch a cold. *Mica*, imminence of having a cold, like *micasalon*, recently caught a cold. *Ma*, with abundance, including the time or duration of the cold. *Mangasipunan*, those who are suffering a cold, or influenza.

SIPUT. (a.) Adjective, uncircumcised, as practiced in this land, contrary to *Tuli*. And also, the small *luyos*, which do not have meat in them.

SIQUIT. (pp.) (N. S. *sic*). Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumiquit*, to place among those that are already crowded, or close to each other. P. 1. that which. P. 2. the crowded ones. *Mi*, with company, including inanimate objects. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

SIRA. (a. and g.) Adjective, a destroyed thing, cast away as lost, or spoiled. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyira*, to destroy, cause to be lost, including virginity, or honor destroyed by slander, backbiting, or gossip. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, (*quesiran*) the place in which neutrally, or the concerned, including the

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relatives of a deceased person (*ding quesiran*), like *Camatayan*, *quematayan*. *Talacasira*, or, *melasisira*, corruptible, easily gets spoiled.

SIRAO. (dipht.). Active verb and its infinitive, *manyirao*, to look by peeking furtively or quickly, or to peer out of the window, or balcony. P. 1. one who peers, like a boy who peers from the window. P. 2. towards what/ to which. *Macasirao*, peeking out the window. *Mi*, at one another.

SIRI. (a.) Adjective, highly effective, quickly effective, very active element, like fine gunpowder, deadly poison, ardent color, strong wine, strong scented tobacco, or like the fires of hell, the sharpest mind, like San Agustin. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its *mangá*, to become such. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

SIRUL. (a.) Synonym of *Sintuc*, to strike the head with bare knuckles.

SISI. (pp.) Noun, repentance, contrition, compunction, retractation, regret, acknowledge error, show sorrow for it. *Alanminunang sisi*, *pauang pacatauli*, said to one who is disposed to do something: before you get married, consider well what you are getting into. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to become repentant. *Sisisi*, repentant. P. 1. the motive. P. 2. that which, like sin. *Casisian*, or, *Pamanisi*, repentance, contrition, acknowledgement of sin or error, feeling sorry for it, retraction. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Malsisi*, *milsisi*, to urge one to feel sorry for having erred, by saying, Is it possible that you have done such a mistake, a man like you doing such nonsense/folly? What a pity! Regret what you have done! To regret, active. P. 1. that which. P. 3 to whom, also the evil done. *Mi*, with company, like the condemned who have more to repent of, akin to *Malsala*, to rue their crime.

SISI. (pp.) Noun, the edge of a clothing material, the border of a skirt.

SISI. (g.) Noun, chick. Verb, to gather the chicks, or a hen having chicks, *manisi*, *menisi*.

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SISING. [sic, *Sisig*] (pp.) Noun, salad, including green papaya, or green guava eaten with a dressing of salt, pepper, garlic and vinegar. Active verb and its infinitive, manisig, or manyisig, to make salad. P. 2 that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Mapanisig*, not only one who makes much salad, frequently eats salad, but also one picking tidbits of it.

SISIL (pp.) Noun, a small brush made of *bonot*, to smoothen a fabric, or to scratch itches (ringworms). Active verb and its infinitive, manyisil, to smoothen, to scratch. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral.

SISIP. (pp.) Noun, a bolo with a sharp point. *Palang* is a bolo with a wide, or blunt point.

SITA. (pp.) Adjective, eloquent in prose, or verse, or rhetorics.

SITSIT. (pp.) Adjective, what is said close to the ear, said in whisper. Active verb and its infinitive, manyitsit, to speak close to the ear. P. 1. past, *Sinitsit*, that which is whispered. P. 3. past, *Sinitsitan*, to whom. *Mi*, with company.

SIUAL. (pc.) Adjective, oerverse, apart from reason. Neutral verb, future, *Sumiual*, and its infinitive, sumiual, to deviate from reason. P. 1. past, *Siniual*, that which deviates from reason. *Ma*, with abundance, to be of bad digestion. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Maca*, become deviated from reason. *Micasiual*, verbal, become, or be in opposition, like those who are angry at one another. *Picasiualan*, the matter about which.

SIUALA. (pp.) Noun, Sound, object of hearing, voice of man, or people. Neutral verb and its infinitive, manyiuala, and *Maqui*, to find, to recognize / identify by the voice, like one calling at night, to have the door/gate opened for him. P. 3. *Siualan*, and *paquisiualan*, the one recognized by his voice. *Misiuala*, having the same timber, or tone of voice/ two with similar voices. *Maquiquisiuala*, imitating, or simulating the voice of another, to imitate, to mimic, to copy. P. 3. *Paquiquisiualan*,

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the one whose voice is imitated in this manner, v. g. *y Pedro biasayang maquisiualan castila*. Passive, *Paquiquisiualanon Pedro ding Castila*. Pedro knows how to imitate the Spanish voice. *Pasiuala*, to make oneself recognized by the voice. To speak in order to be recognized by his voice. To permit. Also *pasiuala*, the one, v. g. saying by himself what he intends to do, but in a way that others hear him. *Ipasiuala*, that which is voiced out. P. 3. to whom, to those who could hear, for he is saying it in order to be heard, *Masiuala*, one with great voice, like the bell of Binondoc.

SIUC. (a.) Noun, chirping of birds, the twitter of birds. Neutral verb, sumiuc, to chirp, like chicks. Also, *Sisiuc ing bengi*, sounds of the night, like at midnight. *Siuc* is also said of the swish of the rattan cane when it is swayed, or is used in whipping. *Pasiucan mu ya*, swing it.

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SOSAO. (dipht.). Active verb and its infinitive, manvosao, to dip and withdraw in the water, v. g. clothes, hands, caramel. P. 1. that which is dipped and withdrawn. P. 3. past, *Sinosauan*, the water. *Maca*, being dipped, like bread, or biscuit. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. *Sosososao*, and *Mi*, frequentative, like the clothes of a mariner, hanging from the banca, and touching the water.

SUA. (pp.) Noun, a large pome, like grapefruit, or pomelo. *Masua*, place where there are lots of pomelo trees. *Noneca bisa, sua*: like one who says, enough, this one is good. It is a witty remark.

SUAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manyual, or manasual, to raise up, or lift up with a lever, or the pilot veering the banca with the *bagsay*. P. 1. past, *sual*, that with which. p. 3. that which. *Asual* is to pullout, *Sual* is to turn, or veer.

SUANG. (pp.) Noun, ear-rings. *Magsuang* to use, or wear them. P. 3. the wearers,

Pasuang, the ear-ring. P. 1. the ear-ring, or the tiny short stick, or a silk thread, which is worn in order to prevent the holes from closing. *Pasuangan*, on whom, on a little girl, or on an old woman.

SUAT. (pp.) Noun, a charge. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuat*, to charge somebody, like of what he had said, or had done. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Siuatan*, to whom (it is common among those who go about, verifying gossips — *chismes*). *Mi*, with company, *Mi*, at one another. *Talacasuat*, one who is frequently convicted of the charge. *Resulting from the Ma*, neutral, one who not only is charged, but is caught, and is found out. *Palpaquisuat*, given to making charges. *Pamaniuat*, the act of making charges. *Pangasuat*, found out as guilty of the charges. *Mesuat ya*, and this *Ma*, neutral, is said of one caught in any lie. *Maca*, to pursue charges, and its passive *Asuat*. You have said it thus, and I quote you to another, but later you say another thing, and so you make a liar of me. *E mo co pasuat*, do not make a liar out of me, or do not squeal on me. ff. Regular.

SUB. Adjective, boiling water that vaporizes / steams. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyusub*, to give this *bao*, which, as it is being emitted, can serve as treatment by unctions. P. 1. the boiling water and the steam that spreads in such a small room is called *Suban*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *pisuban*. *Magsub*, reciprocal, to take vapors/steam thus. P. 1. what is cast into the boiling water. P. 3. the place. *Maca*, become bathed by steam / become vaporized. When the weather is sultry, or the suffocating heat (humidity) becomes too heavy, it is said, *Susubdacata case*, it is a good exaggeration.

SUBA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to navigate upstream, or against the wind. P. 1. that which is carried along in this manner. P. 3. past, *Siban*, that against which. *Maca*, be against the current. Idiomatically, it is said of one who pays,

or makes amends, v. g. to one who is receiving a loan, they say: Look, *Malagauang luluslos*, *maliuag ing susuba*, to go downstream is fast, to go upstream is slow, meaning, to receive a loan is fast/easy, to pay it back is slow/very difficult. *Magsuba*, to bet without placing down the money wagered. P. 3. *Pagsuban*, what is placed down in contrary. And it is called a grab, without any mean, or half-way. *Subasuba*, and *Mi*, frequentative, keep going against the current, like a crocodile. *Pisubasuba*, that which it takes along. *Pisubasuba naca ning malasulin saba*: a malediction in which it is wished that he be seized by an agile crocodile. *Misubasuba inaua*, one who has belabored breathing, because he has to go up then go down many times. But, *Pepasubasuba naco inaua nitang ayon nanding abac*. If you do not understand this, make inquiries.

SUBALI. (pp.) Adverb of exception. Active verb and its infinitive, to leave out, to exempt. P. 1. the cause, or motive. *Pasubalian*, leave out whom. *Mipasubali*, with company. *Mipasubalian* is *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. Also, *subali*, or, *subali pa*, or, *subatsa*, has two modes of significance, one means, outside of which, besides which, v. g. *Alan mumuna quing sumuyu quing Dios*, *Subatlan*, or, *subatsan*, or, *subalisan*, *emaquinaban quing tula banua*: another, *Marauac ing micasalat subalisan & Aliyan mapacasama, quecata quing Dios*. *Alan mumuna quing magaral, subalisan & Ena abalo ing mayap*; the other means, more, or but, or unless without. *Masampat a toto ing macaliplip dactal a tucso*, *uling nun uyanti ing pagaltang mequipamoc*, *anti naman carin ing ligaya ning pamagtagumpay*, *subali*, or *subali pa* (no more), *Mainang bina ing quelabuaran, inia pin lacuas mayap ing lacuanta*, another: *Catungculan dang toto ding pengari ing aralan don mayap ding anac da*, *subali*, or *subalipa*, (no more) *ila*

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napin alimbauan da quing marauac. See the Guidelines (ADLP – Bergano).

SUBATLA. See *Subali*.

SUBABIANG. (cor.) Noun, a thorn, pointed object, hidden on the road, to prick (passersby). Active verb and its infinitive, *manvubabiang*, to prick, to force with violence. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the object. *Ma*, neutral, to become pricked, pierced.

SUBLI. (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *subli*, to return; a variation is also active, *isubli*, *manvubli*, to give back. P. 1. past, *Sibli*, that which is given back, a stolen farm to its proprietor, to restitute. P. 3. the place, or the object that is given back. And sometimes it is the P. 2. that of *anan*, to whom it is returned/given back. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*, to whom it is returned, or the thing that is restituted. *Micasublian*, that is imminent already, the separated ones who turn back from an illegal union, or those who give back, or return something. *Mi*, to one another; the *Maqui* does not lose the *Ca*. *Maquicasublian*, or, *maquisublian*, the thing given in return, like in a barter. Also P. 1. that which. P. 2. to whom it is given in turn. *Pasublian*, to whom it is asked that his thing be returned to him. By this it may mean to resuscitate, to restore life, *Ipasubling mabiayi*, to whom. *Sublisubli*, to act like returning, v. g. an old person becoming like a child. *Sinubli ya quing anac*; *Ding sablang tauo subli la ngan quing quelabuaran da*, like *ulian dang quelabuaran da*; *Nu ya man manggang itu*, *sublia quing labug na*, said of one who have reached the top, only to return to what he was before

SUBSUB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyubsub*, to put something under the cinders, or ashes, the embers, or half-burned firewood, to extinguish, quench the fire, or to place the sausage closer to the embers that it may roast better, in which case, *subsub* would not signify quenching

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the embers, but bringing closer to them. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place, past, *Sibsubanan*. *Maca*, be in that position. Morally, to become crest-fallen, or bury the head under the blanket. *Mag*, reciprocal, to put one's head under, or cover it with the clothes, P. 3. the place, the bed. *Micasubsub*, or *micapasubsub*, to fall flat on the face, or bring the face against. Also to handle another roughly, to box, or pummel him: active verb.

SUBU. (g.) Active verb, *sumubu*, and its infinitive, *manyubu*, to bring a morsel of food to the mouth, to one's own, or to another's; also to "feed" the sugar cane to the millstones to be pressed, and to speak words prompted by another, or crammed by others, especially to goad/provoke an opponent in a quarrel, or in a live war to harass a retreating enemy. P. 1. that which. P. 3. against whom. Idiomatically, to sustain, or provide food to others: *Lima langbatal ding susubuanan co*, I have to feed five mouths / I have to provide food for five persons. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. *Casubuan*, one mouthful, or one input. To send, or let someone push another to do something, *isubu*, which under usual circumstances he would not do on his own initiative.

SUBUC. (pp.) A thing tried, or experienced. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumubuc*, to test, to try, to experience. P. 1. that with which, like a sword, or an argument. P. 3. past, *Sibucan*, the person, or the thing experimented on, or experienced. *Mi*, one to the other. *Mag*, with intent, *Magsubuc*, *manyubuc*, to test, to try, or to tempt, like by God, or by telling a lie. To See either by going and observing the position of the opposing side, like a spy, or by probing to see the opinion, or what others think of: all this is to test, or to try. P. 3. *Pagsubucan*, that which is tried. *Masibucan*, an experienced person, like one who has gone with the caravan of traders, or pilgrims. *Sibucan*, noun, an

experience. *Ing taung alang sibucan, mayap ya ping magaral.* An inexperienced person, needs to learn. *Dalagang alang sibucan*, said of a young lady, or a virgin. Also, *Subúc*, adjective, a thing that is reliable, for it has passed several tests, it is a well-trying thing. P. 1. the thing that is tried on, like a dress, or any other thing, to see if it fits well, if it comes up to the measure, or to your pleasure, v. g. if you doubt whether you will like it, you shall say to the one holding it: *ysubuc mu queya*, try it on him. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*; *misubuc*, two who are in agreement, and if you add *lub*, it will be a moral agreement. *Misubucan imalan*, one dress that fits both. *Misubucanlub*, conformed to one desire/wish. *Casubuc*, the one and not more. *Micasubuc*, about to; the one *casubuc*, *quecasubuc*, *imaquicasubuc*, and not more. *Maqui*, of having, *Emo subuc*, *acon maquisubuc*. It does not fit you well, I have tried it and it fits me. *Ing subuc na ning tauo iyan isuludna*, What fits a person is what he should wear. Also, a metaphor, no one fits in a shirt, sized three yards over.

SUBUNG. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Subung*, *isubung*, and its infinitive, *manyubung*, to push forward, to incite. P. 1. past, *Sibung*, that which, like trimming up the wick of an oil lamp, to stoke the firewood in the hearth, the child to come out at birth, by the push, or contractions of the belly of the mother. P. 3. past, *Sibunğan*, the end toward which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, to one another, as in a game of boys, and of grown-ups, is said of the rower, who with the *bagsay*, helps, or assists the banca to push forward. P. 1. *Ipasubung*, the *bagsay*; *pasubungan*, the banca, or the rowers. Idiomatically, to push the firewood into the fire (*isubung mo ing tanğab*), morally; to put in weeds, to incite, *susubung a amanu*. P. 1. what is said. P. 3. to whom and frequentative, the same.

SUCA. (pp.) Adjective, the thing vomited. Active verb, *isuca*, and its infinitive,

manyuca, to vomit. P. 1. that which. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Suca suca*, frequentative, repeatedly vomiting, intermittently vomiting.

SUCAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyucab*, to pry open, oyster shells, clams, mussels, large oysters. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Sicaban*, the shells pried open. *Pisucaban*, like *pitabasan*, the left overs, the emptied whells, (also the place).

SUCAD. (pp.) Noun, a long measure, like a rod, a yardstick, and also the stature. *Ing sucad a binyiena ning Dios quing tauo, iyan pasalamatana.* Active verb, *isucad*, future, *Sucad*, and its infinitive, *manyucad*, to measure. P. 1. that with which, like the yardstick, past, *Sicad*, (*ing sicad mo quing para mong tauo, yamon isucara queca.*) And also on behalf of whom, or that which is used, or taken for a measure, to imitate it. P. 3. past, *Sicdan*, that which is measured. *Misucad*, those of the same measure. *Casucad*, one of them. Also, *Misangsucad*, of the very very same measure, like the buyer and the seller, the counterparts, *misucadsucad*. But, *Pasucdananme quing buri na*, let him eat according to his pleasure, his mouth being the measure, do not chide him, do not place a limit to, or do not appraise him, do not put a price on him.

SUCAL. (pp.) Adjective, thing that impedes/hinders, like a road that is littered, or in part, badly swept, or a field not well cleared. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyucal*, to hinder, or to litter thus, to make it difficult for passersby. P. 1, that with which. P. 3. past, *Siclanan*. *Ma*, neutral, *Ma*, adjective. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, by adding *lub*, is, morally, embarrassment, or grief, regret, displeasure. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Casucalan*, abstract. *Casucalan lub*, morally. P.3 of *Ca*, past, *quesucalan*, the motive is a person, materially; *quesucalan lub*, formally, it is the object; likewise, *Pasucalub*, the one who. *Pasucalan lub*,

to whom, that is, to whom grief, or displeasure is rendered. *Micasucalub*, with company: *Capasucal*, *imaquipasucalub*, the one. *Talacasucal*, or, *melasusucal*, materially, to be grieved repeatedly, frequently, continually, &, and formally.

SUCAT. (pp.) Adjective, able, licitly or, justly becoming, or proper. And many times it is a physical ability, like being enough, just enough, not too little, not too much. See the Guidelines (*ADLP -Bergaño*). *Sucatsucatan mumucasit, epenaman sucat?* What are you doing there, weighing if you are able, or if you are not? You are able!

SUCDUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to touch the top, to hit the top, like the head hitting the top of the door, or a tower reaching up to the clouds, by hyperbole. P. 1. that which is made to touch the top. P. 3. past, *Sicdulan*, and the P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where the head touched/ hit the top. *Sucdulsucdul*, a thing that now and then touches, then does not hit the top, or like one who keeps hurting his head as in the house of the native, where everything is low. *Maca*, reaching the top. *Macasucdul Banua ing tula co*, my joy is sky-high, or, my joy reaches up to the heavens.

SUCLAB. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manvuclab*, to go under, or to place oneself under something, by stooping, or crouching. P. 1. that which, or the motive. P. 3. *Siclaban*, the place. *Nanan me mang ing pusa, suclab ya lalam dulang*, Whatever you do to the cat, it shall crawl under the *dulang* (low table of the natives). It is wrong to drive away the dog where the fat abounds. Idiomatically, anticipate the deadline, pay up before the due date is over. P. 3. *Siclaban*, the due date which is anticipated, v. g. the agreement was to pay on Sunday, and I paid my dues on the Friday before: *Siclaban que ing Domingo*. And thus in other instances, *Siclaban co ing tipanan*, I anticipated the date agreed

upon, literally, I went *under/below* (before) the due date.

SUCLI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyucli*, to change, or exchange money/ currency, like pesos, into *reals*, or *reals* into pesos. P. 1. always the lesser ones. P. 2. the whole ones like the *doblones*, past, *Siclian*. P. 3. past, *Siclian*, always the exchange, or change is the greater amount into lesser amounts. *Pasucli*, one who asks for the smaller ones, and the *pasucli* are the whole ones. *Pasuclian*, the one who gives the lesser denominations. See *Sungsung*.

SUCLUB. (pp.) Noun, the lid, or covering, like that of the earthen jar, or pot. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvuclub*, to cover, to put the cover on. P. 1. to cover, that with which. P. 3. past, *Sicluban*, that which is covered. *Meto sicluban Banua*, all what is contained under the vault, or mantle of the sky, because the sky is perceived like a canopy, and its edge, or border, is called, *Ing sisi ning Banua*; they don't know that the earth is round, and hence, *Babo ning masala*, because they think the earth is fixed in the midst of darkness, or founded on the top of a rock.

SUCMAMAN. (pc.) *Maca*, potential, able to cope with: its passive, *Asucmaman*, that which can be coped with, like *acayan*. *Paquisucmaman*, to try to cope with. *Ecu asucmaman ita*, I cannot cope with that, materially.

SUCO. (a.) (*Sucú*.) Noun, the terminal, or end, but indeterminate, because it even said, v. g. *Datang mangga quing sucú*, until the end, or duration of the ages; not even the one who may have invented such a term knows when that end will be, and we do not know if his concept is that of eternity. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, each thing has its end or term; if it it does not arrive at that end, it is *meapas*, v. g. *sinucúntua*, or, *mesucúntua*, one who has reached the term of life, which ordinarily is reached by many. And here it means one who is extremely old. *Sinucúnang danum*, or *mesucúnang danum*, when the water, or

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the tide reaches its ordinary peak, like on a full moon, or in a flood. *Sinucú*, or, *sinucúyan lulut*, or, *tuá*, when a fruit reaches its full ripeness on the tree, because ordinarily it is taken, or plucked before it is fully ripe. *Sucúsucúnen tua*, *bisa yang mangasaua*, he has reached the peak of old age, yet he still wants to marry. A dirty old man. *Pasucúan*, the fruit that is left to become over ripe. To allow, or wait forever, *Datang mangga quing sucú*.

SUCO. (pp.) (*Sucu.*) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to submit oneself to another, to give up, to surrender. P. 1. that which, be it a person, or the weapons. P. 3. past, *Sicoan*, to whom, be it to one's parents, superiors, or conquerors. *Sucosuco*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SUCUB. (pp.) Noun, breast of an animal. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumucub*, to place, or put the chest downwards on the window sill. P. 1. one who. P. 3. past, *Sicuban*, the place, or quasi-place, v. g. *E mo co sucuban*. *Magsucub*, with intent. P. 3. the place, like a cushion, like the one they place for reading. *Maca*, be in that position. *Magsinucub*, a verb, like *magsarili*, *magbucud*, with its P. 3. *Pagsinucuban*, the thing set for a particular purpose, or appropriated for it.

SUCUB. (a.) Noun, stuff or material for lining, or stiffening women's skirts (made from maguey, piña, or abaca.)

SUCSUC. (pp.) Noun, a thorn. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to become pricked with a thorn. *Ica*, and *Mac*; *mangá*, in many parts, or by many thorns. *Ma*, *masucsuc*, abundance of thorns, or very thorny. *Micasucsuc sucsuc na co queca*, I have been pierced/pricked by many thorns because of you, by cutting the flowers you have asked of me. Neutral verb, the setting of the sun, or moon. *Sucsucaning aldao*, like *albugan*, the west.

SUCUL. (pp.) Adjective, that which has no way out, like a dead-end street. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyucul*, to hold/detain in prison, where there is no way of getting

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out of it. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Suculan*, the prison, or place of imprisonment. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where neutrally, also, the motive, (*quesucul*): *Ing utangco iyang quesucul co*. My unpaid debts are what brought me to prison. *Paisucul*, of his own good grace. to become imprisoned.

SUCUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyucung*, to double, or to connect / join both ends of a rattan, and knot them, or fasten them together. *Casucung*, one end. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. Also, Noun, a *mantilla* of a widow that has a train, and tied under the chin. *Magsucung*, to wear it, like a widow, or female relative of the deceased. P. 3. the *mantilla*. *Mipagsucung*, the one who walks beside her.

SUD-DIA. (cor.) Noun, the pointed end of a skirt, or of an ancient tunic worn by men.

SUDLUNG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyudlung*, to place an addition to a rope by splicing it to another, making one rope out of the two, or a bamboo put inside another bamboo, or a piece of wood joined to another one. P. 1. the ingredient piece. P. 3. the receiving end. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pisudlungan*, where the added piece is joined to the receiving piece, and also, *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. See *Tunglu*.

SUDSUD. (pp.) Noun, the paddle of a plow. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyudsud*, to dig with it. P. 1. past, *sidsud*, the paddle of the plow. P. 2. past, *Sidsuran*, that which is dug with it. *Ma*, neutral, the earth/soil become dug, or broken by the paddle. *Sudsud sudsud*, one who walks by dragging his feet, like those who are injured to work, who have thick, or callous feet. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, frequentative, like *misasaria*, which and for that reason, because they are forbidden, they do badly, its passive, *Pisudsud sudsud*, the one ridiculed thus. Also, the same and its infinitive, to catch in lying. P. 1. one who is asked, or about which he

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is charged to catch him. P. 3. one against whom the charge is made, or reprehended. *Masudsuran*, *mesudsuran*, the one caught lying. *Icasudsuran*, or, *macasudsuran*, the cause of his being caught lying. *Macasudsuran*, of ability, and its passive, *Asudsuran*. *Misudsuran*, to one another, like *misuatan*. *Talacasdusuran*, and *melasudsuran*, one repeatedly, or frequently caught lying. See *Suan*. (*Suat*?)

SUGA. (g.) Noun, blazing color. *Masugâ*, flesh colored, or living color.

SUGAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyugay*, to add to a rope, in so doing it becomes longer, like a long leash, or long rope, or halter. P. 1. the additional length, *sinugay*, (ingredient). P. 2. the rope given an additional length (recipient) *sigavan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, the two pieces of rope made into one. Idiomatically, to continue, to proceed with, like the dancing, dance, story that was interrupted.

SUGASUG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to come abruptly, like swarms of mosquitos, fishes, locusts, etc. *Susugasug*, *sinugasug*, *sugasug*. *Sugasugasug*, *micasugasug*, etc.

SUGAT. (a.) Noun, a wound, sore. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyugat*, to wound. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. *Sugatan*, or *sugtan*, the wounded. *Ma*, neutral. *Misugatan*, or, *misugtanan*, at one another. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Maca*, capability to, its passive, *Asugat*. P. 3. of *Ca*, *casugatan*, *quesugatan*, like *camatayan*, *quematayan*.

SUGAUT. (pp.) Noun, barb, like that of a fish-hook.

SUGUI. (pp.) Adjective, stainless, refined, like gold, pure, and clean. *Mapiang sugui*, of noble blood. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become lustrous, pure, and clean, like gold. *Casuguian*, abstract, nobility, purity of gold. Synonym of *Ugas*.

SUGUID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuguid*, to confront, to see if it corresponds, or if it is thus, v. g. examine the translation by comparing it with the original, to see if it corresponds, or is

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equivalent and is faithfully rendered, or like, not believing me that I said such and such to Pedro, by asking him, which bears the same concept. P. 1. that which, and it can be said, *Suguiran mo*. P. 3. past, *Siguiran*, with one who, or the person asked for verification. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Pisuguiran*, *Pi*, and *an*. *Misuguid*, the things/matters confronted, examined, like a picture with the original, a son with his father, to see if it/he has the same features, or countenance of the other. *Maqui*, *maquisuguid*, *maquisuguiran*, the attempt, the endeavour to confront/compare.

SUGUIGUI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuguigui*, to rub, or scrub the teeth to clean them. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Siguigui*, the teeth. Also, *Isuguigui mu queya*, a hyperbole, meaning bring it into his mouth that he may see it, said of a person who says he could not find an object, when it is there right before his eyes.

SUGU. (g.) Adjective, invited for the purpose of helping. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyugu*, to invite someone to help. P. 2. past, *Siguan*, to whom, one who is invited to help with *upa* (pay), or without it, or for some gain, like in building a house, or like when we help to hear confessions. *Maquisugu*, one who goes to help with pay, or without pay. *Paquisuguan*, the owner of the house, or the pay. *Misugu*, the owner, like *micubu*; *misugu*, with company, those who came out to help him, to subdue an untamed animal. *Pisuguan*, the object of their actions, If there is only one, *Pisuguan meman emearacap*. If many, *Pisuguan deman, e re aracap*, etc.

SUI. (a.) Adverb of necessity, *Suing mamintuca caring pengari mo*. You need to obey your parents. Active verb, future, *Sui*, and its infinitive, *manyui*, to urge, to compel, to oblige, to force. P. 1. past, *Siui*, that which, be he a person. P. 2. past, *Siui*, to whom, v. g. Pedro deceived Maria, and would not like to marry her, I would say, *Isuimeng*

paṅḡasauana, here, Maria is in the nominative. P. 1. *Suian meng maquiasaua queya*, here Pedro is in the nominative of the P. 2. and makes the same sense. And thus: *Isui mong pamagiunal*, *suian meng magyunal*, *siuinang pamicasalana caco*, *siuinang pamicasalana caco*, *siuianacong picasalanen*. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, frequentative. *Mi*, reciprocal, to force oneself, like *magpilit*. *Mi*, at one another. Also, neutral verb, to persist, to insist, importune, like swearing to God, that he has to enter, he has to go out, or what is thus held, or had held, v. g. *Susui yang lungub*. *Susui yang palugud*, like a poor inistent fellow. P. 1. that in which he persists, v. g. *Susui nang palugudya*, *Susui nang depatco*, (and this persistence is lacking in *Pilit*. *Susui*, (*suisui*?) and *Mi*, frequentative, like an importuning poor, or the one so enamored of a girl who does not like him. *Misuisui ya queya*. Passive, *Pisuisui nang catauan na queya*. Also, *Pisuisui raca quing lub co*, *pisuisuimu cu quing lub mu*. You insistently hold me in your affection, although I do not feel the same for you. You are persistent in liking me, insisting I pay you the same attention in return. And from this, *Pisuisui nang pamangana*, like one who has no appetite. *Caluluneng e buri matening suisui*. Says one to whom the *dalaga* scorns, while he is dying to be loved. Synonym of *Pilit*.

SUYL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing in reverse, that is upside down, like the feet are above, and the head is below. An enigma, or riddle: *Ing quigli co quebuctut*, *suyi yang macatapuc*, *muban ya yata quing lub*, *alan manḡ acung sibut*, v. g. Pedro wishes to marry Maria, but her father detests Pedro, or if her father approves, Maria does not, unless there is one who would remove the difficulties, his wish would remain a mere wish. Literally, what I conceived and now am pregnant with, appears to be in a breech position; there is a danger it shall grow old inside, without

any prospect of it coming out. Active verb *isuyi*, and its infinitive, *manyuyi*, to place, or hang something upside down, including a book that is in an inverted position.. *Maca*, be upside down. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mag*. reciprocal, like one who lies with his head at the foot of the bed. *Mi*, with company, such as a thing with feet placed on the head of another thing, with its P. 2. *Suyisuyi*, and *Mi*, frequentative, the things that remain positioned in this manner. *Pisuyisuyi*, the things/objects = *Suyisuyi*, and *Mi*, frequentative, passive.

SUIC. (pp.) Noun, a small porcelain plate, which serves as salt pan, or saucer for mustard.

SUYO. (pp.) Noun, service, like that of a servant/slave to his master. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuyu*, or *manuyu*, to serve. P. 1 that in which. P. 3. past, *Siyuan*, to whom. *Mi*, serving one another. *Masuyu*, serves much, have much service. Also to let one to serve, or permit, or consent to be served by him, like bad parents, in exchange for the *baintauo* (young man) to go out their daughter, or to court her., that is, *Mapañuyo*, *Ipasuyoan*.

SULA. (g.) Noun, certain stones, *sulan bitin*, *sulan daguis*; I didn't know there were such things.

SULAC. [*Salac*, sic*.] (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Sulac*, or *sulacsulac*, the simmering of boiling water, as in cooking, or in fumigating with steam. It is not synonymous with *Bucal*. * It is **SALAC** in the Vocabulatio, an apparent misprint. Vqs.

SULACBIT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyulacbit*, to fasten, like a knife that is loose in its scabbard, giving it a little turn so it will not fall out. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *silacbitan*, the scabbard. *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. the knife and the scabbard, *misusulacbit la*.

SULAD. (pp.) Noun, the fashion, the finish, the spun. Active verb and its infinitive,

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manyulad, or *manvinulad*, to spin. P. 1. the spun, or on behalf of whom. P. 2. past, *Sildan*, or, *silaran*, or, *sinulad*, (that is what they call the cotton that is spun into thread), that which.

SULAGPAO. (dipht.). Neutral verb and its infinitive, to fly. P. 1. that which is carried, by flying. P. 3. past, *Silagpauan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Sulasulagpao*, and *Mi*, frequentative, is said of any thing that flies away, because the wind carries it away.

SULAM. (pp.) Noun, needlework, or work done with needle and thread, like blankets, albs and bed covers. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyulam*, to do such works. P. 1. the needle, thread, or by means of which. P. 3. past, *Silaman*, that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, *Misulaman*, or, *misilaman*.

SULAMBI. (a.) Noun, a declivity, an awning, or an addition to a house. See *Ambi*.

SULAPAO. (dipht.). Synonym of *Sulagpao*.

SULASI. (pp.) Noun, a known little plant, bush.

SULAT. (pp.) A writing, a written document, a letter. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvulat*, to write. P. 1. the pen, the quill or the writer. P. 3. *silatanan*, the paper. *Maca*, it is written. *Pisulatan*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, those who write a contract, or an agreement. *Pañyulat*, implement for writing, Frequentative, *Sulatsulat*.

SULAT. (a.) Adjective, foolish, madman, unreflecting, blunderer, inconsiderate person. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*; *Casulatán*, abstract. *Maquisulát*, to deal with a fool. P. 3. with whom, *Maqui*, to endeavor to stop acting like a fool. *Maquisulátsulát*, and its P. 3. like *maquiyayalipan*. Active verb, future, *sulát*, and its infinitive, *manyulát*, to make a fool of another, like a *dalaga*, pestered by an insistent *baintauo*, treats him like a fool.. P. 3. past, *Silatán*, the poor *baintauo* who is treated thus. *Susulatánaco*, he treats me like a fool.

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SULBANG. (pp.) Noun, a tree and its red flowers. *Meguinsulbang*, red sky or clouds, or a thing that cause one to blush.

SULDUC. (pp.) If it is used, it is synonymous to *Sucdul*.

SULDUNG. (pp.) Noun, a shaft used to shoot cork missiles. And from this, any thing that plays this task, like a ramrod, a wooden sausage-stuffer. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvuldung*, to poke, or stir up with it, or with a long pole. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Sildungan*, one who is poked at, or stirred up, to make a fruit fall, or to wake up somebody.

SULDUT. (pp.) Noun, a bed-bug. *Suldutan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, infested with bed-bugs. Active verb and its infinitive, *Mañyuldut*, *susuldutan*, to look for them. P. 3. past, *Sildutan*, the bed bugs found or eliminated. *Ma*, abundance of *suldut*. *Ma*, neutral, become found, or caused to be found or removed. *Pañuldutan*, that which is full of them, like cushions, mattresses. Idiomatically, to seek somebody with a hundred eyes, intensively, meticulously, or efficaciously, with the same variations.

SULI. (pp.) Noun, shoots of bananas. *Sulin saguin*, *sulian*, and *Mi*, with *an*. Verb: *Mañyuli*, to produce shoots of bananas. Idiomatically, *Suli*, descendant, from the son, downwards. *Suli nan Adan*, descendants of Adam. Verb infinitive, to have a son, or a descendant. Also, *Suli*, a word of endearment to a son. Neutral verb, and *Maqui*, to become close, to cuddle with someone, like a son to his mother, or a woman to her husband, on the chair, v. g. to be close to each other, like the *Suli* to the banana plant, *Maquisuli ya*. *Malasulinsaba*, a certain species of crocodiles, of the size of a *Suli*. See *Suba*.

SULIAP. (pp.) Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to look at slyly, or slantly out of anger, to cast an angry look. *Suliapan*, one who looks at, or stares in this manner. *Sulisuliap*, frequentative. See *Sulilap*, *Ilap*.

SUL-LIAO. (dipht.) Noun, a bowl, a large bowl. *Maca*, is in a bowl, *Sul-liao*, *sil-liao*, that which is put in it. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

SULILAP. (pp.) Synonym of *Suliap*. See *Ilap*.

SULIB. (a.) Noun, Mussels, a species of shell-fish.

SULING. (pp.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *sulingsuling*, to walk in a daze, like one who is sleep walking (half-asleep), and is said of a boat that is badly steered. *Pasulingsulingan*, to cause the boat to veer here and there, because of bad steerage.

SULIP. (pp.) Adverb of place. Downstairs, below, everything that is not in the house above. Opposed to *Banua*. *Banua't sulip*. In the heavens and under the heavens

SULIT. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, and *Mag*, with intent, to review, like the lesson, in order not to forget it, or to tell, or repeat what one has already heard, like a sermon, or a stageplay, or the message/errand he carries, or brings, to see if the instruction given to him was carried out. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mipagsulit*, like students or classmates, repeating to each other what they heard in class to see if they still remember correctly what they heard, or the lesson that they will have to recite, with its P. 3. Also, *Pasulit*, to replace for another what the thing has cost him: *Pasulit me caco ining libro*, Buy this book from me, at the same cost that I have purchased it with. Also the price P. 1. *Ipasulit mo cacu ding seli co*, reimburse me the *reales* that I paid when I bought these things. If you want to say, Sell that to me at the price its has cost you, say, *Pasulitco nesa queca*. Also, that way of speaking, if you count what the thing has cost you more than the price paid for it, *Non pasulit ing gugul, o ing pagal*. *Mamasulit*, another verb construction: those who buy things, or one who buys things at the original price it has cost the seller to buy them, like if it were you who

bought the book for the three reales it had cost you.

SULIT. (a.) Noun, difficulty. *Masulit*, difficult. *Casulitan*, abstract, like *Cabaldugan*. But in the past tense, *Quesulitan*, it is like *quetuan*, excessively difficult. *Masulit*, adjective. Neutral verb, future, *Sulit*, and that of *Ma*, become difficult; its variation is active, *Ipañulit*, to put difficulties. P. 1. and that of the simple, the difficulty, it is *Magcasulit*, in whatever matter, v. g. *Magcasulit yang manganac* P. 3. *Pagcasulitan*, whatever it may be; *Mipagcasulit lang mitatua*, two, who with difficulty try to find a solution; with company, those many who with difficulty come to a an agreement, with its P. 3. *pipagcasulitan*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, what makes something difficult.

SULMUC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to crouch under a thicket. P. 1. that which, or the motive. P. 3. the place, and the objective. *Maca*, is crouching / crouched under a thicket. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. See *Silmac*.

SULPA. (g.) Adjective, a thing that is inserted, or fits closely, like a cork stopper, of a cask, vat, tub, or, a bar across the door, or window fitted in its socket, or holder. Active verb and its infinitive, to fit in thus. P. 1. *Silpa*, that which. P. 3. *Silpanan*, in which it is fitted. See *Sumpal*.

SULPUNG. (pp.) Noun, a certain kind of arrow which instead of an iron arrowhead, has a piece of wood at its tip.

SULPUT. (pp.) Noun, *amorsecos*, or burry love grass. *Sulputan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, cloth with abundant amorsecos stuck on it.

SULSUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyulsul*, to start a fire. P. 1. the one who, or that with which, like a firebrand, a half-burned wood, live coals, or a candle. P. 2. past, *silsulan*, to what. *Mi*, with *an*, *Misulsulan*.

SULO. (a.) That cut of bamboo containing petroleum or pitch, and topped with a wick. A bamboo torch used as light for fishing

at night, and from this, any lamp, or, lantern, or, torch, or, lighted candle. Active verb, future, *Sulu*, and its infinitive, *manyulu*, to light, or give light. P. 1. past, *Silo*, that with which, through the / by means of, *Isulo mo con asan*, or, *tugac*. P. 3. past, *Siluan*, the one given light, or caught with the help of the light, v. g. there are no eggs in the house, and it is night, and I say, *Isulumo con ebon careang balay*, find some eggs for me in the neighboring houses: I found them in the neighboring houses, *Siluan co la careang balay*. Give that an equivalent in Spanish! *Magsulo*, to use a light, a lamp. P. 3. *Misulu*, reciprocal, to provide oneself with light. *Pisulo*, that with which. Also, *Misulucata*, v. g. to work in the night with a light, or something burning, providing light. *Pisuluan*, that which, P. 3.

SULU. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyulu*, *sumulu*, to come in and eat/sit at table with others who are already eating, including a dog eating with others. P. 1. one who is admitted to join others at a meal. P. 3. *Siluan*, those who are already eating at table. *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. the conversation, the interactions, and the meal.

SULU. (pp.) That slanted positioning of a lance, stuck or fixed on the ground, to stab a bull., or of a point, prickle, or tine, placed in such inclined position. *Masulu*, of abundance, or well positioned in such a manner as to cause greater injury. P. 1. *Isulu*, is simply to incline it for such purpose. Idiomatically, whatever action that is very advanced, or excessively ahead, *masulung á amanu*, *masulung á dapat*, *masulung á sinta*, *masulung camulangan*.

SULUC. (pp.) Adjective, those four corners/sides of the structure of a house, and the nipa thatched on its roof, is *Suluc*, and the entrances on its front, are *suluc*, and each post of the four sides, is *suluc*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuluc*, to make, or provide roof to those sides. P. 1. the

pinaud, or the post. P. 3. the house, past, *Silucan*. Also, a Neutral verb and its infinitive to be put in a corner, or to be driven into a position of difficulty, to place in a corner, or in an inlet, or in a bend. P. 3. the corner, or the object, or the end. The four posts of a house are called: *Manyuluc*; *alan enasulucan*, speaking of, or talking about God. *Casulucan*, abstract. (*Casulucsulucan*, the farthest nook, corner.)

SULUD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumulud*, and that of *Mi*, to enter into, like insects into their holes, or caves, into a bell tent, or into the ark, or into an earthen jar, etc. P. 1. one who, that which, including putting on one's clothes. P. 3. past, *Siluran*, the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*. *Maca*, be inside, be dressed. *Casuluran*, an attire from head to foot, like *cayacutan*.

SULUGUI. (pp.) Noun, the light of a lamp, of an oil lamp. *Suluguian*, the room, or the cell, or the person given such a light, or lighted in this manner. *Mag*, to use it. P. 3. *Pigsuluguian*, the oil lamp. *Mipagsulugui*, like *mipagsalamin*.

SULUL. (pp) Noun, a sprout, (and may mean, a son, an offspring), a shoot, like that of the *buyo*, herbs, *camotes*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyulul*, to sprout, to come out.

SULUNG. (a.) That depth that causes fear to look down into it, like the depth between mountains, or from one mountain alone. *Macasulung*, to be in the depths, far below. *Casulungán*, like *cabunducan*. *Sulungsulung*, mountain that has these depths/canyons, gorges, steepness.

SULUNG. (pp.) Noun, that action, or impulse of one who works with efficiency, or tenacity. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to work in such manner. *Sumulung nang sumulung alanan pamanurung*, let us go on and on, no more turning back. Also, to make whatever thing to move forward. P. 1. one who, or that which, or the motive. P. 3. the end towards which. *Mi*, transitive;

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Mi, passive. Neutral *Ma*, in abundance. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Casulungan*, abstract, coming from *pamañyulung*. Idiomatically, the neutral verb and that of *Ma*, like in virtue, vice, accident, illness.

SULUT. (pp.) Adjective, one who lives, or resides in the house of another, for having no house of his own. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to live in, in this manner. P. 1, the one received, or taken in to reside in another's house, like one who is not known in that town. P. 3. past, *Silutan*, the owner of the house with whom one lives. *Mi*, with company.

SULUT. (a.) Noun, key. Active verb, future, *Sulút*, and its infinitive, *manyulut*, to open with a key. P. 1. past, *Silut*, the key. P. 2. past, *Silut*, that which is opened with a key, like a chest, or a door, etc., and it can serve as the P. 3. the person to whom the door is opened with a key, like *busngian*. Past, *Bisngi*, all this comes from the sense of the word, to insert, or make pass through a hole, or strait, cove, a thread into a needle's eye, a key through the lock, the penpoint into a pen holder, to withdraw what is inside a bamboo cylinder. P. 1. one who, that which. P. 2. past, *Silut*, the quill, or what one wants to draw out. *Sulutan me buldit*, *sulutan me arung*, or, *balugbug*, *silut den tandus*, or *sundang*. Pierce the buttock, pierce the nostrils, ears, pierce with spear, or sword; if through wood, v. g. through the floor slats they are pierced, or poked at.

SUMA. (g.) Noun, a herb, creeping, or climbing upwards, yellow in color, said to be medicinal.

SUMALANGCAT. (pp.) Is said of posts that are wide apart below, like in a hut with four bamboos placed in such a position to serve as posts. *Maca*, be placed thus, like bamboo posts, or poles.

SUMAMI. (g.) Noun, nausea, or abhorrence of a dirty thing, like seeing two animals in their acts of turpitude, or dirty words, and obscenities, indecencies. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to feel abhorrence. P. 3. of

S before U

Ca, the object of abhorrence. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Pangasumami*, the feeling of abhorrence.

SUMAN. (pp.) Noun, a filling of glutinous rice, or, corn flour, wrapped around in leaves. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuman*, to make them. P. 1. on behalf of whom. P. 3. past, *Simanan*, the rice, or corn flour. *Pañyuman*, the leaves as wrappers.

SUMANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumumang*, to navigate against the wind. P. 3. past, *Simangan*, the wind. *Masumang*, is against the wind, and is said of the prop, or buttress set against the house because it is leaning towards that direction.

SUMANGA. (pp.) Noun, the prow, because it is set against every thing: it is derived from *Sumang*. Verb: *manyumanga*, to control the prow, like the pilot guiding the ship with the rudder.

SUMANĠID. (pp.) Adjective, the other side, direction, or position. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manyumanġid*, to put to one side, or edge. P. 1. one who/ that which. P. 3. the place, in relation to the other where in one is positioned, or is working on something, v. g. you are on one side, so *Sumangnan (sumanġiran) mo*, is understood of the thing on whose side you were, and you pass to the other side of it. *Mi*, with company, like those two thieves at the either side of Christ our Life, or like religious forming two choirs on either side. *Maca*, be on one side opposite another side. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. See *Ngatba*.

SUMBACAD. (pp.) Noun, that resentment, or displeasure cause by word that prick, or hurt deeply. Neutral verb of *Ma*, to have such a resentment, or displeasure. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

SUMBAL. (pp.) Also. *Pasumbal*, *pepasumbal*, to dissuade, to get an idea out of one's head. P. 1. that with which, like reasons: Verb: be dissuaded, *Masumbal*, *mesumbal*, to become dissuaded. *Mesumbal ya lub*, *Ica*, and *Maca*, if I have just arrived from a trip, and I am called to the side of a sick

man, instead of being or feeling disturbed, I comply with the call with determination.

SUMBAT. (pp.) Noun, a moral impediment. *Ma*, neutral, *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Casumbatan*, *quesumbatan*, like *casagulan*. Also, the abstract; mischance, misfortune. *Alan sumbat sumbat*, no mischance.

SUMBIA. (pp.) Noun, a swinging cradle, or hammock, where they place a child instead of the usual cradle. Active verb, *isumbia*, and its infinitive, *manumbia*, to put a baby in it. P. 1. the baby. *Mag*, to use it. *Maca*, be in it. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

SUMBO. (pp.) Noun, the light of an oil lamp, or of a candle. *Mag*, to use the oil-lamp for light, also the light coming from a hearth/fireplace. *Simbuan*, to whom its light is given, or directed to, like the priest, the room, or the house. See *Sulugui*.

SUMBONG. (pp.) Noun, accusation, charge. Active verb and its infinitive, *manymbung*, to accuse, to charge, to indict, to blame, to prosecute. P. 1. the accused, or the matter he is accused of. P. 3. the one before whom he is accused. *Mi*, to one another. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Palsumbungan*, the informer, the accuser, v. g. the devil, the ill-willed accuser.

SUMPA. (pp.) Noun, an oath, as used in this land, v. g. *toto nang toto*, Also, *Tabang*, with these they express four kinds of oaths/acts of swearing, according to their usage, or custom. *Sumpa*, even when they swear with an oath in its proper sense, they usually call it *Sumpa*: *sinumpaco quing cuanaco ning dapo*, & or, *sacsi que ing Dios*. And also, when they swear thus: *Sacsi que ing Dios non e raca patayan*. To add that which does not have the usual form, you will say, *Ayo itang simpa mo*, or, *qing nano*, or, *nanung pepatuanmo quetang simpamo*, or, *nanung pisacsianmo*, or, *ulitanmo*, or, *isulitmo itang simpa mo*: it is a coarse way of not responding directly to the question: *Nanutang simpa mo*? But all of these samples I give usually need caution and much patience to distinguish them from

one another, *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Sumpasumpa* and *Mi*, frequentative. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, or over which, like on the Gospels. *Mi*, with company, with P. 2. to take an oath, or to swear, as in contracting marriage. *Casumpun*, *quesumpun*, like *quebaldugan cung dutung*. Of one who suffers a misfortune, or harassment, they say: *Non esa quesumpun*, in which it is understood that it is an affect of having sworn falsely. *Palsumpâ*, who easily utters, or makes an oath, or is given to useless swearing. *Mañyumpâ*, to malign, or to curse, utter an imprecation, or malediction. P. 1. the malediction uttered. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with company. *Mamañyupâ*, a infinitive, to curse often, or to curse many, with its P. 1. and P. 3. *Pamañyumpâ*, the act of swearing, taking an oath, or cursing. Correct this with much charity and zeal.

SUMPAL. (pp.) Adjective, a stopper, plug, like that of a piece of banana core/trunk with which to plug a large earthen jar, or with another stopper, like a wooden peg, or a stone, to plug a hole, to fit, or cut the stone as much as it is necessary for this purpose. Active verb and its infinitive, *isumpal*, *manypumpal*, to fit in, or put in as a stopper. P. 1. the stopper, or *tapon*, past, *Simpal*. P. 3. the place, or the object plugged with a stopper. *Simpalan da casi ing angin*, like when all the holes are covered with something to prevent the wind/air from coming in, like in a sudden calmness, or deathly silence. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. *Maca*, be with a stopper, the stopper put in place. *Macasumpal ya dila*, one who holds his tongue and refuses to speak. But, *epasumpal*, cannot hold himself, does not consent.

SUMPIT. (pp.) Noun, syringe, or a blow-pipe, made of bamboo or reed, to shoot a missile or water out. Active verb and its infinitive, *manypumpit*, to blow, or shoot out. P. 1. the blow-pipe. P. 2. to whom, or, at/against whom, past, *Simpitan*. *Mag*, and

mipagsumpit, one who goes along carrying something like this.

SUMPUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *sumpung*, to meet by chance, to stumble upon, (not the slip of the feet), to come upon on the way. P. 1. the one who is encountered, or stumbled upon. P. 3. the one upon whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with *an* and its *manga*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place where in. Neutral *Mi*, at one another, including two who seek one another to prove who is the stronger. Idiomatically, it is said of an occurrence or a thing that comes along, or presents itself: *susumpung quing isip*, or, *lub*, or *ing saquit sumpungsumpung*, comes to mind, occurs to the thought, or the pain coming/or felt now and then, off and on. *Mi*, frequentative. *Maca*, occurring presently, *Ica*, and *Maca*,

SUN. (pp.) Neutral verb, the tide on the rise. P. 3. past, *sinan*, or, *sinunan*, the place reached by the high tide, or the place up to where. *Mi*, and *an*, (*misunan*), affected by the high tide. Also, Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *sumun*, people moving up from south to east. P. 1. that which is carried thus farther up, like a letter from Bacolor to Mexico, not to Betis, or the motive. P. 3. past, *Sinan*, the place, or person towards which.

SUNAB. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumunab*, to dive, or to plunge in. P. 1. one who / that which, and on behalf of whom. P. 3. past, *Sinaban*, the place, or the diver. *Maca*, on the dive. *Sunabsunab*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Sinaban neng inaua*, one who attacks his opponent with an upward swing, while ducking him below, thrusts him with a knife.

SUNDAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *sunday*, to become bowed, stooped, like one who pretends, or attempts to contract marriage, while making a false oath. P. 1. one who/ that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, (*pisundayan*, *pisunden*). *Maca*, is bowed, or is like half-falling, or about to

collapse, be it consciously or not; *Sundesunday*, and *Mi*, frequentative, like a drunk, walking with tottering steps.

SUNDANG. (pp.) Noun, sharp pointed knife, like that used in slicing bread. *Sundanġan*, the wounded; it has no past tense. *Mag*, to use such a knife. P. 3. *Mipag*, one who goes, carrying a *sundang* all the time.

SUNDUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyundul*, to poke from below. P. 1. that with which, like with a sword, or with a stick. P. 2. to whom, past, *Sindulan*. Neutral verb, like *Sucdul*.

SUNĠA. (pp.) Neutral verb, or, *SunĠga sunġa*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to pant, like one who has run a very long distance.

SUNĠAB. (pp.) A synonym of *Sunab*, to dive, to duck. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to fall headlong. *Maca*, like *macasubsub*, face downward.

SUNĠAL. (a.) Adjective, toothless. Active verb, future, *Sumunġal*, and its infinitive, *manyunġal*, to pull the teeth. P. 2. past, *Sinunġal*, the teeth pulled out, or the person from whom the teeth were pulled out. *Ma*, neutral. *Casunġalan*, abstract, toothlessness.

SUNĠAL (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *Sumunġal*, to forstall, to know beforehand the evil that threatens, and this is the counter- force, because it is only by saying to the witch, *Sunġal da ca*, they say, that the bewitchment can no longer take effect, like we would say, that if the man had seen the venomous snake beforehand, the snake would no longer have the power to harm him. P. 3. *Sinġalan*, the witch, and the bewitchment. *Ma*, neutral, the power of the bewitchment, or of the witch becomes forestalled. *Maca*, ability to forestall, and its passive, *Asunġal*. Idiomatically, to divert what the other wants, which usually is the counter-force in order to be freed from it, v. g. Here comes one, who, I fear, is coming to me to ask for a loan, and I anticipate with a question if he has something to give as a pledge. If he withdraws, or backtracks, and

therefore would no longer dare to borrow, or ask for a loan, I become the active verb, *Singalan co ya*, and he is the neutral verb of *Ma*, *Mesung'al ya*.

SUNĠASUNG. (pp.) Neutral verb, *sunġasung*, and that of *Mi*, *misunġasung*, to slip down, stumbling on the ground. *Sunġasunġasung*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

SUNGCA. (pp.) Noun, a game with *sigueyes* (sea shells) by dropping them one by one in a board with seven holes. *Mi*, *misungca*, with a companion, to play the game. P. 3. the board, or what is dropped in each of its holes.

SUNGCAL. (pp.) Active verb, *sungcal*, and its infinitive, *manyungcal*, the pig turning up, or digging up the soil, or something, with its snout. P. 1. the snout. P. 2. that which is turned up in this manner, the soil turned up, or dug by the pig's snout, *Pi*, and *an*, *Pisungcalan*.

SUNGCO. (pp.) Adjective, a thing cited (summoned before the court), the subject matter, or the date, v. g., *Capilan ing sungco na?* or, *Nanung sungco na?* When is his arraignment? Or, What is he cited for? Active verb and its infinitive, *manyungco*, to cite, to summon before the court, to give a judicial notice. P. 1. the purpose, or for what/ P. 2. past, *Singcuan*, the cited one. *Mi*, at one another. *Talapanyungco*, the summoner or warden, who serves the summons to someone in jail, to appear in court. Also, *Macayaddiacat acasungco sungco ning camatayan*. Be always prepared for the summons of death, or, to convene with, of have a confrontation with death.

SUNGDO. (pp.) Adjective, said of the point, or the beginning in which one starts and finishes to weave/ to spin, or to sow by rows, or by strips. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *misungdo*, to go, or move following this strip, or row, till he finishes it; from where he has started and finishes there (completed the cycle), is *Sungdo*. P. 1. , one who goes on weaving, or sowing, etc. P. 3. past, *Singduan*, is that

point, towards which one looks and on it upon arriving at it, that is *sungdo*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Idiomatically, to go following the other by the road he has taken, then follow the road which the other takes, conforming to what he wants. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. to whom; *songdosongdo*, and *Mi*, frequentative, of one who walks on one road, like the poor, who travels it many times for the same thing that is given him, or the many things, by repeating the same trip. *Mi*, with company, those who are agreeable, because they follow the same routine. *Maca*, verbal, agreeing, being in concurrence.

SUNĠI. (a.) Adjective, cleft lip, or split-lipped, either inborn, or by accident/injury. *Sunġi sunġi*, one who expresses his anger, by showing his teeth. Active verb, *isungingi*, and its infinitive, *manyunġingi*, to force something into another's mouth. P. 1. past, *Singingi*, that which. P. 3. past, *Singingian*, to whom. *Maca*, *macasunġi*, be in such a gesture, like those who give gestures of getting burned, or scalded.

SUNĠIT. (pp.) Noun, touchiness, sensitiveness, that for one strand of his hair you touch, he gets angry. And the Pampango expresses it thus: *Emayap, misabilayan buac*. It is not good to touch even the tip of one strand of his hair. Neutral verb, *sumunġit*, and that of *Ma*, *masunġit*, to become such an oversensitive person. *Masungit*, adjective, touchy, oversensitive, i. e. to have that kind of disposition. *Ica*, and *Maca*, like sickness that makes one so sensitive, intolerable, unbearable

SUNGGUIT. (pp.) Synonym of *Sunġit*, that even the blowing of the wind offends him, sends him into a rage, (rabidly angry).

SUNQUIT. (pp.) Noun, an implement to pull down/obtain fruits from the branches of a tall tree. *Umcinum pomorum*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyungquit*, to hook down fruits with it. P. 1. the implement, or for whom. P. 2. that which, past, *Sinquit*. *Ma*, neutral. *Maca*, potential, and its

passive, *Asungquit*. *Mag*, and *mipagsungquit*, to use the hook.

SUNGSUNG. (pp.) Adjective, what is put on top of a commodity in barter, or what is given in kind, in exchange for it, v. g. we inherit between us, a horse: if you want it for yourself, give me half of its price in exchange for my right to it. This is *Sungsung*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyungsung*, to give the *sungsung*. P. 1. that which is given. P. 3. *Singsungan*, the object, v. g. the horse, or to whom the *sungsung* is given, v. g. the owner. *Mi*, to one another, those agreeing upon a *sungsung*. If I do not like to sell to you my right to one half, nor you to buy the half from me, *Ecata misungsungan*. *Maca*, verbal, coming to agreement over a *sungsung*. Also, *Pasungsung*, to permit, or ask for a *sungsung*. Idiomatically, a neutral verb, to go against something, like inclement weather, *Emu susungsungan ing pali ning aldao*, Do not go out to meet the heat of the sun, or, do not expose yourself to, or go out under the heat of the sun, that is, *Parimlan mepa ing aldao*, let the sun's heat cool down, do not go at noon, but later in the afternoon. See *Salungsung*.

SUNO. (g.) Noun, Irony. Neutral verb, and its frequentative, and that of *Mi*, frequentative, and its infinitive, *misunusunu*, to speak in irony, with great pleasure, or in anger. P. 1. or, *Pisunosuno*, to whom. *Ma*, excessive, *Masunu yang mangamanu*. *Mi*, at one another.

SUNTUC. (pp.) Synonym of *Sintuc*.

SUNUD. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Sunud*, to assent, to flatter the likes of another. P. 3. past, *Sinuran*, to whom. *Sunudsunuran*, it is said, of him or her who needs to be held by his/her temple (to be flattered or to follow his whims) in order to obtain from him whatsoever but in their concept / manner of flattering, *Dapot paqui asunuran deya, pati bituca ibyena*, Once he falls for their flattery, he would give anything including his entrails. *Pa*, is said like *payurali*, *pasunud*, one who in all

things says *Amen* to as much as the other likes (like a good sacristan) with great alacrity. *Pasunuran*, to whom assent or flattery is given, like to a Superior, or from whom one needs something. *Magpasunud*, one who deals or uses much of this, for being a great fawner, or flatterer, or condescender. P. 3. *Pagpasunuran*, one who is flattered thus, for bad, or for good. Also, *Pasunud*, like *patuntun*, what one is commanded to follow, or to obey. *Pasunuran*, to whom. P. 1. *Ipasunud*, that which. *Magpasunud*, one who endeavors that others follow him, leading them for good or bad, moving them with his example. *Pagpasunuran*, those who are led. P. 3. Of one who knows how to dance, or be carried by the tune/trend, they say, *Biasa yang sunud*.

SUPAN. (pp.) *Supan supan*, and *Mi*, frequentative, become suspicious, or one who is frightened. *Pisupansupan*, the object of one's suspicions, or the cause of one's fears.

SUPAPI. (g.) Neutral verb, a child reaching for the lap of his mother with affection and love, or a wife cuddled intimately on the lap of her husband. P. 3. to whom. *Pa*, *pasupapi*, or, *paisupapi*, of movement, like *paicay*. *Maca*, become close together, or one another, like two in one seat/chair.

SUPIL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyupil*, to trample, to subjugate, like a big one trampling on the little one, the rich, on the poor. P. 2. on whom/ to whom. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Paysupil*, to submit oneself to another due to fear. See *Lumac*.

SUPPLING. (cor.) Noun, offshoots, offspring, saif of the seed that multiplies or reproduces, in the sense, that from one stock, or grain, four, or more shoots spring up: these are the *Suppling*. Verb: *manyuppling*, to multiply in this manner, like the stock of sugar cane. *Ma*, in abundance, idiomatically, the children, or descendants, like *Suli*.

S before U

SUPUT. (pp.) Noun, a sack, or a large bag, or money-bag, or diaper. Active verb and its infinitive, *manyuput*, to put in a bag, to use a bag. P. 1. one who/that which. *Mag*, and *mipagsuput*, one who carries a bag, like one who goes begging, or asks for alms. See *Susut*.

SUQUI. (g.) Noun, oblique props, supports, like those placed under a house, propped against the posts, so that the house may not be swayed by the wind. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvuqui*, to brace, or to prop. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which/or by whom.

SUQUI. (a.) Neutral verb, to hold to, or get a thing from where it is easier to one's access. P. 3. the thing obtained from an easy access. *Maqui*, to procure, to obtain, *Maca*, potential, and its passive, *Asuquian*. *Ecu misuqui queca*, I cannot wrestle with you, says one combatant to his opponent in a wrestling match. *Mi*, two who have a firm hold on one another in wrestling.

SUQUIB. (a.) Adjective, *Suquib á lub*, a double-faced person. *Ma*, neutral. *Casuquiban*, this kind of betrayal.

SURAC. (a.) Synonymous with *Sulát*, fool.

SURAY. (dipht.) Noun, the staggering, or tottering, like that of a drunk. Neutral verb, *sumuray*, and its frequentative, *Suresuray*, to reel, to stagger, to totter.

SURI. (g.) Noun, an awl, pick, an instrument of weavers. *Antian suri*, *meguinsuria*, *suria casi*, said of a sharp pointed thing, in the manner, or its quality to penetrate/ to pierce.

SURIT. (pp.) Noun, wretchedness, of one who grumbles in misery/miserably. *Casuritan*, this miserableness, or misery, this state of wretchedness.

SUSI. (g.) Noun, carefulness, neatness, solemnity. *Ma*, neutral. *Masusi ya pangarapat*, it is neatly finished/ with a neat finish. *Masusi yang darapat*, he is a careful worker, does things well and satisfactorily. *Pacasusian*, or, *pecasusi*, that which was done neatly. *Paca*, with intensity. *Fiestang masusi*, a celebration

S before U

in which there is much decoration, and neatness, a solemn feast. *Ma(g)casusi*, to solemnize intensely. *Pagcasusian*, P. 3. the thing celebrated. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manyusi*, to lock, or close with a key, or close/seal a letter in an envelope. P. 1. that which. *Maca*, under key, is locked. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pisusian*, the lock/padlock, the envelope, or cover of a letter. *Pi*, and *an*.

SUSU. (pp.) Noun, breasts, Active verb and its infinitive, *sumusu*, to suckle. P. 2. past, *Sisuan*, the milk, the breasts, the mother, *Macasusu*, be placed on the breast/ is suckling on the breast.. This verb is neutral and its P. 3. But because you may not perceive it, it matters little, I put it thus: which may be more intelligible *Pasusu*, to let to suckle. P. 3. *Pasusuan*, the one allowed to suckle, the child, unless I say, to give, the P. 3. to whom. *Poning susu*, the side. *Ding sablang ilug mipacasusu la quing dayatmalat*, literally all the rivers suckle at the sea, but it means, the mouths of the rivers empty into the sea, or are contiguous to the sea. *E bisang manusu*, one who does not want to suckle except to his mother. *Anti catang sususu quing e ta indang tauo*, is said of a cigar that is loosely rolled. (Literally, we are like suckling from a non-human mother).

SUSU. (a.) Noun, Snails. There are *Susungtuto*, and there are *Susungpapa*. Those called "papa" are eaten by ducks. Verb: *manusu*, to gather snails, and its infinitive, *manyusu*. *Antian menusu*, one who obtains a thing with great facility. *Menusu ya casi*, it was like he was only gathering snails, (*Menusu va taliri*, the fingers are creased, after being in the water too long.)

SUSUB. (pp.) Noun, uncture, for inhaling its vapors, like *samat* leaves. Active verb and its infinitive, *manysub*, to apply it by spitting it out, or sprinkling it on, P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *sisuban*, on whom.

SUSUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manyusug*, to apply a poultice, like the leftovers of pounded *buyo*, rosemary

leaves after extraction of its juices. P. 1. one who/that which. P. 3. past, *Sisugan*, on whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, and *an*, the poultice applied on. It is called, *Tapal*, when whole leaves, or special leaves are used as poultice.

SUSUN. (a.) Active verb, future, *Susun*, and its infinitive, *manyusun*, to double the fold, or crease, like in the waistband of an underwear, or pair of pants. P. 1. Past, *Sisun*, the second fold, v. g. as in a cape, which usually has two, or three which are close one over the other. Passive, past, *Sisunan*, the creased waistband, *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pisusunan*, the place, as those of a cape. *Susun susun*, and *Mi*, frequentative, and is said of events, or letters that come one after the other, with the P. 2. of company

SUSUP. (a.) Active verb, future, *Susup*, and its infinitive, *manusup*, to bribe, to corrupt a judge, or a witness. P. 1. past, *Sisup*, that with which. P. 3. past, *Sisupán*, to whom. *Pa*, to permit, or to ask for a bribe.

SUSUT. (a.) Noun, a pouch, or money-bag, with folds or creases. *Telasusut*, a thing badly sewn, that has bulges. *Ing casaclauan ning lub iyan macatdas quing susut*. Avarice breaks the pouch/pocket, causes the pocket to have holes.

SUT. (a) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *sumut*, *isut*, to humble oneself, to reconcile oneself by going before the presence of the one to whom he humbles himself. P. 1. one who is brought for reconciliation, v. g. *Isutmoco can ibpaco*, and that which, like the arms of the father, You reconcile me to my father, or take me to the arms/embrace of my father. P. 3. past, *Sitan*, the one before whom one humbles himself. And also, to one, such as to a Superior. *Sitan da ca queti*, I came that I may submit myself to you, and you were not here. That submission, or that deference towards a Superior. It is expressed well here. *Mi*, transitive.; *Mi*, passive, verb: one who intercedes.

SUTLA. (pp.) Noun, silk, soft, flowing silk. *Meguín sutlá*, a thing that is very smooth like silk. *Miimalan yan sutlá*, or, *sutlá itang imalanana*. He wears silk clothes. Silky is his attire.

LETTER T

T before A

The roots that begin with the letter *T* have their variation, like those that begin with the letter *C*. The only difference is in their infinitive, which are formed by changing the *T* into *N*.

TA. See the Grammar.

TABA. (a.) Noun, fat, grease. Neutral verb, future, *tàba*, and that of *Ma*, to become fat, or increased, like the flood, or the tide. *Mataba*, adjective, fat. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause; *Mangataba*, and *micataba*, plurals. *Cataban*, abstract, fatness like *casampatan*.

TABAC. (a.) Adjective, a thing cut by a stroke of the bolo. Active verb, future, *Tàbac*, and its infinitive, *manabac*, to cut thus, or to chop wood etc. *Tatabac*, *tinabac*, *taba*, or *mànbac*, *mènabác*, *manabác*. P. 1. that with which, like a sword, past, *Tebac*. P. 2. past, *Tebac*, that which. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*, *Matatabác*, *metabác*, *matabác*. *Mitabác*, transitive; *Mitabac*, passive. *Mi*, at one another, *mitabacan*. *Pitabacán*, that with which, or the reason why.

TABAD. (a.) Noun, a scar. Active verb, future, *Tabad*, and its infinitive, *manabad*, to scarify, like air-holes, to cause bleeding. P. 1. past, *Tebad*, that with which, like with a fragment of a plate, or with a potter's knife (lancet). P. 2, *Tebad*, or, *tebaran*, on whom. See *Abad*.

TABAYAG. (pp.) A certain wild gourd.

TABALO. (pp.) Means, I do not know, *nescio*. *Pa*, to say it. P. 3. *Tebaluan*, to whom, or that which is denied. *Paintabalo*, out of his own, one says he does not know. P. 3. *paintabaluan*, what is denied, or, to whom something is denied.

TABANG. (pp.) Noun, sweetness of the water, as opposed to salty water/sea-water. And in relation to food, tastelessness, flatness

of taste, bland taste. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become sweet, for water, to become insipid, for food. *Matabang*, adjective; idiomatically, it is said of one who is disgusted, or of hard disposition, by adding *lub*. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Manabang*, verb, said of one who squeezes first the lemon to remove its sourness, preparatory to making it a preserve.

TABANG. (a.) A term for swearing, or for an oath, v. g. *Tabang non eraca patayan*. *Tabang non eco bibiru*. For sure, for the life of such, I am not joking. Cursed be me if I won't kill you. See the Guidelines (ADLP- *Bergaño*).

TABANGONGO. (pp.) *Candole*, a kind of fish.

TABAS. (pp.) Noun, the cut, or shape of a thing. Active verb and its compositions, *manabas*, to cut into shape, a dress, a banca, lumber, cloth, and even to open the soil, or plow it as far as such a part: you will hear it used thus. P. 1. that with which, or for whom. P. 2. that which is cut into shape, past, *tebasan*. P. 3. *Tebasanan*, or, *pitabasan*, the remainder and including the person from whom, like the merchant who sold it. *Pi*, and *an*.

TABI. (pp.) An interjection of courtesy. *Tabi po*, with your permission, sir. *Pa*, to say it, which is asking permission, like to pass. See *Sangtabi*.

TABI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manabi*, to drive away. P. 1. what is driven away, or the beast driven away. P. 3. past, *Tebianan*, towards where, v. g. *Tebianan mo cong damulag quetang pale co*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Manga*. *Pi*, and *an*. *Pitabian*.

TABIG. (a.) Neutral verb and its frequentative and its infinitive, *tabig*, a place becoming shaken, like a table by pounding on it, or the meat on the bones.

TABIL. (a.) Synonym of *Tabig*. Also, to become wrinkled, like the face of an old woman.

TABILI. (pp.) Neutral verb, *itabili*, to let go what is in the hand, like a bird, or a rope.

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Tabiliuan, tebiliuan, that which is let go, or released. (Note the use of *u* here) that which. *Mitabili*, by chance, or unwittingly. *Paitabili*, like *Paibaldug*.

TABILO. (pp.) Neutral verb, to let fall something from the hand, like out of carelessness, or because it slipped. *Tabiliuan, tebiliuan*, that which. *Mitabilo*, by chance. *Macatabilu*, its passive, *Atabiluan*. It is by chance, or accidental.

TABING. (pp.) Noun, Curtain, or hangings, screen, drapery, or tapestry. Active verb and its infinitive, *manabing*, to put it up. P. 1. that which, *tinabing* P. 3. the place, or direction that is occluded from view, *tebingan*. *Maca*, be curtained. *Mag*, to use it, like in a banca, etc.

TAB-BLAN. (cor.) *Mitab-blan*, become affected, like, by the wind. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TABO. (pp.) Noun, dipper, or ladle, with which to draw out some liquid, including lime, already mixed with sand, moistened for cementing works. Active verb, *itabo*, and its infinitive, *manabo*, to draw out with a *tabo*. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is drawn out. P. 3. from where, like from an earthen jar, or what remains, (*tebuanan, pitabuan*).

TABO. (pp.) or, *Tabuan*. Noun, a kind of bee, bumble bee.

TABSING. (pp.) Noun, saltiness of water, that is affected by the tide. Neutral verb and *Ma*, *manabsing*, to become salty, or brackish. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Catabsingan*, like *Capalian*. *Matabsing*, adjective.

TABTAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manabtab*, to cut by a stroke, like holding a bamboo, or piece of wood with the left hand to cut it with one or more strokes by the right hand. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. Also, *Tabtab*, it is that upper part of a sugar cane, which is cut off for planting. *Pi*, and *an*, from where they cut the bamboo. *Pipanabtaban*.

TABUBUC. (pp.) Noun, a bitter gourd, that grows wild.

TABUG. (a.) Noun, that anger, or vexation, or peevishness with which one no longer

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wants what he has desired, or if given what he asked for, he throws it away. Neutral verb, *tumabug*, to become vexed in this manner, like one who says about a thing that he has desired before, it would be better that it had not come at all. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. the object. *Tabugtàbug*. and *Mi*, frequentative. *Mitabugan*, at one another.

TABUG. (a.) Neutral verb and frequentative, *tabugtabug*, to stroke the water, like one who wants to swim, but cannot, or does not know how. *Tabugtabugan*, the water stroked in this manner

TABUGNUS. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to jump, or escape from the hand, like a live fish, or bird. *Tabili* is let fall. P. 1. that which has jumped from the hand. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *manga*.

TABUN. (pp.) Noun, a dam, dike, embankment of a river. Active and its infinitive, *manabun*, to build, or make a dam. P. 1. that with which, like the materials. P. 3. past, *Tibunan*, the river, or that which obstructs, the materials, or the people who are obstructed by a closed door, or gate, or merchandise that is put on embargo, according to its kind, and cannot be passed, or allowed to be sold: all these cannot pass, so they are, *Macatabun*, be dammed, or be on hold. *Mi*, with *an*, *mitabunan*, and its *manga*.

TABULAN. (pp.) *Antian tabulan á atian*, one who has a big paunch, one who is paunchy.

TABUNGAU. (dipht.) Noun, certain gourds, which, when dried, may be used as containers, like for powder of *gogo*, etc.

TACAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manacad*, to inflict a wound from above downwards, like striking with a lance, contrary to *sundul*, and *suldung*. P. 1. that with which, like with a long pole, or, pike, or, long lance. P. 2. on whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, like those in a banca to those in another banca. *Mi*, at one another, like those fighting with their lances, while on horseback, *Tacaraning pasbul*, the hole for

the spurs below a door, by which it turns. *Paltacaran quilo*, the brace, or crossbeam on which the ends of the rafters rest.

TACAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manacay*, to lead another behind him from here to there, by inciting him to follow. P. 1. the one who. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, frequentative, with its passive 1, *pitaquetacay*. See *Acay*.

TACAL. (a.) Adjective, a measured thing, including by *cates* (half-pound) for caught fish, or by the jar (*tapayan*) (11 pounds), v. g. *Magcanung tacalna niyang tapayan*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manacal*, to measure thus. P. 1 that with which, for whom, and for delivery, or transport. P. 2. the measured to see how much is the content, v. g. *Tacalante iyang tapayan*, let us measure how much it contains. P. 3. to / for whom, like the buyer, or what is left. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manga*. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, or the measure used. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manğa*, for whom it is measured, or delivered, the thing measured, with *an* and *anan*. *Misangtacala*, is said of things that have the same capacity. *Mi*, with company, one who deals out the measure, and the other receiving what has been measured. *Pasitacal*.

TACÁL. (a.) Active verb, future, *tacal*, and its infinitive, *manacal*, a male animal covering the female. P. 2. past, *Tecal*, the female. *Mitacal*, the male and female in copulation. *Pa*, to let, or allow, the female allowing the male.

TACAM. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Tacam*, and its infinitive, *manacam*, to chew the food. *Langut* is to masticate, or ruminate, like a cow. P. 2. past, *Tecam*, or, *tecaman*, that which; *tacamtacam*, and *Mi*, frequentative; idiomatically, it is to admit the injury, to swallow an insult, to bear up, endure the injury, like one who chews, or swallows bitter things, with the same variations. *Ninon macatacam queta? E na atacamning lubco, uling epatacam ing*

guingcas na, e patacamtacam. Who can swallow/tolerate that? I cannot tolerate it, because what he said is intolerable, or can't just be swallowed easily.

TACAO. (dipht.) Noun, Inordinate appetite, or desire to eat and drink, gluttony, including the greed for a farm. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to crave inordinately for something, like a glutton, or, one fond of dainties. P. 3. past, *Tecauan*, that which. *Catacauan*, abstract. *Magtacao*, to eat daintily, or be greedy with intent. P. 3. the object. *Matacao*, adjective, greedy, gluttonous. Further infinitive: *Manacao*, to steal. P. 2. that which. P. 3. from whom. *Mapanacao*, thief. *Capanacauan*, thievery, stealing. *Mipanacao*, stealing from one another, what they have stolen from me. *Mipanacao*, with company, it is said, either if they speak of things concealed, or if they are fond of stolen things. *Mipanaculang misabi*, or, *mipaglolao*, They talk, or are courting stealthily/ in secret, with its Passive 3. *mipanacauan*.

TACAP. (a.) Adjective, covering, like that of jar. Covered. Active verb, future, *Tacap*, and its infinitive, *manacap*, to cover, to put the lid on. P. 1. ,past, *Tecap*, that with which. P. 3. past, *Ticpan*, that which was covered. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manğa*. *Panacap daco*, says a *baintauo* when he is made to stand for a child fathered by another, that is, they use me as a cover-up, they make me a cover-up for his sin. And it can be said, *tecap*, v. g. *Papanğasauare caco, buriracong itacap quing mulang da*. They want me to marry her, they want to use me as a cover up for their foolishness/ mistake. *Mitacpanan*, is said of those who cover up in this manner: I lent you five cavans of *palay*, so that in the coming harvest you will have to give me ten cavans, and that will erase/cover up the five you owe me. Neutral verb and its infinitive, one who is covering/obstructing the view, or the light, with *an*. P. 3. the

thing covered from view, or from whom the light is obstructed.

TACAS. (pp.) Adjective, escapee, absent, like escaping from the payment of taxes/tributes. Neutral verb, *tumacas*, to flee / elope, or turn one's back on the enemy. P. 1. that which, like *dalaga*, or the jewelry. P. 3. the place from where he flees. *Tio quing tacasan*, said of a slave who has escaped from his master. (He is in flight, at large.) P. 3. of *anan*, *Tecasanan*, adding something which he has taken in escaping, the bailer/surety. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the remaining ones, or those who are left behind in the prison from where he escaped. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Pi*, and *an*. *Paltacas*, one who has the habit of escaping. *Mitacasla*, like the illicit lovers. *Mitacas*, potential. Another infinitive: *manacas*, is also active, v. g. *Menacas yan babai*, he eloped with a girl. *Tacas-tacas*, and *Mi*, frequentative. Also, *Patacasan*, command, or permit to escape.

TACAS. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tacás*, and its infinitive, *manacas*, to gird, or carry on the girdle/waist any weapon. P. 1. and P. 2. that which, past, *tecas*. *Magtacás*, or, *magpanacás*, and *mipagtacás*, to carry a weapon one one's waist.

TACBANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to walk by stepping one foot down after the other. P. 1. the foot, even though it is not mentioned, *Itacbangmo*. P. 3. *Ticbangān*, the space covered by the steps. *Matacbangān*, one who make longer steps. See *Lacbang*, synonymous. To make long strides, or steps, is *Lacdon*.

TACDAY. (dipht.) Noun, the arm, in general. *Tacde baro*, the sleeve of a jacket/dress. Active verb and its infinitive, *manacday*, to put, or place sleeves, or arms. P. 1. the material. P. 3. past, *Ticdayan*, the chair, or the shirt, dress. *Ing matuang minuban sinali yan balindang, cabpayat malatacday*. *Balindang* is a robe, or dress with very ample sleeves, and extra large.

TACLA. (a.) Noun, excrement, Neutral verb, future, *Taclá*, and its infinitive, *manacla*,

to go to defecate, to empty the bowels. P. 1. past, *Ticla*, that which. P. 3. *Ticlan*, the spot where the excrement fell, the floor, the clothes, or the animal (pig). *Pi*, and *an*, the place, like the toilet, privy, the bathroom, or the rectum. *Maca*, unexpectedly, *Eco mipatacla*, I cannot. Idiomatically, *Manaclanacla*, is said of the palay, when the spikes of grain are about to break out, *tamquam cacans*, like voiding the excrement/moving the bowels.

TACLAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manaclas*, to finish, or conclude the harvest, or the vintage. P. 2. that which. Also, Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to run out of sugar, or rice in the whole town, to have a shortage of these commodities. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the one who runs short of supplies, or provisions, or the vine that has run out of grapes, or did not bear much fruits like it used to.

TACMAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manacman*, to try, or taste the food, like what a cook does. P. 2. *Tacman*, that which. P. 3. past, *Ticmanan*, that from which, like a piece of banana from the bunch; also, to make a try on, including a whip, to see if it can hurt much. Passive, *Ipatacman*, that which; to whom, *Patacmanan*; *Catacmanan*, like *caramputan*, idiomatically, to test, like flexing the arm, or swinging a sword. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pitacmanan*, the bowl, or the glass.

TACMIT. (pp.) See *Tacnip*.

TACMUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive,, *manacmus*, to draw out, like a sword from its scabbard, the ring, from the finger. And also, to draw out a stick from among others, like drawing out a lot with matchsticks, or short straws. P. 2. that which. P. 3. the place, or the left overs. And also the target of the action, like against whom the sword is drawn out. *Pi*, and *an*, *pitacmusan*, if it is a scabbard, or the finger: *Pitacmusanan*, if there are remainders. *Mi*, with one another, like those who draw lots, *Mitacmusan*, *mipanacmus*. *Ma*, neutral and *mangā*. It

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is also said of one, or more who come out of something unpleasant, like penury, oppression, pain, drowning, etc. like *Micabius*.

TACNIP. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is flayed, or skinned, like the thin skin that is usually found at the tips of fingers close to the nails, like what we call “*perras*”, or like abrasions of the skin excoriated against a wall. Active verb and its infinitive, *manacmit*, *manacnip*, to flay, to remove the skin of bamboo, or of a cane. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become skinned, like on the fingers. *Matacnip ing balat*, the skin becomes abraded, or suffer abrasions on the skin.

TACSAY. (dipht.) Noun, a net, or a kind of fishing net. Verb: *manacsay*, to fish, or catch fish with it. P. 3. the fishes caught with it, *ticsayan*.

TACSIL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing rejected, reproved/impugned, convicted, concluded. Active verb and its infinitive, *manacsil*, to reprove, to conclude thus. P. 2. the proposition, or subject concluded. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Catacsilan*, abstract.

TACTAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manactac*, to cut with the *palan*, the grass up to its roots on the ground. P. 1. *Tictac*, the *palan*. P. 2. *Tictac*, the grass. P. 3. *Tictacan*, the ground/soil cleared of grass in this manner. *Ma*, neutral; *Ma*, in abundance, *Matactac*. Also, a Neutral verb and its infinitive, it is said of illness, sickness, love, hatred, or vice, which we usually say penetrates up to the marrow of the bones, and from this: *Matactac ya moa*, *matactac a saquit*, *sinta*, *mulang*; *Matactac á lub*, *catactacan*, or, *catatactacan* (superlative) *álugudna*, *ámoana*.

TACUB. (pp.) Noun, a cover, like a cloth, or canvas, or fastenings. Active verb and its infinitive, *manacub*, to cover in this manner. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Tecuban*, that which is covered thus, like

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a large earthen jar. *Mi*, with *an*, *mitacuban*, and its *manğa*.

TACUCU. (pp.) Noun, a kind of cape, usually made of nipa, used as protection against rain, its neckline is provided with a cord, with which to tie it around the neck and shoulders. *Mag*, to use it P. 3. *Mipag*, to wear it around the neck and shoulders.

TACUID. (pc.) Adjective, ill-balanced, one foot longer than the other. *Tacuidtacuid*, to limp.

TACUT. (pp.) Noun, fear, fright. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to have fear, to be afraid. P. 1. the motive. P. 3. the object of fear. *Pitacutan*, connotes greater intent. See the Guidelines (*ADLP-Bergaño*). *Matacut*, with abundance of fright, exceedingly fearful. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object of fear, *Catacutan*, *quetacutan*; *Ica*, and *Maca*. Also *tacut tacut* and *Mi*, frequentative. *Manğatacut*, very fearful, timorous. *Panğangatacutan*, like *catcut tacut*, etc.

TADTAD. (pp.) Adjective, minced, pinked, pitted with pox, anything cut into very small pieces, like matter/materials stricken in many parts, and in no part is it considered whole, or unaffected. *Tadtaran decoman*, *ing catadtad a mitalandang*, *iyang maquiasaua queya*, They may mince me/cut me into small pieces, the single little piece that strays is enough for me to marry him/her, so great a determination in marrying him/her. Active verb and its infinitive, *manadtad*, to mince, or cut into small pieces, like wood, or meat. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is minced. *Ma*, neutral, *Tidtad*, past tense. *Tidtad* is also a noun, a name for a dish of minced meat, hash, steeped in oil. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Catadtaran*, one small piece of the minced meat, or one small peck of a chick.

TAGA. (a., g.) Noun, a large hook. *Tagan dapo*, *Matagaya pamanğamano*, or, *pamanagcas á amano*. He speaks sharply, or his speech is barbed, to speak with great boldness, or determination/deliberation, beyond the rule/usual way, as implied in

the above example of *tadtaran dacoman*. But, *mitagayang mengamano*, one who inadvertently goes beyond the rule, one committing a slip in his speech, like *miragsa*, misstep. See *Cabid, bagui*, with *Mi*, inadvertently.

TAGAY. (dipht. and a.) Active verb, future, *Tagáy*, and its infinitive, *managay*, to move unsteadily, to shake, like a table where one is writing, or like the corridor, floor, or side wall that is shaken by footsteps. P. 2. past, *Tegay*, that which, and the one affected by the movement; *Emoco tagayan*, when the table on which I am writing is shaken by another. Neutral verb, *tagay*, and that of *Ma*, *matagay*, become shaken, become bumped, like the leaf of a tree, or any thing that becomes shaken, or disturbed. *Ematagay*, said of a sick person who cannot move. *Ica*, and *Maca*. See *Taguin*.

TAGAY. (dipht.) Noun, a gulp of wine. Active verb and its infinitive, *managay*, to engage in a group, drinking wine by turns, like in a drinking bout. P. 1. the wine drunk by turns. P. 3. past, *Tegayan*, to whom. But, *Ninuman ing tatagay, tagayan de moa*, that is, he who speaks as he likes, has to hear what he may not like. *Catagayán*, one gulp. *Tagayan*, the pitcher from which the wine is poured out in such a drinking bout. *Mi*, reciprocal, engaged in such a drinking bout. And if it is in the nominative, it is plural, each one for himself. *Mi*, with one another. *Talatagay*, one who pours the drinks, like a waiter at a party, or gathering.

TAGAINDO. or, **GAINDO.** Adjective, a prolific female animal/fowl, or a hen with chicks. *Matatagaindo*, like *Mararamulag*.

TAGAL. (a.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, future, *Tagal*, *managal*, to run after, or behind somebody, or something, to reach, to follow, to take hold, to obtain, to catch up, or to overtake him/it. P. 1. past, *Tegal*, one who is overtaken, or caught up by one, to give him what has forgotten to take along, or what he inadvertently left behind.

P. 2. past, *tegal*, after whom. *Mi*, with company. *Mi*, ability to catch up. *Maqui*, to endeavor to catch up. *Ma*, neutral, *Ica*, and *Maca*, can catch up, its passive, *Atagal*. *Tagaltagal*, like colts of a mare. *Patagaltagal*, like *papuripuri*. Also, in common parlance, to catch up on the time, *managal yang panaun*, *matatagal ya caring ayabli na*, to follow up accounts. *Ma*, neutral, said of what is caught up with. And if you add *upa*, it is to increase the rent, for not having paid the rent on time, for not having returned on time the thing hired out. *Matatagal catan upan bangca*. And this idiomatically, means, let us hurry, or let us do it with dispatch, lest we lose time, and of course lose our chance to earn more, v. g. *Matatagal catan upan bangca, metatagalyan tubo ing salapi*. Said either of those not paying the monthly rent and therefore accrue with the many other unpaid loans, or the balance of accounts is allowed to fall behind, which otherwise could have been lesser.

TAGAN. (pp.) Noun, leftovers, of food in a meal, or of the clothing, after having cut the material for a dress. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *managan*, to have something left over. P. 1. past, *Tinagan*, or, *Tigan*, that which is left over, or on the occasion of what, P. 3. past, *Tinagan*, or *tiganan*, to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, that which is left over, *Pilan lang mitagan?* How many were left over, or left behind? *Mi*, one with the other, those drinking from the one glass, one leaving something for the other. *Mi*, with company, the same. *Tagan tagan*, what is left over, after many have taken, or much have been taken up from such a plate, even if it is little, *tagan taganan*, and thereby more unwanted, or undesirable, therefore it is left only for the cats.

TAG-GAN. (cor.) Noun, a swordfish, in Tagalog. In Pampango, *Palas-san*, (cor.).

TAGANA. (pp.) Adjective, a thing set aside for a secret purpose. Active verb and its infinitive, *managana*, to set aside without

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making known the purpose. P. 1. past, *Tegana*, that which, or to whom, v. g. *Teganana ning Dios datang queti iqueng Pari*, God destined us priests to come here. *Tegana queng binian*, palay that was set aside for an unknown purpose, but now it is said it was for sowing. *Maca*, become set apart. *Pagtagana mo cong bini*, like *Itagana mo cong*, now without the mark of the unknown..

TAGCO. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *managco*, to wish, or desire that evil befall a person. P. 1. past, against whom. *Mi*, transitive;; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral, with its P. 3. of *Ca*, the harm, or misfortune which one encountered, or happened to him. *Mipanagco*, with company, those who are persecuted together. *Capanagcuan*, the persecution. *Pamanagco*, the act of persecuting; *Pangtagco*, passive persecution. *Catagcuan*, abstract, misfortune, disaster, mishap, the sad outcome. *Datang alan catagcuan*, to arrive without any mishap. *Mapanagcu*, one cursing with malice, with bad will.

TAG-GUIANG. (cor.) Noun, rib; verb, *managguiang*, the ribs showing up, revealing leanness. *Pagnangguianganya*, he is bone-thin, (his ribs are showing). *Cataguiangan*, a single rib.

TAGLAY. (dipht.) Noun, long poles on which thin reeds are fastened for driving away the sparrows, *denas*. Active verb and its infinitive, *managlay*, to fasten the reeds. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Tiglayan*, the thin reeds. *Cataglayan*, a single thin reed.

TAGUIBANG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is crooked, or tilted, or badly fitted, like a table, a bench. *Ma*, neutral. *Cataguibangan*, that part where it is much tilted.

TAGUIBULAG. (pp.) A thing that deceives the eye/vision, like a thing made to appear by white magic, or black magic. Neutral verb and its infinitive *managuibulag*, to make such objects. P. 3. the one deceived, or made blind.

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TAGUILID. (pp.) Noun, diarrhea, loose bowels. Verb: *managuilid*, to have, or suffer diarrhea, with blood (dysentery) or without blood, a gastrointestinal disorder. See *Daguis*.

TAGUIL. (a.) Active verb, future, *Taguil*, and its infinitive, *managuil*, to give a knife a quick filing, not as much as *tais* (honing). P. 1. the knife, past, *Teguil ne ing campit quing batu*. P. 3. past, *Teguilan*, the stone. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, on which it was given a quick file.

TAGUILAO. (dipht.) Adjective, a kind of salting fish, preserved/fermented fish, which does not last long, because it has less salt than the *buru*. P. 2. past, *Teguilao*, that which, the fish.

TAGUIMPAN. (pp.) Adjective, a thing seen in a dream. Verb: *managuipamn*, to dream thus, or dream of such things. P. 2. *Panaguimpan*, *penaguimpan*, that which was dreamt. See *Timpan* and *Tinap*.

TAGUIN. (a.) Synonym of *Tagay*, to move, or jerk something.

TAGUINIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to carry away, drag along by force, like pulling by the hair, or the shirt collar, or with a strong pull of the rope. P. 1. the one who. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, frequentative. *Mi*, with one another. But, *Eca paitaguinis*, do not allow/permit someone to drag you, to give in to being carried away.

TAGUIS. (pp.) Synonym of *Taguil*. Also, *Mitataguis*, *mitataguis*, said of one who with anger grinds his teeth, like they were being filed. P. 3. Against whom, and also to sow intrigues, provoke, or instigate people, or beasts, to quarrel, or to mate, to get married. P. 1. *Itaguis*, past, *Teguis*, one who is instigated, provoked. *Pitaguisan*, or *Pitaguis*, the two contending parties.

TAGPI. (a.) Adjective, a thing being mended, or patched. Active verb and its infinitive, *managpi*, to mend, to patch. P. 1. the material, like old clothes, thread, wood, or stone. P. 2. past, *Tigpian*, that which is

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mended, patched. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, with *an*, and its *manga*.

TAGPUS. (pp.) Adjective, pierced through, like *Laus*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *managpus*, to pierce through, like a bullet, or arrow, or dart. P. 1. that which is cast to pierce through. P. 3. *Tigpusan*, the pierced one. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an* and its *manğa*. *Maca*, become piercing through, like the sword.

TAGQUIG. (pp.) A certain small bird. Verb: *matagquig*, is said of one who is very thin, or lacking muscles. *Panagquingän*, one has become thin. *Catagquingän*, this thinness, or leanness.

TAGTAG. (pp.) Active verb, *itagtag*, and its infinitive, *managtag*, to make a chew of *buyo* with all its ingredients. P. 1. in behalf of whom. P. 2. the betel leaf, the betel nut, lime prepared for chewing, *Tigtagan*, the prepared *buyo*, also name for such concoction. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*, said of leaves, or flowers that fall away, or are wilted and carried away by the wind.

TAGTAG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *matagtag*, to fall behind, or to lag in one's place, like one who runs in a race, so that the other may be left behind, or one who attempts to separate himself on the road, from a companion he does not like. P. 1. the one left behind. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral and its *manga*. *Paitagtag*, to lag behind on purpose. See *Bili* (Bergaño has *Libi* (?) here, a typographical error? vqs), *ilaglag*, which is to leave, wean, like a hen weaning her chicks, or other mother beasts leaving their young ones that have grown up.

TAGUBAY. (dipht.). Noun, welt, bruise, allergies, swellings, due to abundance, or heat of the blood. *Tagubayan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manğa*, their coming out, to have them.

TAGULALING. (pp.) Noun, allowance, portion, v. g. I hire somebody to work on three *cabalitas*, for which I have to pay him, and I give him besides five measures more, out of my goodwill, these are *tagulaling*. And so, a bequest to a son is

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tagulaling. Active verb and neutral verb, *managulaling*, the one who gives and the one who receives. P. 1. that which is bequeathed, or set apart thus, and the same. *Ipa*, also, *Patagulalingän*, to whom one gives. P. 3. the portion received. *Maca*, the portion become set apart to give or bequeath it. *Magtagulaling*, one who uses, or has the bequest, who among others is the *bungso*, the youngest one.

TAGULELAY. (dipht.). Noun, the chant of lamentation during their funerals, or burials, relating the bravery, valour of the deceased. Neutral verb, *tagulelay*, and its infinitive, *managulelay*, to chant such lamentations. P. 1. the one who chants thus.

TAGUMPAY. (dipht.). Noun, *victory*. *Magtagumpay*, to sing of, or celebrate a victory P. 3. the conquered. *Gamba*, and *Alaula*, is for the barbarous negritos after they have cut off heads

TAGUN. (pp.) Neutral verb, to be present, to coincide with such a time, or or such an occasion. P. 1. the motive, or the person, or that which he carries with himself. And what happens, or what is done in such coincidence/concurrence, v. g. a dispute that arises on the occasion of a mass gathering of people, or business transacted during the affair, v. g. since we are already here, we may as well do this, or that, or such. P. 1. past, *Tinagun*, or, *tigun*. P. 3. past, *Tigunan*, the end, objective of such concurrence/coincidence, like the person, or the celebration. *Mi*, with company; *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral, what happened, or what coincided on that occasion or at that time. *Pi*, and *an*. *Macátagun* co, or, *macatàgun*, like *Mi*. neutral.

TAGURI. (pp.) Adjective, a tender word and very loving appellation of mothers for their children, calling them, seraphs, suns, even when they are as ugly as the night. And with all propriety, when they wish them to become what they call them, v. g. may you become King, become Pope, become a Nun, become a Priest, contrary to *Panyumpa*, desiring something evil for

them. Active verb and its infinitive, managuri, to talk in this manner, or to woo, or flatter. P. 1. past, *Teguri*, wished him that he become a Saint. *Panaguri*, the tender appellation and flattery, together. P. 3. the one who is shown such an endearment, or adulation. *Mi*, mippanaguri, with company, those expressing mutual blessings.

TAGUSAO. (dipht.) Active verb, managusao, and *Mag*, with intent, to splash the water by beating it with the hands, like children when bathing, or like the crocodile when it beats the water with its tail P. 2. past, *Tegusauan*, the water. Also: one who begins to make such noise, or uproar in the water, will be the most playful, or frolicsome.

TAGUSTUS. (pp.) Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, to loosen that which is tight, like the lamp that is loosened, and is dropped, or like the string of a harp that becomes loose. P. 1. that which is loosened, or made to go down to a lower scale, that is, by loosening the string.

TAGUSGUS. (pp.) Synonym of *Tagustus*, to fail in what another had done easily, and because of this becomes an object of mockery, and much joking by others. P. 1. that which, or the one who fails, or is mocked. *Patagustusan*, and *patagusgusan*, at whom.

TAY. (a.) Interjection. *Patay!* See the Grammar.

TAIP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manaip, to unite, or join a thing to another, like a mat to another mat, one rug, or matting to another, joining them as one, even sewing them to one another. P. 1. the addition. P. 3. *Teipan*, the recipient, as it were. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral, and that of *Mi*, to become united, or joined in such a manner that they could not be separated unless they are cut. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Pangataip*, verbal noun. *Mi*, with company, two which are joined, and could not be separated, or just close to each other, or only contiguous/adjacent to one

another. *Taip*, (a.), things joined together, not just contiguous/adjacent to one another.

TAIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manais, to whet, or to grind (sharpen) P. 1. that which / one who. P. 3. *Taisan*, the whetting stone. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Pi*, and *an*. *Ninu man ing manais*, *bisa yang maquicalis*, literally, Whoever is honing his sword, is ready to cross sword with another. (in fencing, or in actual skirmish). It is said of an old widow, or old widower who behaves like a youngster, insinuating she/he still wishes to marry/get married.

TAYA. (a.) Active verb. Future, *Tayá*, and its infinitive, manaya, to cut bamboos, reeds, canes. P. 1. past, *Teyá*, that with which: bolo, knife. P. 2. *Teyá*, that which. Idiomatically, *Sabing teya*. P. 1 It is that first proposition, or proposed theme, about which they hae to take up in a conversation, or in a sermon, in such a way that everything said or discussed is reduced/redounds to it. Active verb, future, *Tayá*, to propose, manaya, or state the case, or theme. P. 2. past, *Teyá*, what is proposed. *Ma*, neutral. Also, active verb and its infinitive, itaya, to expose to danger, to place a stake/bet, to spin the top and expose it to a strike, *Tayáca*. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, be on stake. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pitayan*, the place, or the whole thing that is at stake.

TAYACAD. (a.) Noun, a parapet, or shed against the sun, like a lean-to placed by side-walk vendors. *Magtayacad*, to use it.

TAYAC. (pp.) Noun, that cloth of hemp, or *evos* palms with which they wrap the deer so it would not dare to jump or escape. Active verb and its infinitive, manayac, to place it around the deer. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place, or the deer, past, *Teyacan*.

TAYAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, itayag, manayag, to lift from the floor, or to raise. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macatayag*, is raised, elevated, like a foot, or a candle. See *Buat*, its synonym.

- TAYANG.** (pp.) Noun, bamboo sticks used to make arrows.
- TAID.** (a.) Noun, the spur of a cock. *Taitan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, to grow it, its coming out.
- TAYI.** (pc.) Noun, needlework. Active verb, future, *Tàyi*, and its infinitive, *manayi*, to sew. P. 1. past, *Tèyi*, that with which, and by means of. P. 2. past, *Tèyan*, that which. *Talapanayi*, the dressmaker, the seamstress, the sewer, tailor.
- TAIL.** (pp.) Noun, the equivalent and coin of a *tael* = ten reals / ten silver coins.
- TAILA.** (pp.) Noun, lullaby. Neutral verb, future, *Tumaila*, and its variation, *Imagtumaila*, to sing a *tumaila*, a lullaby. P. 1. *Ipagtumaila*, the person to whom/for whom *a tumaila* is sung/chanted.
- TAYO.** (g.) Synonym of *Taya*, in as much as it is the exposure of the calves of the legs. Also, an active verb and its infinitive, *manayo*, to explain, by telling how the work is to be done, so one could begin, like a teacher explaining, do it like this, or like that. Also, to propose, v. g. like, what seems to me is convenient to make this, and this, and this, what do you think about it. P. 1. the one who explains, or proposes. Merely to explain/propose, without adding your opinion is *polong*. *Tayuan*, is that crossbeam, or transom where the hook-hinge, or hook-hinges are, because it is exposed to the door. *Tayuanan*, the hook-hinge, that turns the door. *Macatayo*, become disposed, like the work that is begun. Also, *Itayo*. P. 1. the knife which is placed, or the point which is placed upwards, like a thorn/nail, or knife, as have been mentioned.
- TAYOM.** (pp.) Noun, a bush, or a small tree from which blue dye is produced. Active verb and its infinitive, *manayom*, to dye something blue. P. 1. by means of. P. 2. past, *Tinayom*, or, *teyuman*, that which. *Ma*, neutral; *Meguintayom*, said of one who is bruised black and blue, by blows, or beatings.

- TALA.** (a., g.) A thing placed as a target, to shoot at it. Neutral verb, to be placed as target, like a target for *Mibasibasan*, or for practicing the use of weapons, as in fencing, or like those who guard the lines in the game they call *Tambobong*. *Maca*, to be in place, like one who plays, or the one on guard. Active verb, future, *Talâ*, and its infinitive, *manalâ*, to place something as a mark, or target. P. 1. past, *Telâ*, that which is, or that with which it is sealed, as *Talâ*, target. *Talâ*, the seal is no longer used.
- TALA.** (pp.) Noun, the star of dawn, the morning star.
- TALAB.** (pp.) Noun, the shape of the neckline, one for the dress-coat, the other for the religious habit. See *Tabas*, its synonym, with all its variations.
- TALAB.** (a.) Noun, the effect of dye on palm-mats, or on cloth. Active verb, future, *Talab*, and its infinitive, *manalâb*, to dye thus, applying well the dye. P. 1. past, *Telab*, the tint/dye. P. 3. past, *Telabân*, , or, *tablân*, *tblân*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *matalab*, and that of *Mi*, become dyed, become penetrated by the dye.
- TALABA.** (a.) Noun, oysters, shells for making lime. Verb, *manalaba*, to gather them. Also, *Manalaba ya gulut*, said either of the crocodile that has grown shells on its back, or of wood standing in the sea water, encrusted with shells
- TALABID.** (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalabid*, to make one stumble, or fall into some harm. P. 1. to what. *Mi*. transitive; *Mi*. passive. *Mi*, neutral, *mitalabid*, and this can also be said of stumbling by a slip of the foot, or making a false step, by stepping into a depression on the ground, or hole. P. 3. of *Ca*, like *quesumpungan*, *quetalabiran*, materially and formally. See *Tagco*.
- TALABIS.** (a.) Noun, deep cleft, or hollow on sloping ground on the mountain side. *Mi*, neutral, *mitalabis*, to slip, or slide in passing it. P. 3. of *Ca*, *quetalabisan*, the place where in one slipped. Neutrally.

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Maca, is falling into it, or the place where one slid thus. *Talatalabis*, the place where there are many such hollows, or clefts, or hollows.

TALABO. (g.) Noun, a hole in the floor, because one piece of wood is missing, and also the hole on the ground. *Mi*, neutral, *mitalabo*, to step in it. P. 3. of Ca, *auetalabuan*. *Maca*, the foot is in the hole. *Ica*, and *Maca*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalabo*, to cause somebody to fall in the hole, and formally, like a trickster, cheater, swindler, to fall into his guiles, P. 1. to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, making one fall into the hole, its passive, *Atalabo*, made to fall in it.

TALAC. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Talac*, and its infinitive, to rise and leave the ring of spectators, to go in front to dance, a person of little shame. Also, an active verb, *italac*, *manalac*. P. 1. the one drawn from the spectators, and the one drawing him out is the one at fault. *Talactalac*, and *Mi*, frequentative, one who goes standing in front, like a half-witted fellow.

TALACAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to stand on one's feet; also an active verb, *italacad*, *manalacad*, to set things straight up in their proper places, like the inkwell, the breviary. P. 1. past, *Telacad*, that which is set up, like putting up a residential house, or a post. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. P. 3. the place in which it is put up. *Maca*, it is standing. *Talatalacad*, standing around, standing by, and *Mi*, frequentative. Idiomatically, neutral verb, to stand for, to defend one's rights, *Talacaran ing matulid*. P. 1. that with which, like by reason, by evidences, by witnesses. P. 3. the end in view, like, a position, office, the object and the enemy/opponent. Idiomatically, in the active, *Italacad*, to raise up the fallen, the down-trodden, by protecting him. See *Bangun*.

TALOCBONG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to fly asunder, like a rocket. P.

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1. that which is launched upwards like a *Patolobong*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. If you limp, *Mitalobong nacangeta*, if you deviate from virtue, you better straighten up.

TALACTAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalactac*, to cause to move very far away, or to drive the beasts very far away, the beasts, so they could not return to the sown fields. P. 1. that which is driven away very far. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

TALAD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalad*, to taper/sharpen a blade, like on a wooden club, or on leather. P. 1. that which. P. 3. that on which, whereon. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *pitalaran*.

TALAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Talad*, and its infinitive, *talad*, become ready to resist. P. 3. past, *Telaran*, the end, or objective. *Maca*, be in readiness, be disposed, or prepared, like one with weapons in the hand, ready to take all comers, or come what may.

TALADTAD. (pp.) Noun, a row, a line, like letters in a handwritten, or printed, line/sentence. *Mi*, with company, in row with other lines.

TALAGA. (g.) Noun, a well, cistern. *Ma*, *matalagâ*, neutral, to fall into it. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Maca*, *macâatalagâ*, be in it. Variation: *Manalaga ya mata*, due to thinness, like a sick man whose eyes are sunken, or deep-set.

TALAGA. (a.) With a genitive, like *Balaco*, *Balana*: *Talagâco*, *talagâna*, it was my resolve, it was his resolve; I am disposed, he is disposed. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalaga*, to resolve thus, to dispose thus. P. 1. what in his mind one is ready/disposed to do. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, is disposed, and like the Church which is ready/disposed to receive those whosoever may want to join her and be Christians. See *Tanara*, *Tagana*. *Telaga ning Dios*, by Divine Providence.

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TALAY. (dipht.). Noun, an old bell with a high pitched sound. *Matalay*, like *matalao*.

TALAIB. (pp.) Noun, a weed, or grass, thicker than *Ilib*. *Matalaib*, in abundance. *Catalaiban*, the place where it grows thick, or where there is much *talaib*.

TALAM. (a.) Neutral verb, *talam*, and its frequentative, *talamtalam*, to suffer, or feel an upset stomach, when there are signs, or tendency to throw up, or to vomit.

TALAMPACAN. (pp.) Noun, the sole of the foot.

TALAMPUNAY, or, SALAMPUNAY. (dipht.). A certain herb/grass, whose roots when boiled produces a steam and inhaled, eases the breathing of an asthmatic.

TALAMURI. (g.) A bird with red eyes. *Meguintalamuri*, a person who has red eyes due to lack of sleep.

TALAMTAM. (pp.) Neutral verb, the intestines bubbling up, or making a stir, like in a stomach ache, or belly ache.

TALAN. (a.) Noun, the grasp, or the hold on something material. Active verb, future, *Talán*, and its infinitive, *manalan*, it is simply to have something in the hand, or hold it with firmness. P. 2. past, *Telanan*, that which is held. *Macatalan*, be holding, either simply holding, like a candle, to give light, or I take hold of the wine cup that I may take a sip, or be holding firmly one who is being whipped. Neutral verb, and that of *Ma*, to hold on to, for firmness, or for strength, like a growing child holding on to a table; so if a father punishes the child, the mother would say, *Talányapandit*, let him first grow, gather strength, or firmness, or like a sick man, to recover his strength. P. 1. past, *Telan*, that with which. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Macatalanca*, with intent., hold on firmly. *Pacatalanmo ing catauanmo*. *Manguntalan*, like a child, like *Manguntauid*, *Macapanguntalan*, become grasping/holding to things; *Mantalan*, [matalán], in abundance, tight, firm hold, held tightly. Idiomatically, in the same manner, it means to hold on to honor, or

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have honor, *Puri*, with its passives. *Talanan me ing puri mo, or, iyan amanomo*. Hold on to your honor, or, to your word. *Ma*, in abundance. *Matalán á lub*, or, *isip*, has constancy of mind. *Catalán*, abstract.

TALANGDANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *mitalandang*, to stray, or be thrown off, like big sparks from red-hot iron in the forge, or splinters from wood that is being cut with an axe. It is also said of the grains of *palay* which fall farther as they are being sown, or of the grains of corn as they are being scattered, or of drops of blood being deflected from the discipline of a penitent. P. 3. be deflected upon you, stray on you, v. g. *Uling talangdanganaca*. *Mitalangdanganca*, is more often used, *Mi*, with *an*, or P. 1. what is caused to stray. P. 3. upon whom they are deflected, or they cleave, or fall, *Patalandangan*, or, *Patalangdangan*. *Talandang*, *talatalandang*, and *Mi*, frequentative, like the grains of *palay*, or corn, with its P. 3. ff., such grains that stray. Also, Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its *manğa*, said of those who have strayed too far from God in this world and are not even aware that they are leading a licentious life.

TALANDİ. (g.) Adjective, said of a woman who is fond of gadding about with naughty eyes, less modest, and even lewd, a coquette. Neutral verb and *Mag*, to become a *talandi*. P. 3. past, *Telandian*, or, *pigtalandian*, the object. *Talatalandi*, and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Landi*. *Talasâ*, said of a man. *Talandi* is said of a woman, and note, young girls who are frolicsome, carefree are also called, *talandi*.

TALANDON. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to jump from above. P. 1. one who is carried away, like a woman by a man, jumping out of the window, or the *batalan*, and the object. *Magtalandunğn*, with intent, like boys who amuse themselves by jumping, v. g., into a river

from the bridge. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*.

TALANG. (pp.) Noun, the *mabolo* tree and its fruit. *Meguintalang*, reddish, reddened, like the sun when it is colored red as it nears the horizon.

TALANGA. (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *talangá*, to raise the face towards the sky, raising it to look at something. P. 1, the face, and the motive. P. 3. the object that is looked up to, including that which is very far. *Maca*, looking upwards. *Talatalangá*, frequentative. *Talangtalanğan*, what is looked up at repeatedly. *Melatalangá*, like a thing high up there, to which everybody is looking up, because it is pleasing for them to see. *Manalangñan pugad*, a cock looking up at the hen in a nest, attracting it to come down from it. Idiomatically, it is said of a *baintauo* who goes looking up to this house, or that house. *Melatalangñan*, like grapes hanging in bunches from the vine.

TALANGCA. (pp.) A certain species of small crabs.

TALANGPAS. (pp.) Noun, steep banks, or *pangpang*, not sloping down. One who goes down the *talangpas*, immediately sinks into the water, because the depth there is not gradual. *Maca*, the bank becoming steep. *Mi*, neutral, falling down the *talangpas*. *Talatalangpas*, to have many steep banks, some lower than the others.

TALANGTALANG. (pp.) Noun, goldfish.

TALANSIC. (pp.) Noun, small sparks coming from a burning wood, or a candle, or drops of blood, or water, which, when falling on a surface, splashes and spatters into droplets. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, and its infinitive, *talansic*, and its frequentative, *talatalansic*, and *Mi*, frequentative: to emit sparks, splashings. P. 3. and *Mi*, with *an*, *Mitalansican*, on which it is spattered.

TALAO. (dipht.). Neutral verb of *Ma*, to resound with a high voice, be it of a man, a musical instrument, or a bell. But,

macatalaoca, with intent, to go very far. *Macatalotaloca*, to reach higher. *Mi*, neutral, to remain in a very distant part.

TALAPIS. Adjective, a thing cut up unequally, that is, either wider, or narrower than what is desired, like a piece of wood, or board badly sawed, with one end, wide, and the other end, narrow. Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, to become thus. Active verb, *manalapis*, to cut, or saw, or to divide thus. P. 2. past, *Telapisan*, or, *penalipisan*, that which. See *Tulapis*, *Tugapis*.

TALAKUITOC. (pp.) Noun, a species of fish.

TALARO. (pp.) Noun, true to its weight. Idiomatically, a man with right judgment. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalaro*, to weigh faithfully the reasons, allegations, or motives. P. 2. past, *Telaruan*, that which is weighed thus. *Talarung alan cana cana*, just judge.

TALAS. (pp.) Neutral verb (*N. S. sic*) and its infinitive, *manalas*, to break through, or pass through a place where there is much difficulty, like where the enemy has its greater force, or where there is a greater density of wild grass, or thickets, or under the greater heat of the sun. P. 3. those circumstances passed through. Also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, said of water that seeps through a *tabon*, dike, or a new earthen vessel, which we usually refer to as oozing, or leaking through (*manalas*). *Ma*, in abundance. Idiomatically, *Matalas á isip*, is like *Mataram á isip*, sharp mind, penetrating mind. *Talás (a.) ábatal*, hoarse throat, like *Payus*.

TALASA. (g.) and (acute, guttural) Neutral verb, future, *Talasâ'*, and *Magtalasâ'*, said of a man in the same manner we say *Talandi* of a woman.

TALASTAS. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *talastas*, to become capable of understanding, or discerning a thing said, a word, or a thing done, a fact. P. 2. that about which. *Maca*, capable of understanding, and its passive, *Atalastas*. *Eco atalastas ita*, I could not get that, could not understand that. *Atalastas co na*,

I already understand it, I get it now. Also, to discern the other side, understand the other, as judge speaking of the truth of the whole matter, as it happened. P. 1. *Ipatalastas*, that which is understood; but, *pacatalastasan*, said to one who is asked to have a grasp of the matter at hand, or to distinguish one matter from another. *Epatalastas*, potential, it is incomprehensible, inconceivable. Also, neutral verb and that of *Ma*, is said of a dispute, or lawsuit, or an affair that is being investigated. *Ala pan catalastasan na*, *epa talastas*, not yet clear, nothing is yet conclusive, it is yet unclear. Not clearly understood, adjective. *Din mong catalastasana*, give it a proof, prove it, clarify it. like a writing, or the Scriptures, *Ban talastas*, so it will be clear, so it can be understood. *Mi*, with company. *Maquitalastas*, to endeavor to understand. *Micatalastas*, v. g. two litigants who have come to understand the demands of the law about the rights of one another. *Maca*, verbal, coming to understand, with its P. 2 of company, the dispute. *Macatalastas*, potential, with its passive, *Atalastas*.

TALATAG. (pp.) Noun, row, file, column, as in a squadron, troop of soldiers, or cavalry. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalatag*, to form, or put into rows, or columns. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, being in a column, and its *Paca*, and *Mipaca*.

TALDAC. (pp.) Noun, a species of herb, with a form like tall rods/cylindrical, leafless stems, v. g. the rush (family *Juncaceæ*, esp., *Juncus effusus*.)

TALDAUA. (pc.) Adjective, said in relation to *dayatan*, it is higher land, and is far from the road, or from a river which is low land, all these are *taldaua*. In the sea, that part which is farther out, and is deeper, which is *laut*, is also called *taldaua*. *Cataldauan*, superlative, the farthest. *Mi*, Neutral, *mitaldaua*, like *milaut*.

TALETAY. (dipht.). Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manaletay*, to walk, or trod on

a beam/log, or a length of strong bamboo, which requires steadiness in order not to fall. P. 3. such a bamboo. Idiomatically, to show off one's daring in action, or one's leniency and simplicity in manners, depending on the occasion that is offered, or on the affection that is shown. P. 3. this motive, that is being weighed upon, also whether you will come out well, v. g., *Nanung taletaya ning lub queca*, what is the bridge or basis on which one could trod on in order to like you well?

TALI. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to arise from a fall. Also, Active verb and its infinitive, *manali*, to erect, or build, like a house. P. 1. that which is erected. P. 3. past, *Telianan*, the place where something is raised or erected/built. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Pitalian*, or, *Pitalianan*. *Pi*, and *an*. *Maca*, become built, ff. Regular. Also, from this it is said of a thing obtained free of charge, *gratis*, v. g. I bought a pig at two pesos and a horse with its saddle, at four pesos; the fat of the pig will be worth two pesos, and the saddle, four pesos, thereby the pig and the horse will be mine for *gratis*, or for free. *Ing taba mu man patali na no ding aduang pesos*. *Ing siya pepatali no ding apat a pesos*, The fat of the pig alone shall raise the two pesos. The saddle alone reimbursed (raised for) the four pesos to me. Also, *Patalicuno queca detang apat a pesos*. I shall give you the four pesos, which you paid for the horse, i. e. sell it to me at the price you paid for it, like *Pasulit*. Also, *yan burimong patali ing queca*, you want to "build up" your own self, is said of one who wants his accomplishments alone be given the credit, or to stand alone, or get the credit without considering that of the others, v. g. they have done as much, or more than what he is speaking of. *Iyan pitalitali mo*, that you always exclude the group you belong to, as though it were you alone who was there. Also, when in a spiritual conference, you start talking about the faults of others, that is *Mi*, frequentative, *Mitalitali*, or *pitalitalian*.

TALI. (g.) Noun, fastenting, tying together. Active verb and its infinitive, *manali*, to fasten, to tie. P. 1. that with which, and by which, like tying the chain of a dog to the foot of the bench, P. 2. that which is tied itself. P. 3. past, *Telianan*, the place. *Pi*, and *an*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Maca*, it is tied. *Mi*, with company, like galley slaves. *Catali*, one of them, etc.

TALIBADBAD. (pp.) *Mi*, neutral, *Mitalibadbabad*, to be mistaken in what one hears, v. g. one is sent to bring fire, and he understood water. *Mitalibadbabad*, or, *Micatalibadbabad*, become mistaken anew. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral. *Catalibadbabad*, *quetalibadbabad*.

TALIBASBAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalibasbas*, to deviate where the road forks, or has a turn. P. 3. the place that is crossed over, or deviated. P. and *an*. See *Balasbas*.

TALIBATAB. (pp.) Noun, Bat. *Tatalibatab co uaua*, when spittle abound in the mouth of one who has an upset stomach.

TALIBUSUC. (pp.) Noun, the poles of a *Carang*. Frolicsome girls are also called *Talibusuc*. *Catalibusucan*, this frolicsomeness, mischief.

TALIC. (pp.) Noun, the tightness, contrary to *Lubac*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalic*, to tighten by pulling, or fastening. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Matalic*, adjective, tight. *Matalicya lub*, obstinate, stubborn, one who does not want to humble himself, or does not relent.

TALICALA. (pp.) Noun, chain. *Maca*, bound in chains, like a prisoner.

TALICBONG. (pp.) Noun, covering, or shawl, veil, like that of a chalice, or of the head. *Mag*, and *Mipag*, to carry it, or put it on the head. See *Talocbong*. [*talicbung*].

TALICUL. (pp.) Noun, the eye or hole of an ax, pick-axe, hoe, etc., where the handle it fitted into.

TALIGTIG. (pp.) Neutral verb, to sound, like the back when beaten or struck with a

rattan cane/whip. *Tinaligtig ya gulut*. *Pataligtigan*, on whom.

TALIGUIS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *taliguais*, to run down, like perspiration, or sweat running down the face. *Taliguisan pauas*, one who sweats profusely.

TALILIS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *talilis*, to turn aside one's back, or face to another, to avoid seeing him, like a very shy, or bashful *dalaga*, or one, or one who ought to. P. 3. past, *Telilisan*, to whom. *Maca*, be turned aside. *Talatalilis*, and *Mi*, frequentative.

TALIMPUCAN. (pp.) Adjective, one who is not sure-footed, who easily slips, or slides, or a thing badly placed, so that at any movement, it overturns, or is upset, contray to *Tatag*.

TALIMUSAC. (pp.) Noun, a certain species of frogs. *Ecouaritalimusacman gaganacan mo*.

TALINDATA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *talindata*, and *Mag*, with intent, to turn, or lie face up. Also it can be an active verb, *manalindata*, to turn somebody, or something, face up, or front up. *Italindata*, *telindata*, *tatalindata*. *Maca*, be in a supine position, lying down with face up. P. 1. one who, or that which is supine. *Mi*, passive; *Mi*, transitive.

TALINDIQUING. (pc.) Adjective, a thing positioned on its side. Neutral verb and *Mag*, with intent, to turn, or lie down on one's side; it has an active variation, *manalindiquing*, to turn something to its side. P. 1. that which / one who. P. 3. the place where, or object, to/from which the side is turned. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral. *Maca*, be on one's side. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pitalindiquingan*. *Catalindiquingan*, the side, or flank. *Paytalindiquing*, to take a position sidewise. *Patalindiquing*, adverb, *sidewise*.

TALINDUAN. (pp.) Adjective, a way of, or manner of, a kind of exchange. In which three are exchanged for two, or two for

three. *Talinduan palay*, two gantas of rice for three liters of vinegar. *Talinduan aslam*, three gantas of rice for two liters of vinegar. *Talindua* means two of what is given in exchange for three of another kind, gaining or losing one third: there should always be two against three, or vice versa. P. 1. the item sold, or bartered, two for three. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Idiomatically, it is to answer more than what is asked, but understand: v. g. Has anybody seen Pedro? One answers not that he has seen him, but how he has seen him, and eaten with him and supped with him. P. 1. one who is mistaken thus. *Mi*, frequentative, *Mitalindua*, like *misasaria*.

TALING. (a.) *Taling taling*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to go along shaking the head, like an arrogant person, full of airs, a great dolt. *Talingtalingan*, those to whom he shows off, the objects of his manner of staring. *Pitalingtalingan*, those whom he disdains, like the rich, or the nobility. *Maca*, the one acting in this manner with great arrogance, or presumption.

TALINGA. (pp.) Noun, one with flabby ears. *Pingui*. And also, any ear, or handle, like that of a jar, kettle, or pitcher. *Matalinga*, in abundance, like *Isinay*. And sometimes, the slave is called *Matalinga*.

TALINGTING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalingting*, to examine, to define, to make something plain, to ascertain, to discern, to investigate minutely, to verify until the last distinctions, or ultimate differences, like what I am attempting to do with the root words of this language. P. 2. that which, like their derivatives, or their origin, past, *Telingting*, or, *telingtingan*. *Matalingting*, very discerning, like Aristotle, in philosophy, our Father St. Augustine, in everything, and Vargas, in research. *Ma*, neutral, a thing become well speculated, and sins become well examined. *Ematalingting*, or *epatalingting*, it is beyond discerning, indiscernible.

Catalintingan, the result of discerning. *Pangã*, verbal, the discerning of. *Mi*, with company, like those tracing their lineage, with its passive.

TALIP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manalip*, to peel a fruit, or to skin a stick, to unhusk. P. 1. that with which, by means of, P. 2. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. *Ma*, neutral and its *manã*. *Talipanan*, P. 3. the remaining ones, even if they are not peeled, like if I have peeled two of ten, the eight are *Telipanan*. *Quetalipanánla*, like *Quematayan*, *quesugatanan*, *quesugatan*. *Talip*, (a.), Adjective, a peeled object.

TALIPAPA. (g.) Synonym of *Talangpas*.

TALIPSAO. (dipht.) Neutral verb, to miss, the blow missed because the implement was deflected, falling on its side, instead of giving a hack. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, *mitalipsao*, the implement which fell in that manner. P. 3. what it hit, when it glided, *Mi*, with *an*, *mitalipsoan*. *Talatalipsao*, and *Mi*, frequentative, such an implement. *Patalipsao*. *Papa*, one who. P. 3. the implement, *pepatalipsoan*.

TALIRI. (pp.) Noun, finger. *Talirinbitis*, toes. *Taliring libutad*, the middle finger. *Catalirinaco*, his fingers look like mine. *Catatalirinaco*, not more, they are short of being alike. *Mi*, with company. *Mitaliri*, or, *micatalirita*, and not more. *Non ding taliri ning tauo éla parapara, metung yang maquitaliri, ilapan aparaparamo ding tauong mialiuala pilubluban*. If the fingers of a man are not equal, when only one owns them, so you cannot make equals of men who have their own mind and will.

TALISUD. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the road become slippery. *Mi*, neutral. *Mi*, and *Micapa*, the foot slipping. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalisud*, to make the road slippery on purpose. P. 2. past, *Telusaran*, the road. See *Talusad*.

TALO. (pp.) Noun, wax, beeswax. See *Pagquit*.

TALO. (a.) *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. To make a rope, or cord, with three threads,

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or strands. *Pitaluan, pitalo*, P. 2. with company, the three strands made into a rope. *Lubid a pitalo*, triple-stranded rope, cord, thread. If everybody does not understand you, say, *Lubid a pengatlo*.

TALOTAO. (dipht.). Noun, the resonance, or high sound, like that of a bell, or trumpet / clarion. Natural verb and its infinitive, to resound, or sound loudly. *Mananalutao*, frequentative. *Matalotao*, in abundance, very high resonance. *Catalotauan*, abstract.

TALPAC. (pp.) Antonym of *Bulay*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become firm, or stable, like a thing that is wellplaced. *Catalpacan*, such stability. See *Tampac*.

TALTAL. (pp.) Noun, slowness in talking, like one who pronounces the letter M, distinguishing it well from the letter N, and also the letter T at the end of a word. *Ma*, much slowness in such pronunciation. *Manaltalnaltal ing amanu na*, his words are tediously pronounced. But, *mitaltal dilâ*, with company. *Maquitaltal dilâ*, one who gets tired giving explanations to the ignorant.

TALUBANG. (pp.) Noun, butterfly. *Magtalubang*, to play the guessing game of the very cunning, "Who killed him?" *Mipagtalubang*, the players of this game.

TALUBITBIT. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is carried, and usually hanging from the hand, like fish, meat, or a bread basket so that it could be offered to someone, and *Talubitbit* fits well the gifts of the Three Kings, and for the same reason, it is well said of any other offering, present, gift. *Mag*, and *Mipag*, one who carries a gift. P. 1. *Ipagtalubitbit*, for whom, and the gift. *Mipagtalubitbit*, one who goes ordinarily carrying a sword in the hand, not on the belt, or in the scabbard at his waist. See *Bitbit*.

TALUBU. (pp.) Verb, *manalubu*, to produce new shoots, or new growth, like a tree. It is also said of *palay* about to bear spikes of grains. See *Lanubu*.

TALUCAB. (pp.) Noun, a covering, like the shell of a crab, *Talucab á ayama*. *Talucab*

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mata, eyelids. *Talucab susû*, the shells of snails. *Mitalucab*, the two shells of a mussel, oyster, etc, or of a *polvosan*, powder box.

TALUCBUNG. (pp.) See *Talicbong*; a small *mantilla*, smaller than a *bungbung*. *Magtalucbung*, to use it.

TALUCUD. (pp.) Noun, prop, or bamboo pole that is used to prop the shed of a sidewalk vendor. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalucud*, to prop a house that is about to fall, or a tree over laden, or heavy with fruits. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. The thing propped. *Mag* and *Mipag*, to use a hand cane in a slippery place. P. 3. To which it is fastened; idiomatically, *Magtalucud* and its infinitive, is said of that which supports, or reinforces what is said, or done, e. g. the supporting reasons. P. 1. 3. The word, or deed that is sustained.

TALUCTUC. (pp.) Noun, the peak, the top, or tip that goes high. *Ma*, very high. *Cataluctucan*, and the superlative, *Catataluctucan*, the highest peak / point, the topmost end. *Mataluctuc a isip*, or, *pilubluban*, lofty thoughts. *Ing matas a mataluctuc*, (*masaldac ya*), *panğabaldug*. *Ing mababang mayayabut ene man marga cunhulut*. The higher you are, the greater you fall. The thing that is low and within reach, does not attract. == *Medio altissimus ibis*. The safest way is moderation. So you see that every extreme is very dangerous.

TALUDTUD. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manaludtud*, to place things close to one another, v. g. to place a long conduit by putting the pipes, or tubes, close to each other, or like one who makes a *pilapil*. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, which is *Mi*, with company, with its P. 2. *Maca*, a thing that is made long thus. Also, a neutral verb with its infinitive, *taludtud*, to follow up, or proceed at some length, like one who goes at length to find his date of birth. P. 3. the place, *Teludturan*. See *Taluntun*.

TALUGUIGUI. (pp.) Adjective, opening ceremonies, presenting excuses, a long introduction. *Alan dactal a taluiguigui, igcas mo in buri mo. Paburian mong talaguigui, ó pamagtaluguigui, tunggayan mong casalanan mo.* Without further ado, say what you like. Without further introductions, say what you have to say. Do away with explanations, just state your sins. (*Go directly to the point.*) *Mag*, to use a lengthy introduction. P. 3. with whom. *Emoco pagtaluguigui, at eco bisan taluguigui.* Do not give me a long explanation, I don't like lengthy introductions., or I can't follow long explanations.

TALUGTUG. (pp.) Adjective, inclining downwards, proclivious. Neutral verb, and that of *Mi*, to cause a thing to incline, to become inclined. *Ma*, very inclined, sharply inclined. *Catalugtugan*, the center, or purpose of the *talugtug*. Variation: *manalugtug*, the water running past, down the proclivity, or the tide waning with great force. *Ma*, neutral. *Catalugtuganing danum*, the force/peak of the decline of the water, like *capalian*. And the place towards which it is inclined, like *camatayan*, *cabaldugan*.

TALUMPAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *italumpac*, and *Mag*, to place something over the arm of a chair, or on the window sill, or a bird roosting on the top of the gable roof. P. 3. the place whereon, *locus in quo*. *Maca*, it is on top of. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalumpac*, to place on the top of. Passive, that which, *manalumpacan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*.

TALUMPUC. (pp.) Adjective, piled, heaped, like sheaves of *palay*, or wheat. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalumpuc*, to pile, to heap high skillfully. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Maca*, be in a pile, or heap. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. See *Umpuc*.

TALUNASAN. (pp.) Noun, a species of eel. *Meguintalunasan*, slippery as an eel, a comparative, like *Matalusad*, slippery.

TALUNTUN. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *taluntun*, *manaluntunan*, to follow the thread as in a worsted to trace the lead, or to undo the entangled thread, or go straight ahead, like through the safety ropes on board a ship. P. 3. that which is followed, or treaded on. Idiomatically, to trace the threads of a legal case, v. g. For the twenty years given as a sentence in a legal case, I want to retrace, or look again into the case, and to do this I go to trace who was the lawyer, who was the judge, or like looking for somebody, by tracing his passages, following the road he took, I begin to look to the right, look to the left of such a road, with its P. 2. *Teluntun*.

TALUNG. (a.) Noun, a herb and its fruits, which look like small melons.

TALUNCO. (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mag*, and its infinitive, to sit by idly with hand over hand. *Maca*, be idle. See *Tungango*.

TALUNGTUNG. (pp.) Adjective, the top end, or pinnacle, like the top of a standing post, or the ridge of a roof, or the point of a weather vane. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to reach the highest point, or to step, or walk on the ridge of a roof. P. 3. the ridge, gable roof. *Maca*, be on the pinnacle. *Ma*, *matalungtung*, be on the highest point, topmost point. *Catalungtung*, and its superlative, *Catatalungtung*, the topmost point. See *Talugtug*. (Also, see *Tungatung*. vgs.)

TALURANG. (pp.) Adjective, steps of a ladder, or staircase, where one goes up, or goes down. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalurang*, to make stairs, of stone, wood, or bamboo. P. 3. the place where it is set up, or put up.

TALUS. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Talus*, and its infinitive, *manalus*, to pass through, like an arrow, or sword, to pass over, across, through road, or rivers, narrow passages, lanes, or rivulets. P. 3. *past*, *Telusan*, that

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which is crossed etc., like roads, rivers, or the body. *Telusana ning espada ing catauan*. *Telusanco detang ilug*. P. 1. past, *Telus*, that with which, like an arrow, or a banca, v. g. *Telus queng sundang*, I pierced him with a sword, or, *uyung iyan telusco queya*. And also, *Italusmo quetang ilug a metung*, like *ilacad mo*, You cross over at the other river, and also, the banca, *Italusmo quetang banca*, Cross over in that banca, (riding in it). *Mi*, transitive and its frequentative; *Mi*, passive and its frequentative. *Pitalustalus*, that with which, like with a banca. *Pitalustalusan*, the rivers, or the dresses pierced through by sword thrusts, v. g. *Catalustalus mu*, *alan sulit*, like *Casagmitsagmit*, v. g. Go directly to the seventh cell from the stairs. *Catalustalus mu*, enter/pass through freely, without anything to hinder you, like you were entering your own house. *Matalus yang mangamanu*, like a master (landlord) who speaks without having to show any deference to another, or like one who has command of a language. Also, to finish thoroughly, like *yarian*, *Talusan mo*, *iyarianmo* (work on it continuously till you finish it). See *Yari*.

TALUSAD. (pp.) Noun, a slip, a slide; slipperiness, smoothness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become slippery, like a road. *Ma*, adjective, slippery. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to slip, to slide. P. 3. *Pitalusaran*, the place where on. *Catalusaran*, abstract. *Ica*, and *Maca*, *Mica*, *Micapa*. *Matatalusad*, like *mararamulag*. *Talatalusad*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Paitalusad*, on purpose. *Patalusaran*, formally, to bribe, like bribing a judge. *Mitalusad co dilâ*, I had a slip of the tongue, *Lapsus linguae*.

TALUSAY. (dipht.). Adjective, a thing that is smooth, plain, unobstructed, clear from the stern to the prow, from end to end, or from the Cross to the date. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become clear, plain thus, like a legal case. *Ma*, adjective, which adds some intensity to the same. P. 3. *Telusayan*, that

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on which the case stands. *Catalusayan*, abstract. Active verb and its infinitive, *manalusay*, to act, or to speak plainly on the case. P. 2. *Telusay*, that which/one who. *Micatalusay*, like *micalutas*. *Mica*, verbal, with P. 2. *Mi*, with company, and its P. 2. *Matalusay*, methodical, formal, clear. *Dapat*, or, *sabing talusay*.

TALUSTUS. (pp.) Noun, subtlety, firmness, like that of a needle, with fine point, sharp, and that liteness, or velocity/speed of the arrow, or bullet. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become extremely sharp, pointed, volatile, and is said of an agile man, like a good attorney, solicitor. *Matalustus*, adjective. *Catalustusan*, abstract of the action. *Pangatalustus*, the manner.

TAMAC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, and that of *Mi*, and *mangâ*, to aim at the center, to hit the mark, to aim at the bull's-eye, like an arrow, or bullet. Also, to aim at the center, to pass at the middle, like mud, or dirt, so it may not stray to the banks. P. 1. that with which, the motive, or one that is taken through the mud, like the horse. P. 3. past, *Temacan*, the mark, or the mud, and is said, v. g., of one who excommunicates or curses, if its object is conscious/aware, *Temacanea*; if not conscious, *ene temacan*. *Mi*, transitive, *Acon mitamac quea quing burac*; *acon mitamac quing uyung quetang blanco*. It was I who led him through the middle of mire; it was I who aimed the arrow at the target. *Mi*, passive, to which, and the arrow. *Mitamacan*, the one hit at the mark, or hit close to the heart, or liver and dies afterward; its *manga*, if many, and even one, like St. Sebastian. *Maca*, perfect hit, and its passive *Atamacan*, either on the mark, or on the mud. *Maca*, unexpectedly and its passive, *Atamactamacan*, the one hit thus on the mark, or in the middle. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. to that which. *Tamac tamac*, and *Mi*, frequentative, one who steps on the mud, or sinks in the mud.

TAMAD. (a.) Noun, laziness, contrary to *Sipag*, industriousness. Neutral verb,

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future, *Tamad*, that of *Ma*, and *manga*, to become lazy. *Ma*, adjective, lazy. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object. *Matamad tamad*, like *mayap ayap*. *Catamaran*, abstract. *Catamadtamaran*, like "one tarrying in prayers for three hours" (an idiomatic expression?), one extremely lazy. *Micatamad*, and *mangatamad*, plurals. *Magtamad*, like *magbanal*. *Magtamadmaran*, to feign laziness. *Mangatamaran*, reluctant to work due to laziness.

TAMAYOC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tumayoc*, and that of *Ma*: it is said of a pouch, or money-bag that is taut, or strained, because it is full. *Ica*, and *Maca*, what is put into, or inside it, like a sick person in a hammock, or silver money in the pouch, or money bag. *Metamayucya salaul*, I suppose he is one who wears drawers fitted to him except that they are loose at the waist, (like, *mababalag ya salaul*, his drawers are not fastened well at the waist, they tend to drop, or fall.) See *Lambuyoc*, it synonym.

TAMAN. (a.) *Taman taman*, and *Mag*, with intent. It is said of one standing by while the rest drudge, or are fatigued, in their work, and he does not extend a helping hand to them, like *matamata*, (looking without seeing, or looking without helping).

TAMASA. (pp.) Adjective, ease-loving, spoiled. Fond of going to banquets, getting food for free, he would stop at nothing just to be there. *Magtamasa*, and *Mipagtamasa*, glutting himself on the occasion of a Baptism, or Wedding. P. 3. *pigtamasan*, the food with which he gluts himself, the day, or the occasion, event, the guests among whom he spoils himself.

TAMBAC. (pp.) Noun, a small lot or area for a *buyal* (accretion). Active verb and its infinitive, *manambac*, to place stakes, or piles around, afterwards fill the staked area with soil, like what the *sangleys* (Chinese) do along the bank of the river close to their houses, forming a terrace, or accretion to

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their lot. P. 3. past, *Timbacan*, the accretion, *buyal*, or the house, or the place.

TAMBAY. (dipht.). Adverb, from thence (there), ever since, v. g. *Tambecung tauo*, *tambemung migcapitan*, v. g. *Matas canalub*. Ever since I was born, ever since I came to the age of reason; ever since you became town chief, you have been arrogant. Also even without the genitives: *Tambemineca queti*, *misaquitan tambenang tambay*, v. g. *Iquitmunacong menacao*? Ever since you came here, from ever since, though passing through difficult times, have you ever seen me stealing? *Tambe na casing tambe*, *non e pacasi ngeni*, *ecamanibasa*, like, *ecapa migpasaua*, from ever since I remember, it is only now that you have become friendly, like, why did you not try get sympathy?

TAMBAYA, or, *Tambayan*, or *tangbaya*, *tangbayan*. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangbaya*, to cooperate, at the same time (Latin, *simul*) conforming with others, like the members of the human body, v. g., the eyes See one hand holds to a piece of wood, while the other hand planes it. And in this manner of the human body, so are the citizens of a republic with one another, like you standing on one side, and I on the other for better, or for worse. For example, Pedro is backbiting on someone, saying that he is a thief, and you cooperate and conform by adding that he is also a drunkard, that is *tambayan*, because you conformed to Pedro's backbiting. Or if a *dalaga* answers her suitor that she does not like him, *Mequibat ya man*, *e tinambayan*, although she answered him but she did not conform. But if she says, I like you, how can I deny it? — *Carine tinambayan*, She then cooperated and conformed. P. 3. the one to which, or with whom, or to whom one conforms and cooperate. *Mi*, with company (except the leaders as such, in regards to their Teacher).

TAMBAYOC. (pp.) A lever for carrying burdens, either on the shoulder of one, or between the shoulders of two. An active verb and its infinitive, *manambayoc*, to carry with a lever. P. 1. The bamboo lever, or bar. P. 2. The burden. *Mitambayoc*, with a companion.

TAMBAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manambal*, to add, or to augment, like a sword to a knife, a shawl (head covering), to a dress, a piece of lumber, to a beam, or one weight (burden) to another, or if one man could not carry something, add another man, or other men. P. 1. the ingredient, the addition. P. 3. the added to, recipient. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*. *Mi*, with company, there is no passive.

TAMBAN. (pp.) Noun, a sardine, species of fish.

TAMBILOC. (pp.) Noun, an edible grub, which thrives on mangroves. Verb, *manambiloc*, to look for them, and also raise them on the wooden flanks of a ship that are under the water. *Mi*, with *an*. *Tambilocan*, adjective.

TAMBING. (pp.) Adverb of immediacy, instantly, at once. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tambingan*, to act, or speak instantly, immediately. P. 1. all that comes to the mind, or one becomes aware of, never letting anything to delay, impede the action or act, v. g. *Tambing mong sumisi quing casalanan mo*, immediately, without any further ado. That which is intransitive, *Tambing ning isip na*, we can say that of St. John the Baptist, that is, anticipant to the age of reason, he already had it. *Tambing mong biasa*, you are precocious, unusually advanced in mentality. *Tambing tambing na uaring mabandit e pamo migcasaguit*, was he instantly a rich man without having first to work very hard? *Ioannes praecurrit cito Petro*, at that instance, John ran ahead of Peter. *I San Juan iyan mitambing quing monumento*. John was the immediate one at the tomb. If the two of us were to run to help Pedro,

and I reached him ahead of you. *Acon mitambing queya*. Pedro is dead, he suffered a fatal heart attack, or death caught him unaware. *Mitambingan yan ulu inyan meyap ya quing saquit na*, the medicine had an immediate effect, so he recovered from his sickness. P. 3. *Tambingan, timbingan*, v. g. *Tambingan mong sisian ing casalanan*, be immediately sorry for sins; *timbangane y San Juan Bautista ning isip na*, *timbanganaca ning cabiasnan*, the age of reason was anticipated in John the Baptist, you were precociously intelligent, or you were immediately endowed with wisdom. Also, from this, it is said of giving a downpayment for a thing you intend to buy, in order that it may not be sold to others, or paying you beforehand the price of the horse you intend to sell next month, so you may not sell it to others. All this comes under the concept of *tambing*, immediacy: *Tambingan salapi quetang saliuhan mo? Ala con salapin itambing*. And he says, *Tambingan mo*. Do you have ready cash for what you are buying? I do not have ready cash. Then he says, Give a downpayment, the balance shall be payable. *Tambingan mung saliuhan uling dactal lang sasali*. Buy it now, because there are others who wish to buy it. *Tambingan mo co ditac mu man*. Give me even only a little downpayment. It is also said, *Penambingan neng penabac*, or, *pemaluca*, that is, he instantly hacked him, or whipped him, before he could escape, or flee, or retaliate, or beforehand he rendered him unable to defend himself, or fight back. *Maca*, be able to anticipate, and its passive, *Apanambingan*. Also, to ask for. *Tambing tambing*, ready and in the hand.

TAMBIS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manambis*, to hit a target that is moving but only grazing it. For us that is enough to have hit it. But the Pampango would say, No you did not hit it, you only grazed it: *E me tiran, atambisan mea mo*. P. 3.

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and frequentative, that with which, like with an arrow , or with a bullet. *Patambisan*, the target. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*. Idiomatically, I only grazed it, or it was only a graze, by way of subterfuge, meaning, it is nothing serious.

TAMBULUG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to take a turn, from a third inclusive; even if there are a hundred, there is a group , or row of more than two, and from this, to get involved, or to interevne, to help, or assist, giving one's own spadeful. P. 3. in whom, among whom, or the companions. *Mi*, with company, like in a council, where everyone gives his vote, also the subalterns in all kinds of arts, or crafts, like the smith, the stone cutter, the stone setter, carpenter, all who have part in forming or building a structure. *Pitambulugan*, or, *pitambulug*, that which, or the one who, like a poor fellow against whom everybody quarrels, and everybody joining in giving him a trashing.

TABUN.* (pp.) A thing with which to embank something or someone by heaping, or thrown together to cover, like earth, clothes, straw, grass, trash, or even riches. Active verb and its infinitive, *manambun*, to cover, heap on, to embank, or fill with earth. P. 1. that with which. P. 3, that which is covered, like a hole in the ground, a subject, a plant. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, v. g. *Mengatambun queca ing sablang cayap*, or, *bandi*. All good things, or riches have been heaped upon you. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manğa*, much/many, or *Mengatambunan can bandi*, You are covered all over with riches. *Tambuntambun*, and *Mi*, frequentative, transitive and passive.* It should be TABUN, an apparent typographical error, see examples given, and its place between Tambulug and Tambong. Besides, there is already an entry on *Tabun*. Look it up after *Tabugnus*, vqs.

TAMBONG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manambong*, to boil the dish of

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meat and vegetables , like what is done by cooks, and is also said of boiling camotes, or ears of corn. P. 1. and P. 2. that which is boiled, past, *Timbung*, and the dish itself is called *Timbung*, i. e. its contents. *Maca*, it is boiling.

TAMIMI. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, and *Mag*, to cross the arms. P. 1. the arms. *Maca*, being in that posture, arms crossed over each other.

TAMO. (pp.) Noun, a known root crop, like *Angay*.

TAMPA. (g.) Adjective, convenient, congruent, which is said well of one who is close, or near to someone, v. g. *Tampa ra cang panginuan ding Angeles, ampong ding tauo, Oindang, indoning Dios. Tampanan nuan a Virgen ining puring ini nan.* Worthy are you to be served (the queen of) by angels and by men, Oh Mother, Mother of God, Oh, Blessed Virgin, deign to regard this very praise I offer. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to regard a thing as worthy/congruent. *Ica*, and *Maca*, *manğa*, and *Mica*. Plurals. *Matampa*, adjective, comes out well, worthy, because of one's greatness, or dignity. P. 1. that which made congruent, v. g. if a religious is choosing, or buying colored clothing materials for his own use, he will say to the merchant who sells it, *Itampa mo queya*, compare it to the color of this habit and see if it is congruent to it. *Mi*, transitive, like a good matchmaker who is pairing one to his/her equal. *Mi*, passive, which is the *Mi*, with company with its P. 2. Also, *Mi*, with a companion, and *micatampa*, compatible, like a married couple. *Mica*, verbal, *Minamatampa*, deigning one to be worthy.

TAMPA. (pp.) Noun, a slap with the palm of the hand, on the table, or on a living body. Active verb and its infinitive, *manampa*, to slap on the face, or to give a slap to upbraid. P. 1. the palm, or that with which, *Itampa mo quing lupana*, like a book, to shame, to upbraid, with its P. 2. the slapped one, if not the cheek. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral. *Maca*, like

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macainum; passive: *Atampa*. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manampan*, *tampanan*, to pay for the fruits, anticipating their being harvested. But the one selling in this manner, asking for payment in advance, or getting an equivalent in kind, is *bala*. P. 1. the amount given. P. 3. past, *Timpanan*, the fruits, etc., or to whom.

TAMPAC. (pp.) Synonym of *Talpac*.

TAMPAYAC. (pp.) Noun, a small jar, or small bottle/cruet, used for fragrant oils / ointments.

TAMPAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manampal*, to bring a thing close to another, place it congruent/adjacent to, like a hand to the face, or one hand to the other, or touch the face to the wall, or a plan book on the writing table, or a shirt to the body. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Timpalanan*, to that which. Neutral verb, to become placed adjacent to. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Catampalanan*, P. 3. of *ca*, neutral.

TAMPALAC. (a.) Adjective, depreciative words, words of scorn, contempt, v. g. I have to do this! No, let us call the great bass drummer, and let him do it! or else, No, my dear son! Don't do that, lest you break your ribs doing it!. See *Sapala*. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with a companion.

TAMPALASAN. (pp.) Adjective, a harmful animal, like a dog, a crocodile, or a snake, and therefore, an impudent injurer, aggressor given to violence. *Ma*, neutral, *Manampalasan*. Active verb, *manampalasan*, to injure, to harm, to damage. P. 1. past, *Timpalasanan*, the words. P. 3. to whom. *Ca*, and *an*. Abstract. *Mitampalasanan*, *mipanampalasan*, at one another. From this you may say, rude, insolent, daring, abusive, contumelious.

TAMPALING. (pp.) Noun, slap on the cheek. Active verb and its infinitive, *manampaling*, to give a slap. P. 1. the

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motive, and also, the *injurios* censure, contemptuous reproach. P. 2. against /to whom, *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, with company. *Mitampalingan*, *mipanampaling*, at one another.

TAMPI. (pp.) Noun, a light slap with the palm of the hand at the buttocks, or on some parts of the body. Active verb and its infinitive, *manampi*, to give it, like to a child. P. 2. to whom. *Mipanampi*, with company. *Mitampian*, at one another.

TAMPILUC. (pp.) Adjective, a twisted foot, dislocated, or disjoined.

TAMPING. (pp.) Noun, palms, from which thick ropes are made. (*abaca?*).

TAMPISAO. (dipht.). Noun, clapping on the water, like when boys are mischievous and splash the water when bathing. Active verb and its infinitive, *manampisao*, to give a splash. P. 3. past, *Timpasayan*, the water. See *Tagusao*.

TAMPO. Noun, sulkiness, displeasure, annoyance, not liking what is given, like children who would not eat because they were displeased. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manampo*, to fly into a violent passion, like children, to become vexed, or get angry thus. P. 3. against whom, and about which, v. g. having asked for something, but now refuses it, does not want it anymore. *Mi*, at one another. *Paltampuan*, adjective. *Mipa*.

TAMPOC. (pp.) Noun, stalk, stem of fruits, that little hole, or crown that remains when the fruit is removed from the stem, stalk. And also that little circle, or ring on which the stone is encrusted as in a finger-ring, *Singsing a timpucan*, a ring encrusted with a stone.

TAMPON. (pp.) *Tampon-tampon* and *Mi*, frequentative, become heaped upon with burdens, one on top of the other. P. 1. that which is heaped upon. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*, like dead leaves, rubbish. P. 3. the place, or the end, v. g. *Acon tamponanda quing sabla sabla*, they heap everything on me, be they burdens,

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responsibilities, farm, or false accusations. P. of *Ca*, neutral. *Mi*, and *an* and its *mangá*. *Pi*, and *an*, like dungheap, anything filthy, or infectious.

TAMSIC. (pp.) Verb, *mamsic*, to make a gesture with the mouth as a sign that one does not feel well. P. 3. the thing, *Manansic*. Frequentative, *manansicnansic*.

TAMTAM. (pp.) An active verb and its infinitive, *manamtam*, to add, to make up for what is lacking: v. g. like when weighing something, one goes putting in little by little on the other side of the scale until the level is achieved, or, like in buying *dalag* for a *sicaualo*, you want two, but I have only one available; to make up the right weight I add three *hitos* to equal one *dalag*. I give you a cow for the three pesos I owe you, but it costs no more than two and a half pesos, so its calf goes with it, which costs about a teston (silver coin of 30 cents). The idea is, many little candles make up for a Paschal candle (an enormous candle). P. 1. that which is added in this manner. P. 3. the cow (*timtamanan*). *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company. *Maca*, it is added to, like the calf.

TAMU. (a.) Adjustment. *Mitamu*, needs adjusting, like *cutun*. *Emitamu*, it does not come up to, it becomes tight, like cuffs of a shirt, or the like.

TAMUMU. (pp.) Noun, a species of bees, that are similar to wasps.

TAMUAL. (pp.) Noun, that bulge on the cheek, or cheeks, because the mouth is full. *Magtamual*, to have the cheeks bulging, or the mouth full, that one could not talk. *Macatamual*, the food that bulges, not the person. P. 3. *Pagtamualan*, the food that is eaten thus.

TAN. Neutral verb, future, *Mitán*, and that of *Mi*, to be detained, to put on hold, to stop. *Mitan ca*, *eca malaus*, *sapang masaluso agus*! Cease! Do not proceed, Oh, brook, in your dashing flow! (Hold it! Not so fast, foolish one!) P. 1. that which is about to be done, or one who is carrying a burden. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macá*, be on

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hold, become halted. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Mitatantan*, *matantan*, one who refrains, or checks, or restrained. *Pitatantanan*, *pitantanan*, 3. P.3 *Tantanán*, past, *Tintanan*; *Nun ecosa tantanan ing lubco*, *patayandacasa ngeta*. If I do not take hold of myself, I could kill you. See *Atan*.

TANA. (g.) *Magtanâ*, reciprocal, to hide, or remove the hairs that join one's eyebrows, like the *Maquilay*. P. 1. past, *Pigtenâ*, that ointment which they apply to hide/dissimulate them; it is no longer resorted to.

TANA. (a.) *Matenatena*, *metanatana*, v. g. *Matanatana neng e susugal*, *sinugal ne namang pepasibayu*, like *Maratundatun neng e susugal*. It has been quite a time that he ceased gambling, now he is gambling again, or, he has somewhat rested/avoided going out to gamble. *Balacosang matanatana ne queti*, I thought he was quite at home here.

TANAC. (pp.) Adjective, pure, or refined, like gold, or a well-tempered iron, or honed blade, *Tanac ya molang*, *tanac ya lub quing camulangán*, or, *cabanalan*, he is sharply foolish, he has been honed in foolishness, or holiness. Active verb and its infinitive, *mananac*, to temper, to purify, to refine, to assay. P. 1. and P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *manga*. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Catanacan*, Abstract. *Pangá*, passive. *Mitanac ya quing pipangaralan*, or, *qing amanung Latin*, or, *qing camulangán*, is *Mi*, passive. He has become sharp in mind in the school, he gained expertise in the Latin language, he has been honed to foolishness.

TANAM. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tanáman*, and its infinitive, *mananam*, to plant, to sow. P. 1. *Tenam*, that which is planted, sown. P. 3. *Tamnán*, the place wherein. *Maca*, become planted, it is planted. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with an, *Mitamnán*. *Tanáman*, adjective, any plant that is cultivated. It is said of rice plants, and strictly, it is that plant, cultivated in a

garden, or in an orchard, including garlies, onions. *Tenàman*, past, v. g. *Non nanung tenam ning tauo, iyaon pupulana*. What ever man has sown, that is what he will harvest. Its variations: *Mananáman*, *menanáman*, one who goes planting / sowing these things, like the farmer, or, gardener; it does not have a passive. *Matanáman*, abundance of plants, like one who has many orchards. *Matanamán a isip*, or, *lub*, very prudent, very judicious. *Catanaman a lub*, common sense, prudence, or, *matanamán ya lub*, the same. *Patamnan*, one who is asked, or commanded to plant. Idiomatically, *Eco tenam quing lub co*, I did not entertain it, or let rancor, or anger remain in my heart. *Alan tamnan mata carela*, there is no one among them on whom to focus the eye, like to make him a town chief, or to put trust in him, to move a blind man to plead for him. *Sariling y Pedro ing atamnanán cong mata*, It is solely Pedro on whom I could trust. Also, *Pinana_nen Pedro y Juan*, v. g. *Timnane quing camatayan*. Literally, Pedro shot Juan with an arrow. He wounded him mortally. *Mitamnan ya quing camatayan*, the same. *Patamnan*, *pepatamnan*, like *Patamacan mo ya*. Hit him on the mark, i. e. kill him! (Aim at him well to kill him, or, Aim for the kill!)

TANARA. (a.) Adjective, a thing disposed, or provided for, or destined for a purpose/to some end, v. g. *Ding salaping sisimpana ning macatua tanaránong limos*. The money kept safe/saved by the old man are destined for almsgiving. The elderly man has saved this money for almsgiving. Active verb and its infinitive, *mananara*, to provide for, to keep in readiness, to keep in provision. P. 1. that which, and also, *Ing tanará cong asaua*, that is, *qing lub co*. The one I destined in my heart to be my wife; or, my ideal wife, or the woman I had in mind to marry. P. 3. the purpose, or object. *Maca*, *macatanará*, like the Holy Church who is disposed to receive

anybody who wishes to join her, enter her. See *Talaga*, *Tagana*.

TANAT. (pp.) *Patanat*, cease, is used with the negative, *Alan patanat*, without interruption, unceasing. *Enanápatanatan nining uran*, There is no letup in this rain. This rain falls unceasingly.

TANDA. (g.) Noun, sign, signal, mark, like the one placed on a kerchief, or shirt, or a marker in a book to know where one stopped reading it, like the sign of the Cross, which distinguishes us from non-Christians. Active verb and its infinitive, *mananda*, to make the Sign of the Cross, to place a marker, to hint. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. *Tandanán*, (note the *n*), that which. *Catandanán*, abstract, Signation/marker. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. Also, *Tanda*, noun, Memory, retentiveness. *Nanunetang tandang tauo*? How retentive a person is he? *Matanda*, great retentiveness, sharp memory, with happy memory. P. 2. *Tandanán*, *tindanan*, that which is remembered or retained in the memory. *Maca*, able to remember; passive *Atandanán*, *catandanán*, retentiveness, which we call, the memory.

TANDAYAN. (pp.) Noun, loom. P. 1. the threads, fibers. *Maca*, it is in the loom. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive.

TANDANG. (pp.) Noun, the chick after evolving from *sisi*, and not yet a full-grown cock, *sabungan*. *Matandang tandang*, a little short of being a *tandang*. *Magtandangan*, to engage them to fight one another in a game-fight, and *mipagtandangan*, the same. *Pagtandangán*, *pipagtandangán*, *ipitandangan*, the *tandang*s made to fight each other in a game.

TANDIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manandic*, the cock billing and cooing a hen. P. 3. *Tindican*, the hen. Idiomatically, it is said of those actions that show a man is about to fall in love; that a man is beginning to woo, or court a lady.

TANDOC. (pp.) Noun, a cupping glass, or a sucker made of horn, with which blood is sucked. Active verb and its infinitive, *manandoc*, to suck with it. P. 2. past, *Tinducan*, the thing sucked of blood.

TANDUS. (pp.) Noun, a spear, lance. Active verb and its infinitive, *manandus*, to spear. P. 1. the spear. P. 2. to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive; *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, at one another. *Mag*, and *Imipagtandus*, to carry it. *Catandustandus na tiranya*, or, *Pamanandusna*. Upon being speared, he got pierced, or upon spearing him, the spear pierced through.

TANGAB. (pp.) Adjective, a thing split, or cracked open, like one who cleaves dry wood, upon being stricken by the axe, the wood splits, or breaks into firewood. Active verb, future, *Tumàngab*, and its infinitive, *manàngab*, to cleave by splitting. P. 1. that with which, the axe. P. 2. past, *Tinàngab*, or *tengàban*, the which. *Ma*, neutral, caused to split, or break open, including an earthenware, or large narrow-mouthed pitcher.

TANGÁB. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangáb*, to stoke the fire by putting firewood in it. P. 1. the firewood, and including throwing a Jew into the fire (burn at the stake). P. 3. *Tangban*, *tingban*, the fire that is stoked, or the pot on the stove. *Maca*, be put into the fire, like the firewood, or the pot. *Pay*, *paintangáb*, the moth, or butterfly, attracted to the flame. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and its *manğa*. *Mitangban* and *manğatangban*, *Quetangábtangáb mo na, enaca migmalasmas*, like *quebilibili*, literally you jumped into the fire without thinking of the consequences; idiomatically, to stoke the passions, or incite a heated discussion. P. 1. the words. P. 3. the person incited. *Mag*, with intent, and *Paytangab*, to expose oneself, or put oneself in danger, like a moth, or butterfly fluttering near the flame. *Maca*, facing danger, including many dangers, like a sailor at sea.

TANGAD. (pp.) Neutral verb. Future, *Tumangad*, and its infinitive, *manangad*, to put oneself on the front, like before the sun, before dangers, before another. P. 3. past, *Tengàran*, that to which is exposed, or, put thus, like a target. *Maca*, put in front. *Mi*, with company, face to face, facing one another, like houses fronting each other. From this, *Mitangad mata*, two, looking at each other's eyes, confronting eye to eye. *Mag*, and *Paytangad*. *Melatàngad*, *paltangaran*, bystander, spectator. *Mapaltangàran*, in abundance.

TANGAY. (dipht.). Active verb, future, *Tangay*, *itangay*, and its infinitive, *manangay*, to carry away something with the mouth, like a wolf, dog, cat. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *tengay*, what is carried away, or, snatched thus. *Ma*, neutral. *Maca*, passive *Atangay*, like a cat, which snatches something. P. 3. of *Ca*, the remainders, like *Casulan*; the variation, *manangay*, is said well of a cat repeatedly snatching chicks, or bits of meat.

TANGAL. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tangal*, and its infinitive, *manangal*, to look carefully, like one, who closes one eye, and with the open eye looks at a thing to see if it is straight. It is also said of one who, with all care, aims well at a target to ascertain his shot. And of one who looks at a bride to see if she is well dressed, or of a *dalaga* looking at a *baintauo* in the same manner. Of one who aims well his shot to inflict certain death. P. 1. the motive, or that which is aimed at, like the mouth of the gun's barrel towards the target. P. 3. that which is looked at, or aimed at thus. *Maca*, it is aimed thus. *Mi*, *mitatangal*, at one another, *Patangáltangal*, like a well made-up man, a wooer, like *Papuripuri*, or, *palaelaue*.

TANGÁL. (a.) Noun, a rod, or stick, of mangrove; it is red-colored.

TANGAN. (pp.) See *Nangán*. Adverb, towards. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to be moved, to listen towards here, or, there,

queni, or, *carin*. P. 3. past, *Tenġananan*, the point towards which: mode is active. P. 1. that which, past, *Tengan*, or, *penangan*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manġa*. *Maca*, is placed towards. *Pi*, and *an*. See *Tanġun*, *nanġan*, *nanġun*.

TANĠANTANĠAN. (pp.) Noun, a plant called thus. *Laron tanġantanġan*, its oil.

TANĠAS. (a.) *Magtangás*, *migtangás*. Neutral verb, one who is trusted, in his sincerity, in that he is of the same country, or that he is a relative, including one with whom one ventures to come along to obtain a thing that he needs. P. 3. *Pigtangasán*, the purpose, or reason for going, or doing; it is also used often in letters: v. g. *Ing pamagtangás cu pung sinulat queca, maniuala cu pu quing lubmong mayap*, In my daring to write you, I trust in your good will. They call this, resorting to the utmost, pushed by sheer necessity.

TANGCA. (pp.) Adjective, a thing ready for any eventuality, v. g. a soldier armed to the teeth. Active verb, future, *Tangca*, and its infinitive, *manangca*, to prepare, to resolve in this manner. P. 1. past, *Tingca*, that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, reciprocal, to prepare oneself. *Ma*, in abundance, said of a woman who meticulously puts everything in order, for any eventuality. *Maca*, be in readiness. Note: *Macatangca ya*, be in readiness, be in complete apparel; *macaddiaya*, be well provided; *macaladdiaya*, one who is busy preparing himself to receive something, or for what he would do with what he receives; *macarangca ya*, is said only of an event, or a thing he is preparing for, like a coming fiesta. Between *tangca* and *dangca* there is a difference, like between *addia* and *saddia*. If you are coming to kill me, *macaddia co queca*. If it is to avoid danger, *macasaddia co*. But be aware, that materially, each one may express one and the same thing; *macagani ya*, become disposed or prepared in respect to an act, like preparing to go out, or leave; *macagayac ya*, means that one has

everything in readiness, has provided for everything already. All six applicable to a *banca*. Take special notice: *Tingca na quecata ning Guinu tang Jesucristo ing lasana't Sacramentos*, Our Lord Jesus Christ suffered his Passion and instituted the Sacraments for us.

TANGCAY. (dipht.) Noun, the stem from which a fruit, or leaf is hanging, and also the handle of a frying pan, or of a *carajay*. *Tampoc* is the stem that goes with the fruit when it is plucked from the branch.

TANGCAP. (pp.) Adjective, embellished, dressed, seasoned, neatly clean / finished. Active verb and its infinitive, *manangcap*, to season, etc., to clean neatly, to prepare, or be ready for cooking. P. 2. that which is embellished/dressed, or given its seasoning, or put in readiness. *Mi*, reciprocal. *Maca*, it is readied. *Ma*, neutral. *Ma*, in abundance, like *Matangca*.

TANGCAS. (pp.) Noun, a bundle, or bunch, or things strung together, especially a bundle of twigs, or firewood. *Catangcas*, a single bundle. Active verb and its infinitive, *manangcas*, to make a roll of, to bundle, to string together. P. 2. that which. P. 1. the cord, the rope, or the string.

TANGCUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangcul*, to knock by striking against the drawer, while in the act of putting it in for safekeeping, like glassware. P. 1. that which, glass, crystal, cup, eggs, or a flask, not plate. P. 3. against which. *Mi*, neutral. See *Pungcul*.

TANGDAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangdao*, to look out from a window, or to come out from a hole, or from the entrance of a cave, like insects, vermin, etc. A synonym of *Sirao*. *Mipapagtandauan*, window-gazers, spectators, lookers-on. *Macapatandao*, the cause, like a band of musicians (music band) passing by.

TANGGAL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing pulled out, detached, or removed from its encasement, like, teeth, or a frame hung on the wall. Active verb and its infinitive, *mananggal*.

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to unpeg, to unnaïl, to pull out. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Ematanggal*, undetachable. P. 3. of *Ca*, *catanggalan*, *quetanggalan*, the remainders, or the owner of the teeth.

TANGGAP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mananggap*, to receive, to accept. P. 2. *Ma*, neutral. *Maca*, potential, be able to receive. *Atanggap*, passive. *Quetanggap tanggap mo namo*, without looking at what you are doing: from this, it is usually said, to consent, to be resigned to, *Tanggapmo na quing lub mo*.

TANGGI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mananggi*, (*mananggui?*) to decline, to renounce. P. 1. that which is declined, like to decline from exposing the sins, or to decline in lending. P. 3. past, *Tingguian*, or *tingguianan*, to whom, like to a confessor, or the thing that is refused, a request that is denied, declined to admit, or to give. Such is its genuine meaning.

TANGGUILO. (pp.) Noun, a piece of paper, or flat stick with which the anus is wiped off of the excrement. Active verb and its infinitive, *manangguilo*, to wipe off, to cleanse with it. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which, or one who; the construction is intransitive. Also, P. 3. the buttocks/anus. I have mentioned it all. P. 3. *tangguiluan*, *tingguiluan*, which I would not like to be done for me.

TANGGUAC. (pp.) See *Sangguac*, or, *tambayoc*.

TANĠI. (pp.) Adjective, properties acquired during a marriage, conjugal properties; goods belonging to the military, or quasi-military. Active verb, future, *Tumanġi* and its infinitive, *mananġi*, to seek, or gain them, like during war. P. 2. that which, like spoils, booty, or what is negotiated in war, past, *Tinanġi*.

TANĠIS. (pp.) Noun, weeping. Neutral verb, future, *Tumangis*, and its infinitive, *mananġis*, to weep. P. 1. the motive, past, *Tinangis*. P. 3. past, *Tengisan*, the object, the deceased. *Mi*, with company, *Mitanġis*,

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or, *Mipananġis*; *Mitanġisan*, at one another. *Paltanġis*, the weeper.

TANGLAD. (pp.) *Alan patanglaran*, may be said of one who does not let anyone to conclude a talk, because he interrupts all propositions. *Pa*, to let pass. *Balang guingcas seluna*.

TANGLAD. (pp.) Noun, a groove, or indention at the tip of a pole, or bamboo, formed like a pitchfork, to secure something, to firm something. P. 1. the pole, or the bamboo. P. 3. past, *Tinglaran*, that which is made firm. *Maca*, that which is made firm, not the pitchfork that firms it.

TANGLAY. (dipht.) Noun, a small tree, whose young leaves are used as ingredient for cooking fish.

TANGLON. (pp.) Noun, a certain common timber. *Pecatanglon*, like a bamboo house.

TANGNAN. (pp.) Noun, a chopping block, for chopping meat. *E magaua ing asan, non alang tangnan*. Fish/meat cannot be dressed for cooking, unless there is a *tangnan*, a chopping block. Idiomatically it is said when we impute the death of somebody to some medicine, and not to God's will, as an excuse for everything. Active verb and its infinitive, *manangnan*, to impute on someone the punishment, or transgression of another. P. 1. 3. one on whom it is imputed, like *Isangcan sangcanan*. *Maca*, become imputed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manġa*.

TANĠO. (a.) Noun, agreement, contract, like one who says yes with the nodding of his head, and from this, it extends to all contract, or agreements. Active verb, future, *Tanġo*, and its infinitive, *mananġo*, to consent, to agree to. P. 1. past, *Tenġo*, that which is committed to in an agreement, v. g. one's horse, or, one's daughter. P. 3. past, *Tenġoan*, what is agreed upon, and to whom. *Mi*, with a companion with its P. 2. *Tanġótanġó*, and frequentative *Mi*, to go along nodding one's head in anger, or because of old age.

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- TANGON.** (pp.) *Paintanğon*, to move towards. Synonym of *Tanğan*, with its variations.
- TANGPUS.** (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and *mang̃a*, to be burned, reduced to blackness, but not to ashes, and it is said of overcooked, or overburned rice. P. 2. past, *Tingpusan*, *tingpus*, that which. From this is derived, *tingpusan*, the half-burned wood. *Matitingpusan*, *matitingpusan*, *metingpusan*, and its *mang̃a*, to become half-burned wood. *Megitingpusan*, or, *anti*.
- TANGQUIL.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manangquil*, to crack by slightly striking against something, lesser than *Tangcul*. See *Tangcul*. P. 1. the cup. P. 3. against which, like against another cup, or plate. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral. *Mi*, at one another, *Nanuyaman ing lamát*, *panğatangquilna*, *tumulu ya*, and idiomatically, to speak ill of someone who has done one wrong. Whatever the crack, once it is jerked, it will become a leak.
- TANGSO.** (pp.) Noun, metal, copper, tin.
- TANGTANG.** (pp.) Adjective, a tree cut down little by little, like a big tree cut with a small implement, and also, to take away the half-burned wood from the embers, because it is about to fall from the stove. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. The variation is also Neutral, said of the marks left by ropes, or sackclothes.
- TANIM.** (pp.) Noun, hatred that is harbored in the heart. *Magtanim*, to abhor. P.3, past, *Pigtaniman*, against whom. It can be *Sama*, solely because it is not confrontational. *Mipag-taniman*, two persons harboring hatred in their hearts against one another.
- TANID.** (pp.) See *Patanid*.
- TANLING.** (pp.) Noun, voice of a soprano/treble. *Ma*, *Matanling*, adjective. See *Salingsing*.
- TANTO.** (g.) Noun, intention, vow, profession, promise. It is equivalent to a warning, or a command, like what we do between whipping, and whipping on sinners, or on

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- penitents. Do not confuse it with *bilin*. Active verb, future, *Tanto*, and its infinitive, *mananto*, to resolve, to propound, or to warn. P. 1 that which. P. 3. to whom, past, *Tintuan*. Also an active verb, to promise, to make a resolution, to profess a vow. P. 1. that which. *Magtanto*, to make a promise of something to God, or to the Saints (it is distinct from a vow). P. 1. past, *Tinto*, or *pigtanto*, that which, like, to light a candle, or the motive, like for a sick child. *Mitanto*, with companion. P. 2. that which is promised, or taken as an obligation. See *Aco*, like one who agrees to, or accepts a charge.
- TANTU.** (pp.) Adverb, certainly. *Tantu nandangpupús ing lugud ning Dios quecatamo! Matantu nandang masaquit! Tantung tantu!* Most certainly, or, *Matantung matantung matantu*. How certainly perfect is God' love for us!
- TANUD.** (pp.) Adjective, assisting, standing by to take care of something, like meat, so it will not be snatched away by crows. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tumanud*, to stand by, guarding, or taking care of something, like the four in every convent to look after the things that may be offered. *Maca*, *macatanud*, stay on guard, like a soldier guard. P. 3. that which is taken care of, past, *Tenuran*, *Tenuran ning Angel a Talaingat*, watched over by the Guardian Angel. *Mi*, with company, *mitanud*, *mitanuran*, a wooer and the *dalaga*. *Mipagtanud*, at one another.
- TAON.** (pp.) Noun, a certain ailment. *Maqui*, to have it. *Mi*, with *an*, stricken by it.
- TAPA.** (pp.) Noun, that part, or portion, which each one puts in a contract of a group, or company. *Mi*, with a companion. P. 1. that which, or, *Paquitapa*, etc.
- TAPA.** (a.) Adjective, meat, or fish cut open, or sliced slantingly, stretched wide, marinated in salt and vinegar, and later is roasted, or fried for eating. Active verb and its infinitive, *manapa*, to prepare meat, or fish, thus. P. 1. past, *Tepa*, that which.

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Maca, be dressed thus, or placed atop a slow fire.

TAPAC. (pp.) Adjective, a large plate. *Magtapac*, to use it. P. 3. and 1. tinapac/tepacan, what is put in it.

TAPAC. (a.) Noun, a small rowing-barge and its crew. Also, opposite of *Bulay*. See *Talpac*.

TAPAYAN. (pp.) Noun, a large earthen jar, containing about 11 gallons of liquid. *Matatapayan*, like *mararamulang*. *Maratapayan*, is a *tapayan*, a large china jar, but smaller than a *tapayan*.

TAPAL. (pp.) Adjective, a poultice, a patch, or large plastering. Active verb and its infinitive, manapal, to apply a poultice. P. 1. that which. P. 3. on whom, tepalan, or tepalanan. *Mi*, reciprocal. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*. *Mitapalanya*, is said also of one given a plaster on the mouth, (or given a bribe to silence him). See *Suga*.

TAPANG. (pp.) Noun, valor, bravery, courage, active enmity, animosity. *Tepangan*, past, *Catapangan*, valor at its peak, derived from the act of bravery. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become valiant and bold/courageous. *Matapang*, adjective, brave. P. 1. the motive of becoming brave. *Tapangan*, or, *tapangnan*, *tepangan*, or, *tepangnan*, become animated, to encourage to become brave.

TAPAS. (pp.) Adjective, a lopped, or pruned, or trimmed object, like a plant, or a tree. Active verb and its infinitive, manapas, to prune, to trim, especially a quill. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*.

TAPAT. (pp.) Adjective, exact, just, loyal, truthful, faithful. *Tapát na*, it is already exact. Neutral verb, future, *Tapát*, and that of *Mi*. to become, to cause to be exact. P. 1. past, *Tepat*, made to be exact. P. 3. tepatán, the other side of the scale. Idiomatically, to go on putting on the level, adjusting oneself to reason, and become satisfied. P. 1. that which. *Itapát na sa ning*

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Dios quing matulid ing sablang dapát mo. May God deign to set on the right everything that you do. *Tapát*, or, *manapát*, exact, just, right, reasonable, faithful. *Magmanapát*, to feign/pretend to be right/exact. P. 3. *Pagmanapát*, or, *pagmanapatán*, to whom, and that about which.

TAPIL. (a.) Adjective, flat, flattened thing, like *birinbin*. Active verb and its infinitive, manapil, to flatten. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TAPIOS. (pp.) Adjective, a thing cut obliquely, like *Dapios*. Active verb and its infinitive, manapios, to cut bluntly, obliquely, with one hard stroke. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which.

TAPIS. (pp.) Noun, upper petticoat, outer garment worn by women around the waist down. Neutral verb and its infinitive, manapis, to use it, or put it on. P. 1. the *tapis* that is put on over the skirt. P. 2. past, *Tepisan*, the material from which it is made: the *cabubus*. *Catapisan*, material enough for one *tapis*.

TAPITAPI. (pp.) Noun, half a *tapis*, reaching to the knees. *Mag*, to use it. P.3.

TAPOC. (pp.) Adjective, a matter that is poured into a vessel. *Nanung tapoc na?* What is inside it? Active verb and its infinitive, manapoc, to pour in, to put something into. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Tipucan*, the vessel, receptacle. Idiomatically, adding *amanu*, is to bear false witness, impute falsely, to calumniate. Also, *Alan patapucana*, like *alan patanglarana*, he spares no one.

TAPUN. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tapon*, and its infinitive, manapon, to move, or extend to the other side, like the cabinet for silverware: it has to be moved or set apart to the other side.. P. 1. past, *Tepon*, that which. P. 3 past, *Teponón*, the side, or place it had to be moved to. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Pi*, and *an*, *Tapóntapón*, and *Mi*, frequentative. See *Tapus*.

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TAPONG. (pp.) Noun, rice flour, or wheat flour. Active verb and its infinitive, manapong, to produce flour. P. 1. past *Tepunġan*, the grains of rice, or wheat. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manġa*.

TAPUS. (a.) Future, *Tapus*. See *Tapun*, to push aside.

TAQUID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manaquid, to cause another to trip, v. g. by telling him to go where he would stumble. P. 1. the one caused to trip. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to stumble by tripping. P. 3. that on which, and the P. 3. of *Ca*, *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Maca*, and its passive, *Ataquiran*. Also, to cause one to trip, by placing a piece of wood across his path as he passes by. P. 1. that which. *Pataquiran*, at whom. *Taquidtaquiran*, the object(s) over which one is tripped, or by which one, or many repeatedly stumble.

TAQUID. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Taquid*, and its infinitive, itaquid, manaquid, to join one edge of a bedsheet to another, or the sleeve, to the tunic, or dress-shirt. P. 1. past, *Tequid*, that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pitaquiran*, or, *pitaquir*, one with the other. *Maca*, is joined, or attached.

TAQUITAQUI. (pp.) Adjective, a thing spoken of in riddle, enigma, emphasis, adage. *Mag*, to speak thus. P. 3. to whom. P. 1. that which is spoken thus. *Magtaquitaqui*, mipagtaquitaqui, to speak with another joyfully, or by allegory.

TARA. (a.) *Taratará*, and frequentative, *Mi*, said of the immodest, boisterous, that has no tranquility, calmness. See *Casacasá* (a.), synonym.

TARAC. (pp.) Noun, stakes, or piles, sunk into the ground, like those in a dam, dike, bank. Active verb and its infinitive, manarac, to sink stakes, or piles into the ground. P. 1. that which, like a wooden stake. P. 3. past, *Tiracan*, the place, like the dike, dam, etc. *Maca*, it is sunk into the ground. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. Mitárac, Mitarac, Pitaràcan, Pitàracan.

TARAM. (a.) Noun, sharpness. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the cutting edge become

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sharp (weapons and tools) P. 2. that which is sharpened, past, *teramán*, or, *pacataramán*, *pecataraman*. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Cataramán*, *Teramán*, abstract. *Matarám*, adjective, Idiomatically, *matarám* is also said of the keenness of mind, or sharpness of pain, with their variations. *Magmatarám*, to carry such sharp arms, to value, or appreciate the keenness of mind (creativity, inventiveness, talent). P. 3. the object, or term. *Mag*, of feigning or pretending such sharpness. *Manġa*, and *Mica*, plurals. *Patarám*, sword, small weapons (not guns). *Pataramán*, to strengthen an iron tool with a steel edge, also one who is enlivened, like with a glass of liquor. *Magpatarám*, reciprocal, like drinking liquor to become enlivened, bold, brave. P. 3. the drink.

TARANG. (a.) *Tarángtaráng*, and frequentative *Mi*, *Mitarángtaráng*, said of one who make short steps like a child learning to walk.

TARAT. (a.) Noun, a small chirping bird, that boys love to catch. *Meririlang meguin tarat*.

TARĠ. (g.) Noun, cockspur. Active verb and its infinitive, manari, to place it on the cock's leg. P. 1. the cockspur. P. 3. past, *Terian*, the cock. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, the two who place them. P. 2. *Pi*, and *an*. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manga*.

TARÔ. (a. g.) Noun, mockery, jest, ridicule, sneer. Neutral verb, future, *Taro*, and its infinitive, itaro, to mock thus. P. 1. past, *Terô*, to / at whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Tarôtârô*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Matarô*, adjective, mocking, sneering, mocked, sneered at.

TARÓC. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, manaroc, to fathom. P. 1. That with which, like a long pole. P. 3. The depth, the bottom. Idiomatically, to sound, or test the talent, to see how far, or how short one could go. In this manner, it shall be known, if he is *mababao*, or *malalam*. *Alan cataróc*, he has no equal in depth.

TARUL. (pp.) Wholly synonymous with *Taróc*.

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TARUS. (a.) *Alan tarós, alan tus, Alan pinto:* all are the same, without dread, irreverent, without awe, without respect, uncivil, imprudent, impolite, without circumspection.

TAS. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *itas*, to rise high. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *mangá*. Idiomatically, to ascend, be raised high, to become excellent, to become highly priced, to be extolled, praised highly, to be magnified, *mangatas*, and *Macacatas, micacatas*, plurals, like towers, houses, buildings, mountains, etc. *Matas a lub*, proud. See *Atas*.

TASIC. (pp.) Noun, lye, bleaching liquid. Active verb and its infinitive, *manasic*, to produce, or to make it. P. 2. *Tinasic*, or, *tesican*, the ashes made into lye. *Pi*, and *an*, *pitasican*, like *pitabasan*, the place and the remainders, residues. *Patasican*, the ashes made to produce lye.

TASICAN. (pp.) Noun, hand-basket, bigger than the *Tag*.

TASOC. (pp.) Noun, wooden peg, or pole like the one used in raising, or pushing up the window, the crossbar securing the window, so it will not slip off. Active verb and its infinitive, to *manasoc*, insert it in. P. 1. and P. 3. the place, or the *aldaba*, the crossbar that secures the door, or the window.

TASTAS. (pp.) A thing that is ripped, unseamed, like a cloth, or dilapidated, disjointed, like the *dingding*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manastas*, to unseam, or to rip the seam off a cloth, or to disjoin the *dingding* of its *pinaud*, by cutting the rattan fastenings that hold it together. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, become unseamed, or disjointed by itself, or by someone. See *Laslas*, its synonym.

TATA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to call out the dog by saying, *Tatatá*, like we say in Spanish, *tototo*. P. 2. the dog. *Ing asuman tatatanyamo*, says one who is reprimanded for not attending a function /

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an event; like one who answers back: even the dog was called, but no one bothered to send for me. Note well: *Itàtaco*, my father, instead of *Ibpaco*.

TATAC. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tatác*, and its infinitive, *manatac*, to cut on, or engrave on metal, P. 1. past, *Tetac*, that with which. P. 2. that which, past, *Tetacán*. *Pi*, and *an*, the place from where, and the remainders. Also, *Quing pitatacán carin ya aquit ing matapang*, like *quing pibnoan*, where metal cuts metal, or in time of battle, or clash of swords, or in decisive moments, that is where you find the brave one, or, you discover who is the brave one.

TATAD. (pp.) Noun, the grub that gnaws on the palm trees. *Meguintatad*, said of the chubby, or fat person.

TATAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to order, *manatag*, command, to put in order, to make ordinances, to enact laws. P. 1. that which, like the premises, the form, or matters, for the celebration, that it may come out well. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. *Talatatag*, the master of ceremonies.

TATAG. (a.) Noun, firmness, of a thing, or a person, that does not sway, or become bent, or crooked. *Catatagán*, abstract. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become firm. *Matatag yang lalaqui*, he is a firm man, because even when pushed, or under pressure, he does not tumble down, he is not knocked down, (remains firm under pressure).

TATAL. (pp.) Noun, splinters, chips, shavings. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its infinitive, *matatal*, to produce splinters, chips, like a piece of wood being planed, or axed. P. 1. for the sake of whom, like those who bring their little baskets to gather the shavings for burning.

TATAP. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tatáp*, and its infinitive, *manatap*, to sift. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Tetapán*, the place from where they draw the matter sifted, to where they throw the chaff, or siftings. *Mi*, with *an*, the one on whom by the chaffs spill

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over, or the place where the chaffs fall on. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Tatáptatáp*, and the frequentative *Mi*, like *Pinaud*, being agitated by the wind, or a child who walks with tottering steps, or the chaff that is blown away by the wind.

TATAS. (pp.) *Matatas a tauo*, an experienced man: *an archaic word*.

TAUAC. (pp.) Adjective, a quack healer of snakebites, said to have the powers over snakes, like the quack healers of rabid persons. Active verb, future, *Tauac*, and its infinitive, *manauac*, to cure snakebites by sucking the venom and spitting it out. I have read from a serious author that the saliva of the man is an antidote to the venom of the snake: they say he could handle the snakes, and I do not know what power is that, P. 3. past, *Teuacan*, the one cured by a *tauac*. *Epatauac*, said of an animal that is too venomous, that there is no antidote for its bite, immune to the *tauac*'s charms.

TAUAD. (pc.) Noun, plea, or petition for remission, or rebate. Active verb and its infinitive, *manauad*, to ask for a rebate, lowering of the price, or an addition to the commodity, or that he be given more of it, v. g. the contractor, or master of labor, by the same price; everything amounts to a discount, in regards to what one buys, or bargains for. P. 1. on behalf of whom the discount is asked for, or the remission even of lashes/whippings, or the debts, too, and the extension of the day(s) that calls for the relaxation of the terms, or the extension of the date fixed for payments: v. g. *Itauad cu pa ining paruminggo*, or *itang utang cu*. The verb can also be applied to one who goes from one stall to another, seeking the cheaper price, or for a lower bargain. P. 1. past, *Teuaran*, that which is asked for as a rebate, like a peso, or one who asks for addition, v. g. of a half yard more. P. 3. *Teuaran*, to whom; *Yumauad tauad*, understood as full remission, or pardon. It follows the variation of asking for remission of debts. *Yumauad patauad* is

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also asking for pardon, or remission. *Patauad*, one who pardons, or concedes/ grants the remission. P. 1. *Ipatauad*, the whole, or a part, which is remitted, or granted. P. 3. by whom the remission is granted, the one who pardons. *Mipatauaran*, at one another, or, *Miadduanan patauad*, those who are pardoned, or who ask for pardon. *Catauaran*, one of them, also, the abstract.

TAUAG. (pp.) Used as an adjective, *Teuagan*, a godfather, *Maneuagan*, *meneuagan*, to seek a patron for anything. P. 3. *Peneuagan*, one for whom a patron/ godparent, or intercessor is sought. *Mipaneuagan*, at one another, v. g. I intercede, or stand as witness in your wedding today, tomorrow you will do the same for me. Also, *Mitauagan*, those who call each other by the title of godparenthood. *Patauagan*, the spiritual affinity between a child's parents and his godparent. See *Casampaga*, etc.

TAUAY. (dipht.). Adjective, a dangerous extremity, like a river where it bends, or where there is already the danger of drowning, or the extremity of a branch where there is a danger of falling. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manauay*, to go, or walk on it. P. 3. past, *Teuayan*, the place that is stepped upon with danger. *Maca*, be in the deep of the river, or on the end of a branch. *Matauay*, with abundance, where one is in a great danger.

TAUAS. (pc.) Noun, Alum, alum stone.

TAUL. (pp.) *Mitataui*, *mitauai*, one who sells his jewelry or plantation at a lower price out of necessity, or in order to have money for gambling.

TAUID. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manauid*, to lead something, or someone by a rope, or by the hand, like one who guides in this manner, a boat, or a horse, or guides a blind man, or leads a child by the hand. P. 1. one that is charged to another that he may lead him, v. g. If you do not like to lead him, *Itauidme caco*, bring him to me, or give him to me so that

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I may take him, I shall lead him. P. 2. one who is carried, or led thus. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, if many. *Mitauid*, like blind men. *Patauid*, to ask to be led by the hand, like the blind, or a child, or a sick person. *Patauiran*, one who is asked to lead someone, *Baquit ing bulag macaquit yang tumauid caya*, If a blind man could find someone to lead him, v. g. why are you afraid that you would not find someone to lead/assist you. *Tauiran meng ituru quing dalan ining anaco*, lead my son by the hand, (open his eyes) and show him the way, i. e. because he is inexperienced, a greenhorn, stupid, wild, not broken in. Also, *Cacuntauid*, *quinuntauid*, *cuntauid*; verb, *Manğuntauid*, hanging on to a rope, or a cane, in the sense of the rope or cord for the seeing-eye dog, and cane is for the blind man himself. *Macapanguntauid*, the blind, or a sick child being led by another. Also, idiomatically, to base on an authority, or to base on reason, like one engaged in disputation. *Panguntauran*, that which is used as basis of argument, the authority. *Macapanguntauid*, become relevant, having a basis to stand on, Sometimes it is expressed as a reference, *cuntauid*. *Panguntauran co ing lubmong mayap caco*. I rely on you goodwill towards me. See *Dapot*, *Labay*; likewise, see *Talan*, *Cuntalan*, and *Lauit*.

TAUIL. (pc.) Neutral verb, future, *Tauil*, its frequentative, *Tauiltauil*, and that of *Mi*, to dangle, like the tail of an ass, or the halter, *soga*, or the latchet tipped with tags.

TAUING. (pc.) Synonym of *Tauil*, but in reference to the dangling of the private parts of males.

TAUL. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tauil*, and its infinitive, *manaul*, to call in a loud voice. P. 1. past, *Teul*, one who/ that which. P. 3. past, *Teulan*, to whom; *Mitauil*, at one another.

TAULI. (pp.) Adjective, coming after, remaining behind, at the back, at the rear, contrary to *Muna*. Neutral verb and that

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of *Mi*, to remain/stay behind. P. 1. past, *teuli*, that which is left behind, or placed last. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral, *Mitaulico quing Misa*, I was late for Mass, I came late for the Mass, I came after the Mass had begun, and its *manga*, *Ica*, and *Maca*, become late, be left behind. *Paitauli*, to come late on purpose. P. 3. past, *Teulian*, the object, term/end, v. g. *Taulian mu la*, stay behind, let them go ahead, contrary to *unan mu la*, go before/ ahead of them. P. 3. of *Ca*, like *Caunan*, *catuan*, v. g. *Cunmong quetaulianmo*, we would say to one who came late for dinner, in order that he may not be ashamed/or embarrassed. *Quinguaming queunan mi*. Take what you have come late for, We have taken what we came ahead for. *Cataulian*, the lateness. Abstract. *Catataulian cung dinatang*, I was the very last to arrive. I came the latest. Idiomatically, the buttocks, the rump, the farthest down, or the last formally, with its variations, like *Mauli*.

TAUN. (a.) Noun, a sickness of infants (of blood and fever). *Maqui*, to have it. *Taunan*, adjective. See *Taon*.

TAUNG. (a.) Noun, a species of mussels, big ones: Verb, *Manaung*, *menaung*, to catch, or gather them.

TAUO. (pc.) Noun, Man, human being, male, or female, the human race, human kind. *Catauo*, an individual. *Cataungtauo*, exaggerative, lone, solely one person. Also, people, *Nanulang tauo reti*? What kind of people/men are these? *Tauola Menila*. They are people from Manila, born in, or originating from, or are residents of Manila. Neutral verb, future, *Tumauro*, and that of *Ma*, one preparing a dinner for many people (not of his family), *Tauan*, *teuan*, one, or more who are received by the host as guests. *Ma*, *matauo*, in abundance. *Maqui*, to have, solely said of what people, be they guests, or for another purpose/end. Also, *Tauo*, a dinner given by a homeowner, or for invited guests. *Magtauo*, the homeowner, or master of the house, inviting others for dinner, P. 3.

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past, *pigtauan*, those invited by him. *Matauotauo*, one who is a little retarded mentally, or who lacks some little factors to be a reasonable man/man of reason. But, *Matauotauo ya queti Baculud*, v. g. one who is frequently staying in the town, who is a prospective resident of it., who has plans to put up residence in the town. *Maquitaotauo*, a young boy who is involving himself in matters for grown-up men, or among those who are grown-ups. *Maguintauo*, be considered as a bigger man, consider oneself as a grown-up man. Also, *Patauo me itang bangca*, See to it that someone stays in the banca to watch over the banca, or the house. *Metauo*, one they left behind to watch over, guard the banca, or the house. It is the same as in P. 1. *Itauo*, *tinauo*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. But, *papagtauo*, is one made to stay in the house, as though he were the host, or the guest. *Catauoan*, *quetauoan*, said of the characteristics or qualities of the human species. *Ing maili quetauoan*, to laugh is human. *Ing mababalatong quetauoan*, to err is human, just as to wallow in the mud is *quebabian*. *Pangatau*, being, state, lineage, the nature of man, or human nature.

TAUO. (pc.) Active verb, future, *Tumauo*, and its infinitive, *mamatau*, *patau*, to light a fire, including blowing the embers to produce flames, to inflame a small spark. P. 1. that with which, like chaffs, straw, and whatever means. P. 2. the fire, the blaze. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, neutral. *Mi*, with company, the firewood and the fire. P. 2. *Macatau*, being lighted, being aflamed. *Ma*, in abundance, like gunpowder, or dry firewood. *Emitauo*.

TAUS. (a.) Adjective, a thing that passes through to the other side. See *Laús*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manlaus*, to pass, or come out the other side, like water that is spilled on a cloth, the sewing whose stitches are showing at the other side, or a clothing with double face. P. 1. that which

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comes out on the other side. P. 3. past, *Teúsan*, *tinaúsan*, the place.

TAUTAY. (dipht.). Adverb, minutely. Active verb and its infinitive, *manautay*, to buy by retail. P. 1. by reason of, or that with which, like money, or rice. P. 2. that which. P. 3. past, *Teutainan*, to whom. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. Also, *Mitatautay*, *mitautay*, to sell by retail. P. 1. that which. P. 3. *Pitautaian*, to whom, in the manner of *Sali* and *misali*, *patautay*, like *pasali*; another infinitive/variation: *Mamitautay*, contrary to *Pinlac*, whole sale. See *Utay*.

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TELA. (pp.) See the Grammar.

TERAC. (pp.) Noun, Dance, of a man. Active verb, future, *Terac*, *manerac*, to dance, the man. P. 1. the music, and to the health of whom, and to the fiesta (celebration). P. 3. past, *Tineracan*, the place. *Mi*, with company, including that of one, on one. *Pi*, and *an*, the object, and the place wherein. *Talaterac*, fine dancer, male dancer.

TETAY. (dipht.) Noun, a bridge. Active verb and its infinitive, *manetay*, to make a bridge, and neutral, *tumetay*, to pass through a bridge. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *Tinetayán*, the bridge, through which one passes, or the river across/ over which the bridge is made, which is also *Mitetayán*, *Mi*, with an. If you ask why so and so is not here, in a function/occasion such as this? To make it understood that he has not yet come in, they would answer: *Erugtung atetay*, his bridge has not yet been finished. If after all he comes up/ shows up, *Mirugtungne tetay*, like *Mirugtungne ing tetena*, his bridge has been completed.

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TIA. A distributive particle, given in the Grammar.

TIAYA. (pp.) *Tiayatiaya*, frequentative. See *Taman*.

TIBA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maniba*, to bake, or to fire earthenwares, like pots, bricks, etc. P. 1. that with which, like hay, rice husks. P. 2. that which, like earthen vessels. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*, *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Panğatiba*, the process of being baked.

TIBABA. (g.) Noun, cuttings, made on the side of a tree's trunk, like ladder steps, or footholds for climbing. Active verb and its infinitive, *manibaba*, to make footholds on the tree. P. 2. past, *Tibabâ*, *tinibabâ*. The tree.

TIBABAYAT. (pp.) Adjective, describing a woman on the last stage of pregnancy, close to term of giving birth (parturition), heavy with child. *Matibabayat*, have reached that stage. See *Bayat*.

TIBAC. (pp.) Adjective, swollen leg, more on the lower part than on the upper part, because of some illness one has suffered. *Tibacan*, or *mitibacan*, and its *manğa*, *mengatibacanán*, the ones afflicted with such condition.

TIBAG. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manibag*, to destroy, or abrade gradually, like those quarrying for stones, or demolishing a wall, or a rampart. P. 1. past, *Tibag*, that with which. P. 2. the same, that which. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manga*. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TIBAY. (dipht.) Noun, strength, firmness. *Catibian*, such strength, etc. Active verb and its infinitive, *manibay*, to fortify, to strengthen, to affirm. P. 2. that which. Also, Neutral verb, *tumibay*, and that of *Ma*, *matitibay*, to become firm, to become strong, and by adding *lub*, to become courageous, persevering. *Ma*, *matibay*, adjective. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TIBAN. Noun, the outer peeling of a banana's trunk. *Maguintiban ya catauan*, his body

is as cold as the *tiban* of the banana, he is cold as ice (can not be said of water. We do not say, *maguintiban ing danum*.

TIBATIB. (pp.) Noun, a medicinal herb.

TIBI. (pp.) Noun, the extreme edge of a thing. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to walk on the edge, (not without danger). *Macá*, is on the edge. *Má*, too close to the edge, near falling off; also in the moral sense, in proximate danger; in a precarious situation.

TIBSUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manibsuc*, to give a punch, or a prick. P. 1. that with which, like with a rapier, or sword, stick, or lancet/potter's knife. P. 2. past, *Tibsuc*, the object. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manga*. *Mi*, at one another.

TIBU. (g.) Noun, the side fins/spine of some fishes, with which they inflict injury/harm. Active verb and its infinitive, *manibu*, to harm, or injure with it. P. 2. to whom. *Ma*, neutral, *matibu*, and its *manğa*. *Mitibu*, *mipanibu*, at one another.

TIBUBUS. (pp.) Adjective, is said of someone who is calm/peaceful, thoroughly at ease, after having come out of some distress, anxiety, fear, or hardship. *Alipan a tibubus*, a slave through and through, not even a single day of freedom is given to him. *Mapyang tibubus*, without any pretensions/reproach. One who asks for something, and who has not more than hope he would receive it, says: *Nun ala, tibubusna pinmansana*.

TIBUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manibul*, the wind passing through a hole, or crack on the wall. P. 3. past, *Tibulan*, through where, and towards whom. Idiomatically, it is said of an arrow, or spear which pierces through and somehow breaks the skin at the other side. P. 3. the skin. *Maca*, almost piercing through at the other side. *Pi*, and *an*, and including the protrusion of the bud or shoot of a plant, or top of a tree.

TIBULUS. (pp.) Noun, the main trunk, or whole length of the sugar cane. *Catibulus*, one whole, like *caueuay*.

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- TICA.** (a.) Neutral verb and its frequentative and that of *Mi*, to limp. P. 1. the motive, or the foot that is not touching the ground, raised above the ground. *Magpaltitica*, to limp on purpose. P. 1. *Ipaltitica*, the foot that does not touch the ground. *Maca*, the foot held aloof.
- TICAD.** (a.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manicad*, to stand on toes to reach up, or come up to something. P. 3. past, *Ticarán*, the object that one wants to reach up. *Maca*, be on tiptoe. *Ticádticád* and frequentative *Mi*, go along tiptoeing.
- TICAY.** (dipht.) Noun, reed-mace, a plant of the genus, *Typo*, used as material for making mats, or bags. *Caticayan*, the place where the reed-mace thrives. *Maticay*, in abundance.
- TICAL.** (a.) Adjective, fatigued by carrying a burden, or by work. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manical*, and that of *Ma*, and *manğa*, to become fatigued. P. 1. past, *Tinical*, the motive. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Caticalan*, fatigue. Also P. 1. that with which one becomes fatigued. *Paticalán*, to cause one to become fatigued, weary.
- TICAN.** (pp.) Noun, an aversion, or a rebuke with anger, disdain. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tican*, and its frequentative and that of *Mi*, to become turned off, to become disdainful. P. 3 past, *Ticanan*, of whom, of that which. *Mi*, with company; *paltican*, disdainful. See *Ticus*.
- TICAS.** (pp.) Noun, good looks, good form of a man, like size, waist, figure, shape of the legs/calves of the legs. *Ma*, *Maticas*, adjective. See *Ticdi*.
- TICATIC.** (a.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to drizzle, to rain lightly, but continuously. *Aticatic*, to rain in this manner, like unceasingly throughout the day.
- TICDAO.** (dipht.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *ticdao*, to rise from a seat, or from a kneeler. P. 1. one who. P. 3. past, *Tinidauan*, the objects. *Mi*, *miticdao*, able to rise
- TICDAS.** (pp.) Noun, measles, like *Ipay*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to become

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- afflicted with measles. *Ticdasan*, and *Mi*, with *an*.
- TICDI.** (pp.) Noun, manly figure, gentlemanly deportment, the mettle of a man. *Maticdi*, adjective. See *Ticas*.
- TICLING.** (pp.) Noun, a known bird. Also, a neutral verb and its infinitive, *manicling*, to run from here to there, like to catch chicks. P. 2. past, *Tinicling*, that which is caught in this manner, like a hare being caught by a dog. *Ma*, *maticling*, *meticling*, Neutral.
- TICMUS.** (pp.) Adjective, a thing that tapers into a sharp point at the tip, like the sword, or the rapier, used for killing bulls. Active verb and its infinitive, *manicmus*, to make a thing tapering to the tip. P. 1. past, *Tinimus*, and P. 2. that which is made tapering to its point. *Ma*, neutral. *Ma*, adjective, and this is said of a man with a good figure, or form. Contrary to *Pungguc*, and *Punggung*.
- TIC-CUAD.** (cor.) Neutral verb, *ticcuad*, and its frequentative, *ticcuad-ticcuad*, and that of *Mi*, to walk with the body bent and with the buttocks thrown backwards, like an old man, or *cafre*, or uncivil person. *Maca*, be in that posture.
- TICTIC.** (pp.) Noun, molasses, that drip, or filters from the hole at the bottom of a sugar vat. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to distill, filter, or drip. P. 2. past, *Tinictic*, or, *Patictican*, *pepatictican*, the liquid made to drain, like by turning a vinegar cruet upside down. *Ma*, neutral, to cause the source of liquid to dry, like a kitchen cloth, or rag that is dripping with liquid, or fat; also said of one dried, or grown thin from sickness, *Uling tinictic ne ning saquit*, because he had been drained dry by the illness. *Ica*, and *Maca*. Also, to make that squirming sound of a rat, or small bird, in the manner of the little attacks that drain one's strength, they say that they are caused by witches. P. 2. the restless / squirming sick person.

TICUL. (pp.) Neutral verb and frequentative, *ticulticul*, to limp, like one who is injured in one foot. *Maca*, become limping.

TICUM. (pp.) Active verb, *iticum*, *manicum*, to close the mouth, or the opening of a pouch, or of a bag-sack. P. 1., The mouth, or pouch. Neutral verb, *tumicum*, to close one's mouth. *Maca*, it is closed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, *maticum*, tightly closed, like the pocket, or pouch of a spendthrift. See *Icum*, *Sima*.

TICUMCUM. (pp.) *Mag*, to huddle, or muffle oneself up (from cold, fear, etc.).

TICUNGCUNG. (pp.) *Mag*, to huddle oneself by embracing the knees. Synonym of *Ticumcum*.

TICUS. (pp.) Noun, deviation, disdain for what one liked, was fond of previously. It is thus understood like *Tican* its synonym, with its variations. P. 3. of this is *Ticusan*. It admits also, *Paticusan*, *pepaticusan*, like *paburian*. *Tican*, does not admit, such. *Palticus*, adjective, disdainful. It is also said of a species of bananas whose fruit at first are full and beautiful, but afterwards remain useless, or empty. *Mi*, at one another, disdain against disdain.

TIGAB. (pp.) Noun, belching, eructation. Neutral verb, *tumigab*, and frequentative *Mi*, *mitigabtigab*, to belch, to eructate. And it is said of infants, when having had too much milk, they throw it up.

TIGAGAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manigagal*, to detain another, not letting him go, or leave. P. 1. the one who. *Maca*, being detained, including not being able to cross a river. *Ma*, neutral. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TIGANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manigang*, to let something lose its verdure, freshness, like wood so it could be fit for use as lumber, firewood, etc., or, a fruit in order to become ripe, to keep goods till the time they could exact a higher price, become dearer. P. 1. that which. Natural verb and that of *Ma*, to become dry, or be made to dry, to lose freshness, verdure, and for having been kept, or

stored too long. They become dried up already, and the time that they may bring a higher price did not arrive. *Metigang nacong manaya*, I am already parched dry in waiting. *Maca*, be stored up, and the P. 1. *Ipatigang*.

TIGBALANG. (pp.) Mountain elf/ goblin that has grown into a giant, with hooves of horses; a man who sees it first becomes mad; but on the contrary, and on this tone they add a thousand lies. *Antian ebun tigbalang*, said of a man with gigantic proportions.

TIGCALÓ. (a.) Noun, a known bird.

TIGUIS. (pp.) Noun, the delicious taste of *tuba* (palm wine), made from the sap of nipa palms, buri palms, or coconut palms. *Anggan mayumung tiguis*, *malda lang capapanic*, *ing balang micatictic*, *non ela paimburis*. In time of prosperity, a man has many friends; in times of hardships, friends abandon you. Active verb and its infinitive, *maniguis*, to gather all the *tuquiles* (bamboo containers of sap from nipa) and place all the sap in a bigger vessel, to ferment it into *tuba*. P. 2. the *tuba* gathered thus.

TIGUIT. (a.) Noun, the tightness of a thing well packed/encased. Active verb, future, *Tiguit*, and its infinitive, *maniguit*, to tighten, compress, by encasing, or fastening. P. 2. past, *Teguit*, that which. *Ma*, neutral, become tightened, like a frame (door, window) well encased, or a house well secured. *Matiguit pangayaptas*, *Matiguit yalub*, like an avaricious person, or the rude or ignorant. See *Talic*.

TIGOTAO. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manigotao*, to search diligently, to grab and snatch things from another, from whom one gets more than what he leaves behind. The variation speaks well of one who in seeking, his aim is either to despoil by seizing everything with greediness and dispatch everything he could, or in plundering a field, he clears everything even the tiny grasses as well as the trees. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral,

like a city sacked, or a field plundered of everything, and also the tree plundered to the last fruit.

TIGPAS. (pp.) Adjective, wood that is cut with a heavy stroke. Active verb and its infinitive, *manigpas*, to cut in this manner with a bolo, adze, or axe, like what a carpenter does. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Tigpastigpas*, a thing, like a finger ring, or glass with many designs, or a piece of wood cut into three or four pieces.

TIGPO. (pp.) *Mi*, with company, and competing as to who could better aim an arrow.

TIGSA. (a.) Noun, a boil, furuncle. *Tigsan*. *Mi*, with *an* and its *mangá*.

TIGTIG. (pp.) Noun, the peal, or sound. Active verb and its infinitive, *manigtig*, to peal, to ring a bell, or play a musical instrument. P. 2. that which, past, *Tinigtig*. *Ma*, neutral. *Nun nanung tigdig iyang ipaldac*. Dance to the music that is being played. Follow the example of the King. If it is expressed in words, *Ing managay tagayanya*. He who says what he likes to say, has to hear what others say of him, See *Tagay*.

TILA. (a.) Neutral verb, *tumila*, and that of *Ma*, to stop raining; the sky clearing up after a rain.

TILAC. (pp.) Neutral verb, *tumilac*, and its frequentative, *Tilactilac*, to retch, the retching of the stomach, spasms in the stomach that induce nausea, or vomiting.

TILALID.(pp.) *Tilatilalid*, frequentative, one who goes behind some Superior, so he alone could be commanded by him, and he alone could have access to him. *Macatilalid*, be behind the Superior's back. Also *Ilalid*.

TILAO. (dipht.) Noun, the agility to run a long distance in a short time, like an arrow, a missile, a bullet, the voice, and better still, the mind, the thought, or idea. *Matilao*, in abundance. *Micatilauan*, those who compete as to who can shoot an arrow the

highest, or the farthest. *Catilauan*, abstract.

TILAUO. (pp.) Noun, the epiglottis, *Matilauo*, in abundance, said of one who shouts/cries out strongly/loudly, like *Masiuala*. But it is said contemptuously.

TILBAG. (pp. Noun, big, loud voice, and low, like that of a bassoon and tenor (*sic.*) Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to possess such a voice, to be equipped with such a voice. *Catilbagan*, abstract.

TILI. (a. g.) Active verb, future, *Tili'*, and its infinitive, *manili*, to turn, or roll with the fingers, like a thread, or small balls of wax. P. 1. past, *Tili*, that which is placed on the top of the table, to twist it, or turn it with the fingers, or if it is wax, to roll it, or make rolls of it. P. 2. past, the same, that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Macatilia quing marinat*, like *Macacusut*, or, *macatilia quing casaquitan* He is rolled in the dirt, he is immersed, or rolled in hardships.

TILILI. (pp.) *Patilili*, or, *paitilili*, to cause oneself a loss/to suffer loss by not working with others. *Patitilili*, frequentative, to behave in this manner, like a negligent or indolent person, escaping from work.

TILIP. (a.) Neutral verb, future, *Tilip*, and its frequentative, and that of *Mi*, to become visible, like from a lurking place. P. 1. past, *Tilip*, the motive, or one led to watch for something to appear, like *silip*. *Patilip* / *patilipilip*, show oneself to view, then disappear, like the sun behind the clouds. P. 1. that which, like showing weapons to frighten someone. *Ipatilip*, *Patilipan*, P. 3. to whom.

TILIS. (pp.) Noun, excrement that comes out violently, in semi-liquid form, or in spurts. *Mitilisan*, like the underwear, or drawers.

TILMID. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manilmid*, to tighten by pressing, to confirm, ratify what has been done. P. 1. that which, clothes in a box, or package, or a sentence passed in a court. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive.

TILTIL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maniltil*, to dip lightly, like one who dips his fingers in holy water, or dips the quill into ink. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which, past, *Tiniltil*, or, *tiniltilan*. *Maca*, be dipping, like the finger, or the quill. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Tiltilan*, the sauce, gravy, because the morsel is dipped, or touched lightly into it.

TILUNAS. (pp.) Noun, gracefulness of a tree without branches, like the *luyos*. *Ma*, adjective, *Matilunas ya*, *sinira moya*. It was a graceful tree, and you destroyed it, like *Mayapayap*.

TILUS. (pp.) Noun, shapness, pointedness of the tip, like of knife. *Matilus*, in abundance, adjective. Active verb and its infinitive, to sharpen its point, like a nail. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Matilustilus*, and *manga*, and *Mica*, plurals

TIMA. (pp.) Neutral verb, *timatima*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to move along with a blind man's stick, and slowly like an old man who can hardly hold on. Also, active verb and its infinitive, *manima*, to catch by groping, like trouts in their breeding places. P. 3. past, *Timan*, or *peniman*, the fish, as objective. P. 2. past, *Tima*, or, *penima*, the fish caught, and also with *an*.

TIMAN. (pp.) Noun, a smile. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tumiman*, to smile. *Timantiman*, and *Mi*, frequentative, to go along smilingly. *Mipatiman*, like *mipacaili* (unexpectedly, suddenly). *Mi*, with company, *Mitiman*.

TIMANG. (pp.) Adjective, foolish, stupid. *Ma*, neutral. *Catimanan*, abstract.

TIMANMAN. (pp.) Noun, the act of seeing, viewing. Active verb, the frequentative, and its infinitive, *Manimanman*, *maninimanman*, *timatimanman*, go looking up, like in concordances, or dictionaries, to peruse. P. 2. that which. *Panimanman*, the power/faculty of sight, the eyes, the extent of vision, sense of sight.

TIMAUA. (pc.) Adjective, free, that is, one who can do what he wants to do, unless hindered, impeded by force, or by law. And in this sense, even a slave is free. And so when the master, who commanded him to do this or to do that, is no longer there, he is *timaua*. The same for the imprisoned, in the sense that they are freed or exempted from such obligations common to free citizens. It is also apt to use the word *timaua* to distinguish the nobility from the common citizens. Active verb and its infinitive, *manimaua*, to free, to reserve, to exempt from obligations, to liberate. P. 2. to whom. *Ma*, neutral. *Mag*, with intent, to attempt to become free, to be reserved, to be exempted from some obligations or burdens. *Timaua lub*, one already freed from some concern. *Ma*, neutral, by adding *lub*, to become free from some concern. *Ma*, adjective. But *Lub a timaua*, is free will, liberty, like *lub a sarili*, but the latter is restricted to oneself alone.

TIMBA. (pp.) Noun, a bamboo, or wooden pole used as an implement for drawing water out of a well. Active verb and its infinitive, *manimba*, to draw water with it. P. 1. the implement, and for what purpose, or by means of. (*Titimba*, *manimba*, etc.)

TIMBA, or, TAMBA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manamba*, to cut down the banana to remove the bunch of fruits from it, because it never bears fruit more than once. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. the banana plant, or the bunch. *Tamban*, or, *taban*, past, *Timba*; *pitamban*, or, *pitaban*, or, *pitimban*: either the part where the bunch, or the trunk was cut, or its location. *Mapanamba*, either the owner, or the thief.

TIMBABALAC. (a.) Noun, a species of lizards.

TIMBANG. (pp.) Noun, or, *Catimbangan*, abstract, the weight. That is, if you weigh something, and its weight, v. g. is three *arobas* (25 pounds), that is its *Timbang* (weight), or, *Catimbangan*. Noun, *Timbangan*, the scales, the balance, or the

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roman (steelyard weights). Active verb, *Titimbang*, and its infinitive, to weigh, or to counterweigh a load/burden. P. 1. the balance, or the counterbalance. P. 2. past, *Tinimbang*, that which is weighed, or counterweighed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mitimbang*, two having the same weight. Also, a neutral verb and its infinitive, *manimbangan*, one that has a counterforce, as in a banca, or putting a weight at the other end. P. 3. *Tinimbanganan*, that which was given a counterforce, or counterweight.

TIMBULAN. (pp.) Noun, buoy, or, life buoy, life vest, or the bamboo, or log to which one holds fast while swimming. *Mag*, to use a life buoy. P. 1. past, *Pigtimbulan*. P. 3. *Pigtimbulan*, the thing used as a buoy. Idiomatically, to our Lady is addressed as *Timbulan ding malulumud*, buoy for the drowning, Saver, or Help of those drowning in life's troubles.

TIMID. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manimid*, to brace, or press the hands against the floor, or on the arms of a chair to arise. P. 1. the arm, or arms with which to have force. P.3. past, *Timiran*, the place on which. *Maca*, bracing oneself, as though the buttocks were very heavy. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive.

TIMIL. (a.) Active verb, future, *Timil*, its frequentative, *timiltil*, and its infinitive, *manimil*, one who peruses, or pauses on the pages of a book, without any particular purpose, or need. See *Dampil*.

TIM-MIAS. (cor.) Noun, remarkability, not having anything vain, or empty, like a full grain, or rice. *Matim-mias*, adjective, choice grain, of rice, or corn, which have nothing inane. See *Tul-luapis*.

TIMUCMUC. (pp.) *Magtimucmuc*, to huddle oneself, because of cold. *Maca*, is huddled.

TIMOG. (pp.) Noun, violent sea-wind. Southerly winds.

TIMPAN. (pp.) Adjective, a kind of dream, some kind of imagination. *Timpantimpan*, diminutive, like *malemalayan*. *Eco timpantimpan man*, It had not occurred to

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me, not even in a dream, or, I never dreamed of it.

TIMPO. (pp.) Noun, a sitting posture of a woman, folding her legs towards one side. *Mag*, *mipagtimpo*, to sit in this position. *Maca*, sitting in that position; for men it is, *Sila*.

TIMTIM. (pp.) Noun, *Icatimtiman*, positioning a thing on the hand, handling it to know more or less its weight, estimating, or calculating its weight. Active verb and its infinitive, *manimtim*, to calculate the weight of a thing by holding it in the hand. P. 2. that which, *Tinimtim*. *Maca*, able to calculate the the weight; passive, *Atimtim*. Idiomatically, with its variations, it is said especially of a woman who has much to do, looking again and again, weighing, or calculating very well the things she has to do first. *Matimtiman*, is one who has this quality. *Magpacatimtim*, *Mag*, reciprocal, looking at, or weighing oneself first. P. 2. past, *Pigpacatimtim*, contrary to *Bugasuc*, and *bulasuc*, which is dashing violently into a race.

TIN, or, ATIN. See the Grammar.

TINA. (g.) Adjective, tinted or dyed darkly, or black. Active verb and its infinitive, *manina*, to dye. P. 2. that which is dyed. *Ma*, neutral.

TINAN. (pp.) Adjective, one who has suspicions. *Mitinan*, *mititinan*, like *misisimpan*, one who suspects, or one who has malicious imputations on a matter. P. 3. *Pititinan*, *pitinan*, about whom.

TINAO. (dipht.) Noun, or *Catinauan*, Goodness. The adjective used ordinarily is *Matinao* with a negation, *Alan matinao* *queang imalan*, or, *plana* (page/copy). There is nothing to admire (see), nothing good in this cloth/page, because it is already tattered, worn out, ragged, or because it is dirty all over, the page is full of lies, or erasures. *Alan matinao carela*, because one is one-eyed, the other lame, another is a drunkard, still another is a thief. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, become

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good, or bad. *Ica*, and *Maca*; *matinaotinao*, like *mayapayap*, so so, somewhat good.

TINAUAC. (pc.) Noun, slenderness of the waist-line. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become slender at the waist, like a lady wearing a corset. *Mitinauac*, of one girth, two having a girdle/belt of the same size, or, *Micatinauac*, they have the same waistline, or their girdles have the same size.

TINAP. (pp.) Verb, *tuminap*, to dream about something that happened. P. 3. the dream. *Maca*, able to dream; passive, *Apaninap*, what was dreamed about, like obscenity. Also, to allege that he sees something in dreams, or speaks of what appeared in dreams, as some warning, or advise. *Patinapan*, *pepatinapan*, to whom. See *Timpan*.

TINAPAY. (dipht.). Noun, Castillian bread; infinitive: *maninapay*, the baker. *Tinapayan*, *tinapay*, the flour made into bread. *Ma*, neutral *Ma*, neutral. *Ma*, in abundance. *Macatinapay*, about the relationship of parents and godparents.

TINDAG. (pp.) Noun, brilliancy. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Tindag*, and frequentative, *tindagtindag*. *Mi*, *mitindagtindag*, to glisten, like the eyes of a cat, the firefly, frost. *Patindag*, *pepatindag*, that which is made to glisten, to flash the light, like in harpooning a big fish, or stoking the fire at night. *Pitindagan*, that which. *Ma*, great brilliance, much brilliance.

TINDAYAG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manindayag*, to hang, or display something where all could see it, like merchandise in the store, in view of everybody. P. 1. past, *Tinindayag*, that which is displayed to be viewed. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, on display, is displayed, like in a fair, or flea market. *Patindayag*, and *Mag*, with intent, and *Mag*, *Mipagtindayag*, with company, one at the window, and the other at the balcony, to see each other, or to be seen.

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TINDARAGUL. (pc.) Noun, the index finger, or thumb of the hand, or the big toe of the foot.

TINDI. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *itindi*, *manindi*, to make a counterweight, or counterpoise, like in a ship, so it will not overturn, or in a carriage, one at the front, and the other at the rear. Idiomatically, it is said well of prelates and their subjects, or of married couples, to preserve the relationship and the peace. Not to tighten the rope so much so it will not break, nor to slacken it too much so it will no get loose. Some need a bridle, others need a spur; bread and the stick. P. 3. to whom/ to which a counterpoise is placed, v. g. if the consort, or the subject loses control, make a little counterbalance. Counterbalance the rope a little, so that the ship does not lean to one side, slacken it a little so that it is neither too tight, nor too loose. *Mi*, with company: *Mipaninde*, those who carry on well. *Mitiundian*, *mitindian*, at one another, like a married couple. P. 2. *Maca*, become balanced/ be on the level.

TINDIG. (pp.) Noun, the upright posts, or braces on which the crossbars of a *dingding* rest to make it erect, or upright and firm. Active verb and its infinitive, *manindig*, to put such braces, or posts. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Tinindigan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, the house.

TINGA. (a.) Noun, a coin and its weight, half a *tael*, i. e. 5 *reals*.

TINGA. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that penetrates, or sticks in, like an arrow, an axe, or particles of meat caught between the teeth. Active verb and its infinitive, *maninga*, to cause these things to stick out or be removed. P. 1. that which. *Maca*, be stuck in. *Ma*, neutral, become pierced through, like the wood, or the person in whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, infinitive referring to the thing used to draw out, or pick out a thorn, or the particles caught between the teeth. And from this, *Paninga*, toothpick, is derived.

TINGALI. (a.) See *Patingali*, *pepatingali*. Composed of *Ali* and *Pati*. To become denied, become covered up. *Patingalian*, the place, or the object. *Maca*, being denied. *Magpatingali*, or, *paitingali*, the same as *Pailili*. *Magpatilingad*.

TINGANGAS. (pp.) *Mag*, to be amazed, be astounded, or be overcome by a great fear, like a vision of the other life, or by a great novelty. P. 3. past, *Pigtingangasan*, the thing about which one is astonished. *Maca*, is astonished. *Maca*, causal: its frequentative, *tingatingangas*, and that of *Mi*, *mitingatingangas*, keep on being frightened, shocked, astonished, amazed.

TINGBO. (a.) Noun, a species of small reeds, or canes, like the one placed in the hands of *Eccehomo*, instead of a scepter. *Ma*, in abundance. *Catingbuan*, place where there are many of these reeds.

TINGCAD. (pp.) Synonymous with *Ticad*, with its variations.

TINGGA. (g.) Adjective, all that is used as ornaments hanging from the lobes of the ears, like drop-earrings. *Mag*, and its infinitive, to wear earrings. *Meningga ya case*, idiomatically said of a tree that bears fruits, hanging like earrings. *Alang mininggang ibat quing lub*, No one was born learned, and also, No one comes out of the womb already dressed. Inquire about the meaning of this riddle: *Ding culyauan adua mingatba la quing sang'a*. Two orioles roosting on the either end of the branch.

TINGGA. (g.) Noun, lead, or, *Tinggaputi*. *Meguintingga*, as cold as lead.

TINGGAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maninggal*, to hide, or keep the merchandise in order to raise the price. P. 1. past, *Tinggal*, *Tininggal*, that which. *Maca*, being kept in storage. *Paninggalan*, cupboard in which the plates and other utensils are stacked, or stored.

TINGGALONG. (pp.) Certain herbs from whose flowers a fragrant oil is produced. And from this, it is assumed that it is the ointment of the Magdalene.

TINGGASI. (a.) Noun, a challenge. Active verb and its infinitive, *maninggasi*, to challenge. P. 3. against whom, past, *Tinggasian*. It is to importune to a quarrel, or fight, like *Manggasi* is used for other cases.

TINGGUIL. (pp.) Noun, a part of the private parts of a woman. *Pars partium feminæ*. *Vox nimis turpis*. An extremely obscene word. *Ma*, *matinggail*, the abundance of it, a great insult, or affront, v. g., to a black woman.

TINGID. (pp.) Noun, the sweetness of the melody of the voice. And since this voice inspires the one attracted to it, it also speaks on the part of the listener, of attention, and his being inspired thus. *Matingid*, adjective, describes both the quality of the voice, and the attentiveness of the listener. *Pangatingid*, *icatingiran*, abstract. *Matingid quing lub*, attentive, very inspiring.

TINGIG. (pp.) Noun, a synonym of *Tingid*, in regards to the voice.

TINGQUIS. (pp.) or, *Catingquisan*, the disposition of a well-armed man. *Matingquis* refers solely to one taking his machete, girds his belt, tucks up his sleeves, goes out in a rush, acting a la Xerxes, ready to do battle; now, *matingquis a lalaqui* is a man armed to the teeth (with every weapon). *Magtingquis*, to arm oneself; *manğa* and *Mica*, plurals; the word is also used regarding a well dressed person.

TINGTING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maningting*, to sift, by separating the bigger grains from the minute ones, like of wheat, or rice; or the lumpy flour from the fine one. P. 2. *Tiningting*, *tingtingtingan*, that which is sifted. *Pi*, and *an*, like *pilagarian*.

TINGTING. (pp.) Noun, the small sticks, or ribs of the leaves of palms, or nipa; they are used in making brooms. *Catingtingan*, one single rib.

TINGTING. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maningting*, to snuff a candle,

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removing the hardened drippings, to trim off the charred portion of the wick of an oil-lamp, to crop the charred portion of a burning firewood. *Ma*, neutral, the drip, or charred part falling off by itself. P. 3. of *Ca*, the spot where the ashes fall. See *Singsing*, *Tangtang*.

TINIC. (pp.) *Matinic*, *metinic*, verb, to settle, like boiling water; to quiet down, like the agitated water of the sea.

TINTI. (pp.) Adverb of plurality; it does not go with the singular, or individual. See the Guidelines, (*ADLP – Bergaño*).

TINTICA. (g.) Neutral verb and *Magpatintica*. See *Tica*, to walk limpingly like the gait of a *pipiricojo*.

TINGCAYAD. (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mag*, to sit in a squatting position. *Maca*, be seated in a squatting position.

TINYAO. (dipht.). Noun, luster, smoothness, like that of a burnished, or planed object. Active verb and its infinitive, *maninyao*, to make smooth, to burnish. P. 2. past, *Tininyao*, that which. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its *manğa*, to become smoothened, lustrous. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, of advantage, *Catinyoan*, like *catuan*, *quetuan*, v. g. a spittoon, in relation to the others that are not smoothened, or scrubbed like it.

TIONAY. (dipht.). Adjective, a sliver, or thorn that remains within the skin, or flesh. Neutral verb, *ytumionay*, and that of *Mi*, *mitionay*, to remain within, like the point of an arrow, or a thorn. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maqui*, to have a sliver, like in the foot of an animal. *Maca*, become stuck within. *Tionayan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, idiomatically, the thorn within oneself, what weighs heavy in the heart, like hatred.

TIOP. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tiop*, and its infinitive, *maniop*, or *tumiop*, to blow through a pipe, or reed, or the wind. P. 2. past, *Tiyop*, what is blown, or played on a wind instrument, like a bugle, or trumpet. *Mi*, with *an*, *Mitiopan*. *Tioptiop* and its passive, Diminutive. *Tiopan*, noun, a

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cylinder through which air is blown? *Ing sabla itiop ngan*? Does everything have to be blown. Do I have to command it all? Should everything have be expressed by command? *Alan queliuanyon pantog*. *Non ecayo tiopan*, *eco sungcad*. You are no better / no different than a bladder (balloon), if you are not blown, you will not bloat, or expand. A good metaphor for the indolence and neglectfulness of the native.

TIPA. (pp.) Neutral verb, future and its infinitive, *tipa*, to go downstairs. P. 1. that which/one who. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. past, *Tipan*, the object, the end, or the place towards which, and it can be P. 2. *Pi*, and *an*. See the Guidelines, we say, He went out (of the house), but the natives would say, *Tinipa ya*, he went down (the stairs of the house).

TIPAN. (a.) Adjective, said of one who gives his word, and at the same time gives a term, a space of time, sets a date, a duration. Active verb, future, *Tipan*, and its infinitive, *manipan*, to give word, given to one about something to be done, v. g. I was given a word commending me to God that he would see me this coming Sunday. P. 1. past, *Tipan*, one who gave his word, and through that word set a time, or term, like the day, or the week; in as much as a concept, it comes out as the determining, or giving of term, indicating as term of its assignation, or the word. So they say, *Ing aldao a tipan*, or, *tipanan mo*, like *ing tauong singcan*, P. 1. or *singcanan mo*, P. 3. in as much as the concept of P. 2, it is also the person, to whom, the word is given, or with whom it remains to do this, or the other. P. 3. *Tipanan*, or *tinipanan*, which is also past tense. *Mi*, with company, those who give their word to each other or consent, like in a marriage. *Mi*, at one another, it is the same. There is no term that could not be arrived at, nor are there debts that would not be paid. *Alan tipan a emirasngan*, *alan utang a ebayaran*. If

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you are not satisfied, say what agreement, or contract means.

TIPAS. (pp.) *Tipastipas*, and *Mi*, frequentative, and *Magtipastipas*, with intent, one who goes distancing himself physically, or escaping, like to avoid paying a debt, or like a boy who escapes school, or plays truant, or like the prodigal son who went to a faraway place.

TIPID. (a.) Noun, *Catipiran*, tenacity of the miserly, who wants to eat his cake and keep it, too, like *cumpit*. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to be tight-fisted. P. 1. past, *Tipid*, that which is spent sparingly. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. of *Ca*, this propensity, and excessive miserliness, like *quetuan*, which can overcome you.

TIPLA. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manipla*, to clear the sugar cane field, (harvest sugar cane), or to peel the sugar cane. P. 1. that with which, like the bolo, *pisao*, *campilan*. P. 2. the sugar cane. *Pipaniplan*, the peelings, or the leftovers/aftermath in the field.

TIPO. (a., g.) Adjective, toothless. Active verb and its infinitive, *manipo*, to extract the teeth. P. 2. the tooth/teeth, extracted, decayed, broken, and the person from whom. *Ma*, neutral, the teeth falls off by itself, and its *manga*. P. 3. of *Ca*, the person losing the tooth, and the remaining teeth. See *Bungal*. (See *Sungcal*, too.)

TIPON. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manipon*, to gather up, to heap, to congregate. P. 1. that which, the motive, or by means of. P. 2. that which, in as much as gathered together, or congregated. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, in as much as what are moved, or gathered are material things. *Mi*, with company, to gather together as one, to meet together, like in a council. *Pitipunan*, *pitipun*, the things that are gathered together. *Pi*, and *an*. *Ma*, neutral. *Maca*, be together. *Ica*, and *Maca*. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutrally. *Catipunan*, abstract, the meeting, the togetherness.

TIPUL. (pp.) Noun, a bird with a head like that of a goose, but has long legs. *Non*

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oya mabpang tipul, *carinya mo masanlong*, an adage: Where the *tipul* lands, there it shall be caught by the loop. The little pitcher carried along many times to draw water from the fountain, and also like the bullfighter, who usually dies, gored by the bull, and the ship's pilot going to the high seas, and of one who falls in love with a lady not equal to him in many ways, and there usually falls, because he finally ends up marrying her, not without making a mistake, or ensnared by the loop as it were, etc.

TIPOS. (a.) *Mamaltipús*, *memaltipús*, to put into a deep hole anything on purpose, and cover it up there; to involve oneself in a difficult situation on purpose, and goes to the bottom, failing to overcome it, or, be overcome by it.

TIQUIQUI, or, *Taquiui*, (more often used). See *Catiqui*.

TIQUIS. (a.) Adverb, with a passive aspect, with resolve and intent, v. g. I am resolute in having this Dictionary printed, *Tiquis queng palimbag*, I am resolved to have it printed. If in aiming to hit you with the broadside of the sword, I hit you with the edge and thus wounded you, I shall say: *Eracatiquis sugtan*. It was not my resolve/intent to wound you. This is its concept, even though sometimes it comes out more in Spanish as "purposely", or "knowingly", like in *Tiquis mong depat*, you did it knowingly, or purposely. *Non a*, is purely intentional; *Pacsa*, is the end, or objective towards which the action is intended.

TIRIC. (pp.) Noun, a pen for fish that have been caught, where the catch is preserved, or kept alive. Active verb and its infinitive, *maniric*, to put up such a pen for keeping alive the fish which have been caught. P. 1. the pen, or the fish. *Tirican*, the place where the pen is set up. *Maca*, be in place: the pen, and the fishes,

TISOD. (pp.) Active verb, and its infinitive, *manisod*, to deviate something, or someone with the foot, like one kicking a hat/cap.

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P. 2. past, *Tisuran*, that which, or to whom a kick is given, like a hat. *Tisudtisud*, and *Mi*, frequentative, *tisudtisuran*, like making a move in a game, or weighing the chances in a game, to make light of a game.

TITI. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maniti*, to dissolve, or liquefy lard, or fat, and to fry something in it. P. 2. what is liquefied, melted, or fried. *Pitian*, *pititian*, *chicharron*. *Ma*, neutral, the liquefied fat, or what has been fried. P. 1. by means of. Idiomatically, the *Ma*, neutral, is said of one who is consumed, or used up, like growing thinner, or become wasted. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, like sickness, strife, or gambling.

TIUALA. (pp.) Adjective, trustful, trusting. *Tiuala ya lub*, like one having a trusted servant/steward. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become confident; a variation, to trust. P. 1. *Ipaniuala*, *paniuala*, one who trusts, or entrusts. P. 3. past, *Peniualan*, to whom; because many trust in him, much have been entrusted to him. *Mipaniuala*, with company. P. 2. that which. *Mapaniuala*, one who has great, or much trust. *Capaniualan*, trust, and from this is derived: credence, belief: and *catiuala*, the cause, or motive.

TIUSAY. (dipht.). Adjective, is said of a thing concluded for once, that is, there is nothing more to make, or to say about the matter. Active verb and its infinitive, *maniusay*, to finish, to conclude, to finalize a thing once and for all. P. 2. that which, past, *Tiwasay*. *Ma*, neutral, becomes accomplished once and for all. P. 1. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. *Catiwasayan*, this kind of finalization. *Alan catiwasayan*, has no complete security. See *Bitasa*.

TIUEUAY. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *maniuway*, to let another be deceived, v. g. You obtained from me five thousand pesos for you to take in this galleon trip, you did not make the trip, neither did you notify me about your failure to take the trip, the galleon has departed, and you return the money to me, when I no longer

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have any one else to whom I could ask to carry them for me: you are the *Tiueway*, active verb. P. 1. and P. 2, the one deceived thus. *Ma*, neutral, become deceived thus in any contract, or agreement. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

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TOTAO. (dipht.). Active verb, *itotao*, and its infinitive, *manotao*, to cast/drop something from above into the water. P. 2. that which, like the anchor, the cord, the rope. P. 3. past, *Tinotauan*, the water, or the object. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, and *an*, and its *manga*, the fish. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become dropped/cast down; that which one hold in this position, like the angling line/fishing line, or the clothes. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral. See *Sosao*.

TUA. (pp.) Noun, age, ancientness, antiquity, coming of age. *Ma*, adjective, old, ancient, fully grown up, mature. *Matua ya caco*, he is older than I. *Macatua*, an elder, venerable old man. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become older, mature, including a fruit. *Tutua ne isip*, his mind/ his judgement is becoming mature. *Catuan*, *quetuan*, attributes of an old man, or superior and excelling in age. *Mituacata*, *cumacan api*. If both need fire, or if they have to drink from one cup. *Mituacata*, or, *mituatamo*, *acomonang minom*, Give deference to the age, respect the walking stick/elders. The older comes first in honor, the younger comes first in work. *Micatua*, two who have lived together till old age, to be fools, or ignorant. *Misangtua*, of one/same age. *Pecamatua*, one who acts as a parent, or as an old man to a younger person. *Magmatua*, or, *magmacatua*, one who exercises the role of age, to him everyone pays attention, without him nothing is decided to be done, and acts as the elder in all his actions. *Maquituatua*, the audacious who involves himself in the affairs of an old man, or among elders. *Mamaguinmatua*, feigns to be an old man.

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Magmamatua, regard oneself as *matuang alang quetuan*, an old man-child, or ignorant. *Ding mangatuaco*, like *ding pengarico*, *din nonoco*, my forebears, forefathers. Also, to ripen, or to let the fruit ripen. P. 3. *pepatuan* (*pepalulutan*), the fruit.

TUAD. (pp.) Noun, a stake, or pile below the water, where bancas are usually endangered. *Ma*, neutral, the banca that is impeded by it P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral, *meguing tuad*, said of a fool, who is made into a *Bausan*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, the crocodile attacking a banca from below, capsizing it. P. 3, past, *Tiuaran*, the banca.

TUAG. (a.) Active verb, *Tuág*, and its infinitive, *manuag*, to raise the vessels from the bottom, turn them upside down. P. 1. past *Tiuag*, that which is turned upside down. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Also, neutral verb and its infinitive, to raise the stern, even against the wind. *Ituag mo*, like *ilacadmo*, like an unspeakable deed, or abominable crime. But, *Ituagmo ing buldit mo quing angin*, said of one who loves to eat, but does not do any work, so that the wind would fill his belly, literally, expose your ass against the wind so it could fill your belly with air. P. 3. past, *Tiuagan*, the object turned upside down. *Maca*, become dejected, or prostrated.

TUAL. (pp.) Neutral verb, *tual*, or *tumual*, and its frequentative, *tualtual*, and that of *Mi*, to shake, like a loose tooth, or a table not firmly placed.

TUARIC. (pp.) Neutral verb, *tuaric*, and its frequentative, *tuatuaric*, the beast twisting its hind part, or coiling its tail, or turning it inwards between its hind legs, like a calf, or a dog. P. 1. and frequentative, the tail. *Maca*, become thus.

TUATI. (g.) Neutral verb and its frequentative, *tuatuati*, to walk behind, like a servant, or a dog, behind its master, or a little boy behind his mother. P. 1 what is carried, or led behind oneself. P. 3. past, *Tiatiuan*, one who is followed from behind, like to

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collect a debt from him, so he would not escape from his obligations, or would not evade the music. *Mi*, with company. Also, to fasten something to the tail, or hind part, like a rocket to a dog's tail. Passive, *Ipatuati*, that which. P. 3. to whom. *Maca*, tied to the tail.

TUBA. (g., a.) Noun, liquor/sap from the palms. Verb: *manuba*, to gather/collect it. P. 3. the palm.

TUBA. (pp.) A small fruit with which to daze (intoxicate) the fish. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuba*, to throw them to the fish. P. 1. the fruit. P. 3. past, *Tinuban*, the fish that are caught thus. *Ma*, neutral, the fish becoming intoxicated with these fruits. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

TUBAB. (a.) Adjective, half-deaf. *Maqui catubaran*, he is hard of hearing. *Ma*, neutral, to become hard of hearing.

TUBAL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manubal*, to soak the raw cotton before dyeing. P. 2., the cotton.

TUBAO. (dipht.). Synonym of *Lubao*.

TUBAS. (pp.) *Ma*, neutral, the liquor/sap becoming acidic. *Catubasan*, *quetubasan*, the vinegar, that has become and remains acidic/sour. Also said, of fruits that are over-ripe, or rotten, and have turned acidic.

TUBATUB, or, TUBUTUB. (pp.) Adjective, palms, or rags, made into a head-gear / turban. *Magtubatub*, to use it, like a Zambal putting it on for the dance. P.3. *Tibatuban*.

TUBEBAY. (dipht.). Synonymous with *Tiueuay*, frequentative, *tubetubebay*. In both, it is like the said word. P. 3. the deceived one in an agreement, like a *dalaga*.

TUBBIAD. (cor.) Noun, *Matubbiad*, spongy, soft, like a wood, or bamboo, not good material for a club, or bludgeon. *Ma*, Neutral, *Catubbiaran*, the season when bamboos produce their shoots, which are spongy, or soft; and like wood that was cut out of season, or not yet mature.

TUBIG. (pp.) *Tubigtubigan*. Noun, pimples which are watery, like scabies, pox.

TUBU. (g.) Adjective, grown, or produced, like wheat, or *palay*, from a grain, grass, or herb from the soil, a plant from a seed, or a pimple, or fustula, on the body. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tumubu*, keep growing until completed and formed as a species, which is distinct from all that does not belong to its nature. And it is said of an animal, in as much as it grows from a seed in the womb of its mother. P. 1. *Ica*, and *maca*, the motive. P. 3. past, *Tibuan*, the place wherein, and as an end, the world. The light and lineage from which it descends. *Mi*, and *an*, and its *mang*a, the places, in the body of man, in respect to the growth of a boil. *Catubuan*, *quetubuan*, P. 3. the place where it has grown. Also, like *Quetauoan*. Idiomatically, *tubu quing lub cu*, v.g. coming from me, that is, I do not say it, or said it, but because another had said it to me. And from this, *Tinubo quing lub co*, or, *tubo quing lub co*; *Tutubu ya isip*, or, *tutubu ing isip na*, *mitubuananyan isip*. His mind is (growing) advancing, becoming mature, progressing. You are not so unique, v.g. *Uling balang aldao tutubuya isip ing tauo*, Because everyday there are mothers giving birth, or everyday we ordinarily change our mind, or opinion, approving what we did not approve of before. *Anac a bayung tubu*, a child in early adolescence, the younger generation, as we say. *Eco tubu queti*, I was not born here, or did not grow up here; I am not a native of this town. *Ing tubu quing mayap*, growing in responsibility, honest living. *Micatutubo*, two belonging to the same era, growing in the same time. *Uling inyang tutubuya*, *tutubucumoa*, *catutubu cuya*. Because when he as growing up, I was also growing up, so he is my contemporary. *Macatubu*, it is growing, thriving, like grass over the rock. *Maca*, and *Ica*, the cause of growth. Also, a Noun, the nature of things in as much as producing their own kind, like all the plants, or animals, or like durability being the nature of the

molave, and softness is the nature of *papayas*, to have beards is the nature of a man, not of a woman, and to be risible is the nature of men and women. But to laugh is not *tubo*, but is a quality, *acto secundo*, second nature, without *canyoan*, or *quetauan* (a personality). Also, *Tubû* and its infinitive, to grow, or increase, like a mountain: anthill (*pongso*), and animal, or a thing that has vegetative life. Also, *Tubû*, is profit, or gain. *Magtubû*, to gain, contrary of *Mangulugui*. P. 3. *Pagtubuan*, that from which gain is derived, like work, merchandise, and from this: *Matubû*, is also used of one who gains much and abundantly, and also the seed. *Magpatubû*, it already smells bad, usury. *Maca*, able to gain and its passive *Atubu*, *apagtubo*. *Maca*, potential, and its passive, *Apagtubuan*, from *pamagtubû*, *Mi*, and *Maca*, like *misalapi*. *Patubu*, *pepatubû* to give, or ask usurious interest, or put out money to usury. *Patubuan*, *pepatubuan*: it is always money, or merchandise that is made to increase. To know who is the gainer, it is necessary to know who is the one who lends, either place the genitive to the *salapi*, or the merchandise, because if you say *Pepatubuan cong maminting ing bulan balang pesos can Pedro*, it is not known who the usurer is. *You ask, salapi mo deta?* Or else, *ican babiyae tubo?* Or else, *Ican pengautang?* *Papagtubu*, to allow *Papagtubuan mo ya*. Give him some profit. Let him gain something. *Mapagtubû*, like the sangley (the Chinese merchant/usurer) who extracts extreme profits, or interests.

TUBUD. (pp.) Adjective, messenger, envoy, ambassador, one sent on a mission. *Dacal cang bina tubud*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tuburan*, *itubud*, and that of *Mi*, the one who is sent. P. 1. that which, and also by the P. 3, past, *Tiburan*, in as much as as a message is entrusted to him. And this is *Mi*, with *an*. But, *pituburan*, 3, always, it is the end towards which, the messenger carries the message, or the

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errand. *Mitutuburan*, sending one another a messenger, not *mituburan*. *Paltuburan*, one who does not cease sending someone, commanding something, like an impertinent old woman. *Capaltuburan*, the habit of sending a messenger, or errand. *Tubudtubud*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Tubudtuburan*, *ipitubudtubud*, the errand-girl of nuns. it can also refer to a procurer.

TUBUNG. (pp.) Noun, a cable, or big rope or mooring of a ship, or the chain of a dog. Active verb, and its infinitive, *manubung*, to fasten with it. P. 1. that which, or with which, and P. 2. in it. *Pi*, and *an*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive with company. P.2. *Maca*, become fastened.

TUCA. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manuca*, to sting, to bite, like a snake, P.2. past, *Tica*, on whom. *Ma*, neutral, bitten by a snake, *Metucayan ubingan*.

TUCA. (g.) Noun, *vas feminae*. Obscene word. (*Clitoris*).

TUCAL. (a.) Noun, an aquatic plant, which is edible, the Lotus. Active verb, *Tucal*, and its infinitive, *manucal*, one who seeks out the root of this plant, which is long, to obtain it, or draw it out, like one trying to find out the lead of entangled thread. P. 3. past, *Ticalan*, the root, the lead of a thread. *Ma*, neutral, *matucal*, idiomatically, to find out. P. 3. that which. See *Tulicsa*.

TUCLAS. (pp.) Neutral verb. Its ordinary usage is *macatuclas*, unexpectedly finding, or discovering something. Passive, *Atuclasan.*, that which, including displeasure, sorrow, trouble.

TUCLIP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manuclip*, to fold, like folding the habit. P. 1. and 2. past, *Ticlip*, that which is folded. *Maca*, is folded. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. Neutral verb, *tucлип*, and that of *Ma*, and its frequentative, *tucлипtucлип*, the body becoming bent, or folded up, or like the cutting edge of a knife becoming dented, or twisted, or the flag being twirled by the wind.

TUCLO. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to step over something, including stepping

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on top of the table, or like birds perching on the branches. *Tucluan*, *tician*, that on which the soles of the feet rest. *Talacad* is used in relation to the whole body. Idiomatically, it simply means to enter, or take one's turn in his *tanda*, assignment, or work done in the course of a week. P. 1. past, *Ticlo*, one who is assigned, or put in place or substituted for another. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. P. 3. the work, or place, or week, or sentry box. *Pi*, and *an*, like the sentry box, the convent, or week. *Maca*, be in place. *Catocloan*, the week, and the people, like in a group, or company. Also, *Patuclo*, it used to be the town chief who gave lands to till to his constituents, free of charge. And from this, *Inta? Patucloan moco?* Why? Do you feed me? Do you give me something for free? Such townspeople are called *Manocloan*. And today it is mainly said of one who builds a house on others' land. *E bisang palaguioan manocloanan*, they resent being called *manocloanan* (squatter), and therefore they don't build a house except on a land that is their own. *Catocloana ning Cuaresma*, or, *panğatuclu ning Cuaresma*, once the season of Lent starts, or as we enter into the season of Lent. Literally, once Lent steps in.

TUCMI. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that becomes crumpled, like the ear, or the brim of a hat. *Ma*, neutral, become crumpled.

TUCNANG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tucnang*, to cease, to stop. P. 1. that which stops /ceases. P. 3. past, *Ticnanğan*, the place, or the object. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. *Pitucnanğan*. *pitucnanğanan*. *Maca*, on stop. P. 3. of *Ca*, Neutral, the stop-over, like the roadside inn. *Tucnangtucnang*, and *Mi*, frequentative, haltingly, stopping now and then.

TUCO. (a.) Noun, a large lizard, gecko. *Tucotucó*, is said of an old man with a shaking, or nodding head. *Magtucutucuan*, to feign, or imitate the sound of the gecko,

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like boys feigning the croaking of the gecko. Also, noun, pustule on the skin, or species of pock, or pox, that appears on the skin of children who are *Tucuan*. *Mi*, with *an*, *Mitucuan*.

TUCSO. (pp.) Noun, temptation, provocation to evil. Active verb and its infinitive, *manucso*, to tempt. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *Ticsuan*, to whom, and *Mi*, with *an*. *Ma*, neutral, be overcome by temptation, to consent to it. *Mi*, at one another. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Maca*, able to, its passive, *Atucso*. *Melatutucsu*, one who is tempted very much, or many times.

TUCTUC. (pp.) Noun, bill of birds, fowl. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuctuc*, to peck, or to sting, like hens, or the snake. P. 2. at whom, *Mi*, at one another, like hens in a *tangcal*, and the boys, when they knock an egg against another egg, or against anything. *Pituctucan*, the eggs.

TUCUD. (pp.) Noun, that prop, placed against houses that are leaning to one side; in order to support, or prop them. Active verb and its infinitive, *manucud*, to prop thus. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the house. Idiomatically, the walking stick, or cane, or prop, because it supports, or keeps up. *Mag*, to use it. P. 3. the cane, or prop used. Also, to construct a ship, because they are supporting the structure with props. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. Neutral verb, *tumucud*, and is said of the ray of light, or the sun that enters from above, and is fixed on something below; be it natural, or miraculous light, like the ladder of Jacob. *Tutucuran*, or, *ticuran*, the place where the ray falls on, or gives light. *Maca*, be touching, or touched by the ray's light. Morally, *tucud*, column, or pillar.

TUCUL. (a.) *Ma*, neutral, *tucultucul*, and frequentative *Mi*, become old, aged, decrepit, enfeebled by age.

TUCUNG. (pp.) Noun, bucket, with which to draw out water. *Mag*, to carry water in it. P. 3. the bucket.

TUCUP. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manucup*, to cover with the cupped hand.

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Putting it on top. P. 1. the hand. P. 2. that which is covered by the hand, the chalice, the book, the mouth. *Ma*, neutral. Idiomatically, *Ma*, neutral, become caught, become found out, like a thief, or an adulteress caught in the act. Active verb and its infinitive, *manucup*, to catch someone in the act. P. 2. the one caught thus.

TUD. Noun, the knee, or knees. *Apung tud*, great grandchild.

TUD. Active verb and its infinitive, *itud*, *tumud*, *manud*, to hit the mark, or to succeed, like in shooting, or in business, or in a contract, or in a harvest, or saying the right word, or doing the right thing. P. 1. that with which, like the bullet, the time, or occasion. P. 3. past, *Tiran*, that which, like the target, the objective, its *manga*. *Mi*, of competence. *Pitututuranan*, the target, or mark. *Mitud*, *apili*, chosen, elected. *Mitud a bina queti*, here it is very apt, or congruous. P. 1. *Ipatud*, the arrow; *Paturan*, the object. See *Tambis*, idiomatically, like *patanid*, tell it to your mother-in-law. Also, *Turan mong tuto*, tell the truth.

TUDLUNG. (pp.) Noun, an addition. Active verb and its infinitive, *manudlung*, to add. See *Sudlung*, and *Tunglo*.

TUDTUD. (pp.) Noun, sleep. Dormition. *Bungan tudtud*, like *Timpan*. Literally, *fruit of the sleep*, dreams. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tudtud*, and that of *Ma*, to fall asleep. P. 1. like *ilacad mo*. And also that which is laid down, like a child, a piece of wood, a bag, sack, frame, that it is straight, and the motive, and the day. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and *Maca*. *Maca*, become set straight, to lie down. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral, like a bed, and that of *Ma*, to sleep. Idiomatically, it denotes that which congeals, like oil, butter, lard. And also, *Patudturan*, put to sleep, like a child. Passive, *Macapatudtud*. Causative. *Eco mipatudtud*, I can't sleep. *Paltudturan*, dull, sleepy person; *Manyaman ya pangatudtud*. He has fallen into a deep

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sleep. *Magtutud*, with intent, is said of a beast which is lying down/at rest, like a wild or vicious she-ass. Also, *Tutud*, noun, *ubingan a tutud*, a species of small snakes, which are said to kill by causing sleep.

TUG. Noun, a basket made from leaves of the *evos (buri)*.

TUGAC. (a.) Noun, frog. *Tugacbatan*, a toad. *Ebuntugac*, frogs' spawns, tadpoles. Verb: *manugac*, to catch them. *Manunugac*, said of a snake that preys on frogs.

TUGAO. (dipht.). Adjective, innocent, without the use of reason, or, *Urud gueuanacon tugao*, or, *urud*, I am treated like a fool.

TUGAGAS. (pp.) *Matugasas, metugasas*, a thing becomes clean because its color has faded, or the stain, or fault has disappeared. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Epangarauin mayap, pangatugasas papás*. At its first washing, the color has faded (it has lost its color).

TUGAPIS. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manugapis*, to slice unevenly, like a bread, or a papaya, which is sliced without considering first the whole, and thus comes out with bigger slices in one part, and with thin slices in another part. P. 1. that with which, or by means of. P. 2. that which, the simple, and that of *Ma*, is said of the sliced object that is divided in this manner. See *Tulapis*, its synonym.

TUGAS. (a.) Active verb, future, *Tugás*, and its infinitive, *manugas*, to wash not strongly, but *lightly* between the hands, like, either a delicate cloth, or thin clothing. P. 2. past, *Tigasán*, that which.

TUGUI. (acute, guttural) Noun, a species of sweet potatoes (*camotes*).

TUGUÍS. (a.) *Matuguís, metuguís*, said of a person who has lost much, like in gambling, the pocket is picked clean. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Catuguisán*, this kind of loss, and *Pàngatuguís*, the same.

TUGPA. (pp.) Noun, fondness, taste, or natural inclination, like that which even animals have towards sociability with their own kind, or like among men, some have a

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natural inclination towards the letters, and others towards weapons. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become inclined thus. P. 1. or, *Ica*, and *Maca*, the motive, v. g. the salt is the motive of why ewes come with fondness to the place where they like to lie down. And so with with the rest. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object, v. g. *Ing taung malugud catugpan de ding maluca*. The poor are attracted to / fond of a loving/kind person, The loving person is attractive to the poor. *Ematugpa quing Misa*. He is not fond of hearing Mass. *Matugpaya queya*, it also expresses continuity of going for a visit, for good, or for bad. And if the other responds, they are *Micatugpa*.

TUGTUG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manugtug*, to sprinkle, or to pour water, like one who baptizes. P. 1. the water. P. 3. the sprinkled one, or on whom it is poured. And also, *Tigtugan* is said of the filling up of the rice bin, or granary, because sacks of *palay* are poured / emptied into it, like one who pours water from a pitcher, or a cup. *Maquitigtug*, or, *maquitigtugan*, a rich landowner. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manga*.

TUGUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manugut*, to loosen what is tight. Idiomatically, to condescend, to concede what is being asked for. P. 1. what is loosened, or condescended. P. 3. past, *Tigutan*, or, *tigutanan*, to whom. Also: If you say, Let us send something to so and so, I answer, *Tumugut eya ume queti?* Why not let him come here? Surely he will come, for he needs it. *Mi*, at one another.

TUIAG. (pp.) Neutral verb, future, *Tuiag*, (*tuyag*) and its infinitive, *tumuiag*, the emergence of some light, like a star on a dark night, or the light anteceding the day. But somewhat diffused, or not so bright in way that you could hardly perceive it is there, v. g. the luster of the star, or of the moon. *Ma*, neutral, to become enlightened, knowing from which the light emanates. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

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Catuyagan, abstract. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuiag*, to perceive with the eyes such an obscure light in the manner that it can hardly be seen, like the letters in a bad print, as in the book of *Memoranda* on the Christian life. P. 2. what is perceived, or seen in this manner. Idiomatically, to discern, or perceive something from some obscure matter. P. 2. past, *Tiag*, that which. *Ma*, neutral, become perceived, or understood. *Maca*, able to, its passive, *Atuyag*. See *Viag*. (?) — there is no such entry in the Vocabulario...Closer to it is *Oyag*, vqs)

TUITUI. (pc.) Noun, a large china jar.

TUL. Noun, ten *cabigs* equal one *Tul*, a measure of raw cotton bales. If you want more, inquire from a woman spinner, spinster.

TULA. (g.) Noun, joy, gladness, contentment. Neutral verb, *tumula*, and tha of *Ma*, to become joyful, glad, happy. *Matula*, adjective. P. 1., or *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, or motive. P. 3. See *Maca*, verbal. *Micatula*, imminence, anew. P. 3. also to make one happy, joyful, to console. *Pangātula*, the feeling of joy. *Macapatula*, causal. *Catulantulan*, and *Macatulatula*. See the Guidelines.

TULA. (acute, guttural) Noun, consonance of rhyme of verses. P. 2. that which is composed with rhyme, one end word with the following end word. *Mi*, transitive, to compose the rhyme; *Mi*, passive, those words made to rhyme. P. 2. Idiomatically, *E ca tulâ*, you are no good, literally you are disconsonant.

TULABUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to spurt with force, like water from a syringe, or from a sausage stuffer, or the muddy water that jumps into splashes when trodden upon by a horse. It is also said of the lack of modesty, or disrespectful conduct of women. *Tulatulabut*, and frequentative *Mi*,

TULAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulac*, to push, to incite, to jostle. P. 1. that which is pushed. P. 3. that place against which, past, *Tilucanan*. *Mi*,

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transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, and *an*. *Mitulacan*, at one another. Also, neutral verb, to leave, or depart from a place, like one who is set to sail, because the ship is given a push to make it leave the wharf, and the ship is said to be *tumulac*, *tinulac*, and the word is aptly used. Neutral. P. 1. the ship, and the motive. *Catulacan*, departure: *ngeni ing catulacana*, today is its departure, it is time for its departure. *Tulacan*, noun, place from where, like the port, or the starting line in running a race.

TULACBUT. (pp.) Neutral verb, to caper, to gambol, to skip and jump, to make a nimble leap, like small boys.

TULAD. (pp.) Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to imitate, to make like what one sees. P. 1. what is made to look alike with another. P. 3. past, *Tilaran*, or *tildan*, the imitated. *Maquitulad*, like *maquiapus*, to imitate the action, the movement. *Paquitularan*, *paquituldan* (syncope), to whom, or what is *patulad*, replaced with a similar one. *Patuldan*, to whom, or that which is imitated. *Mipatulad*, with company, past, *Pipatulad*. P. 2. & *Pan*’a *patuldan*, or, *pan*’a *tuldaran*.

TULAO. (dipht.) Adjective, short of sight, near-sighted, that is, who at noontime sees less, like those who have pale eyes, like the Irish. *Tulauan*, and *Mi*, with *an*; *Catulauan*, abstract.

TULAPIS. (pc.) Neutral verb. See *Tugapis*, Synonym.

TULARÁC. (a.) Neutral verb, to become lifted, or raised, like the tail of a horse, when it frolic, or romps around. *Dicitur de membro virili* (penile erection). P. 1. that which. *Maca*, be lifted. See *Tuatic*.

TULARÍ. (g.) Noun, squirt, spurt, jet. Neutral verb, to come out in this manner, like blood from a bleeding wound, or from a drain, or wine from a cask, vat, through a small pipe, or urine. *Tulutularí*, frequentative.

TULAS. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, and that of *Ma*, to become dissolved, melted, liquefied, like, salt in the water, soil where the water falls on, or sugar in

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the water; butter, or lard, under the heat of the sun, or caramel by moist.

TULASUC. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *Itulatulasuc* and *Mi*, frequentative, to spurt, like blood. from a wound, It is like *tulari*, but this *tulasuc* does not call for coming out of a narrow passage. *Tulasucan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, on whom the spurts fall, or are spattered on

TULATUD. (pp.) Noun, the rump, or croup of a bird, or its tail, like that of a cock. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulatud*, to go after another, go behind, or towards the rump. P. 3. past, *Tilauran*, go after whom. *Mi*, with company, the two of them who would not be separated. *Tulatulatud*, and *Mi*, frequentative. *Mi*, see *Tuati*. *Tulautan mo ya*, do not let him get out of sight, like a difficult payer of debts / accounts.

TULAUC. (pp.) Noun, the crowing of a cock. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manulauc*, to crow. Idiomatically, to tread like a cock, to be boastful. *Ecaman tutulauc*, *balu ra cang malpatoc*. You may not be crowing, but I know your cackling. One who praises himself in this manner, one engaged in self-aggrandizement. *Pamanulauc*, the act of crowing, or the time for crowing.

TULDÔ. (g.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manuldo*, to point with the finger, or with the hand of a clock, and give a poke with it. P. 1, the one poked with it, or pointed at with it. *Tildo naco mata*, He poked his finger to my eye, he hurt me with his finger. *Ma*, neutral, *metuldo yamata*, or, who will have to go? Let Pedro go, *Y Pedro ing metuldo*. *Mi*, at one another. Where Juan goes, you go too. Tell who; point out who: *Tuldanme nuninu? Emiquilit metuldo*. He could not even see the finger pointed in front of him. Also, idiomatically, to point out the finger thus, or tell: he is the thief, and the other is the drunkard, or, You are the one. P. 1. that which is pointed out, and P. 2. and also to whom. *Ma*, neutral, that which, and to whom.

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TULÍ. (a.) Adjective, circumcised, according to the bad practice of the land. Active verb, future, *Tuli*, and its infinitive, *manuli*, to circumcise thus. P. 1. past, *Tili*, that with which, like, a knife. P. 2. past, the same, to whom. *Ma*, neutral. Also, *Patuli*, to ask to be circumcised. P. 3. from whom asked, or requested.

TULIAPIS. (pp.) Adjective, the palay that has empty grains. *Ma*, neutral, contrary to *Timmias*. Verb: to come out thus, with very little *laman* (content/ meat). See *Tuluapis*.

TULICSA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulicsa*, to investigate, to ascertain, to find out all the circumstances. P. 2. that which, and about whom, or one who is investigated, or questioned, because he was an actual witness, or the servant who is asked and examined by a jealous wife about the actuations of her husband. *Maquitulicsa*, to attempt, or to try to investigate.

TULID. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is in front of another, like the one who is above, or below, under, or in front of me, is *tulid co*. *Macatulid ya caco*, is placed in front of me. Neutral verb, and its infinitive, to be placed thus, in front, or towards another thing. P. 1. the motive, and that which. P. 3. past, *Tiliran*, or, *Tiliranan*, the object. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. v. g. *Ila pin ding pitulid ning Dios miasaua*, and *Micatulid*, anew. This adjective is used adverbially, and idiomatically, *Tulid cong aralan ding pagpriolanco*. It is my right (*tulid*), that is, it is in front of me, and my obligation), to instruct my flock (*ding pagpriolan co*, the people over whom I am the Prior. Also, a noun, straightness, of a candle, or of a stick, etc. *Matulid*, adjective, straight in this manner. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become straight. P. 1. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause, or motive. *Catuliran*, abstract, like *canabuan*, where it is placed straight, or upright, and from this comes the *Ma*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulid*, to

rectify, to straighten, to unbend, to set right, to make erect. P. 1. and P. 2. that which, like a rod, a candle, and the P. 1. can also be that with which. *Maca*, be able to straighten, etc.; its passive is *Atulid*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, and this is active and its infinitive. It is to interpret what we say, to transfer, or translate one language to another, with the same passive. Also, a neutral verb and its infinitive, to take the direct road. P. 1. the motive, and also *ilacadmo*. P. 3. past, *Tiliran*, the road and its end, v. g. towards which one goes directly or straight, like to the corner, or to the bend, or turn. *Panuliran*, the place, short cut, more direct, detour. Also, *Tulid*, justice, moral uprightness. *Matulid*, adjective, right, just. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to become just, right, proper, like in a litigation/dispute, to acknowledge who is in the right, to vindicate, to be justified, because he proves well; and the past, *Metulidya*, he won the dispute, he won the case. *Ica*, and *Macamatulid*, like *catuliran*, *maquimatulid*, or, *maquicatuliran*, to have rights, or to have justice. *Pangacatuliran*, the nature of the justice itself, like *panga Dios*. Also: what is merited, or what is deserved, with a possessive. Passive verb, *Acatuliran*, and its infinitive, *Manḡatuliran*, to have a right, to become deserving, become meritorious, become worthy. *Mituliran*, to whom it happens, like, by his fortune. There is some more, don't be lax, learn more of it.

TULING. (a.) Noun, blackness. *Matuling*, adjective, black. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, *manuling*, *menuling*, or, *tutuling*, *tinuling* to become black, like ink. *Ica*, and *Maca*. Active verb and its infinitive, to blacken, to dye black. P. 1. the black dye, that with which. P. 2. past, *Tilingan*, that which is blackened. *Matulingtuling*, or, *manuling-nuling*, blackish, somewhat black. *Manḡa*, and *Mica*, plurals. *Catulingan*, abstract of *matuling*, and if this is lacking, there is no *Catolingan*.

TULINGTULING. (pp.) Frequentative, and that of *Mi*, to move, or to act giddily, or, wildly, restlessly.

TULO. (g.) Noun, a drop, in as much as it falls from above, which we call, leaks, or drips. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *tumulu*, *manulu*, to drip, to leak, to dribble, including the *balisbisan*, or *pulut*, the honey, molasses. P. 3. past, *Tiluan*, and *Mi*, with *an*, *mituluan*, upon whom the drops, leaks, drips, the dribblets fall. *Catuluan*, *quetuluan*, the place. *Itang quetuluan ning padduas*, (*pauas?*), or, *dayaco*. *Itang quepauasan co*. *Ing Cruz a quetuluan ning Daya ning Guinu tamo*. Whereon my perspiration dropped, fell. Where drops of my blood fell upon; where my perspiration fell, or the object of my hard work. The Cross dripped upon by the blood of our Lord. Also, *Ing quetuluan ning dayamo*, it is for your native land/fatherland that you shed your blood. Also, one who places, or puts liquid in, drop by drop, like into the mouth of the sick, or cause a burning candle to drip. *Patuluán*: on which, on whom. See *Patác*, which is quite distinct from *tulô*.

TOLO. (a.) A distributive particle. See the Grammar.

TULOC. Active verb, future, *Tuluc*, and its infinitive, *manuloc*, to confront a cock with another cock, to see if they would fight each other. P. 1. past, *Tiluc*, the confronting cock. P. 3. past, *Tilucan*, the other cock. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company. P. 2.

TULÚC. [*toloc*] Noun, a certain ailment of the ears. *Tulucan*, and *Mi*, with *an*.

TULUAPIS. (pp.) Or, *Tuliapis*. See *Tuliapis*. Verb, to separate the *Tuliapis* from the *Timmias*. P. 2. the separated one; the same is said of a stick, or any object which is not well cut/divided, because on one side, there is much, and less on the other side.

TULUD. (pp.) Noun, shoots, or new leaves of a plant. Verb: *manulud*, to produce them. *Catuluran*, one single shoot.

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TULUG. (pp.) Noun, the spin, of a dice, or of a top. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to spin. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulug*, to spin it, to cast it, or make it spin. P. 1. that which, like the top made to spin fast. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *emitulug*, *unspinnable*.

TULUG. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, to fix the eyes, like one who is pensive, or one who is dying. P. 3. past, *Tilugan*, on what. P. 1. past, *Tinulug*, the eyes; *emeatulugan ing aldao*, you cannot fix your eyes at the sun, or you cannot take a fixed look at the sun. *Mitulug mata*, with a companion. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, the wind becoming stable, becoming quiet, or quieting down. P. 3. of *Ca*, the place wherein. Neutral.

TULON. (a.) Noun, coming to mind, recollection. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to come to mind, or to present itself to the imagination. P. 3. of *Ca*, *Catolonan*, *quetolonan*, the person to whom it presents itself. *Non mitulunqueca*. *Ican quetulunana*, of a pun, or quotation. *Sucat mitulon queca sucat mitolon caco*. It can be understood by you this way, by me that way, like *sucat micay*. From this we have *Catolonan*, a witch, or hag, for she assumes the figure that first occurs to her, like that of a crocodile. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulon*, future, *Tulon*, to offer something to another in this manner. P. 1. past, *Tilon*, also *ipatulon*, that which is offered to another to act as mediator, like one who would plead with my father that he should not punish me for having played with cards (gambled). P. 3. past, *Tilunan*, or, *pepatulunan*, to whom. From this we have the word, *Patulunan*, patron, because it is to him that we run, or have recourse to, in the needs, or difficulties that occur to us, or befall us. *Macatulun*, be able to offer aid, *Atulunan*, one who has found a patron who may intercede for him. And the same, *Macapatulun*, able to intercede; the passive *Apatulunan*. *Tuluntulun*, and frequentative *Mi*, is said

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of one who is prepared to do things now, while later in the afternoon, or on other days, he is not; for that reason, he is fickle-minded, or changes attitudes easily, he lacks stability. *Tuluntulunan ya*, he is a fickle-minded person. *Tuluntulunan*, like *panapanaonan*. P. 3.

TULONG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to alternate, or perform by turns, like to alternate in pounding rice in a mortar, or in doing/pounding iron works in a smith's shop. P. 3. past, *Tilongan*, with whom. *Mi*, with a companion. P. 2. *Pitulungtulung deng bitbat*, or, *inamanuan*, etc. They took turns in whipping him, or, in scolding him.

TULSIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulsic*, to poke a finger, or stick, or something to another's eye. P. 1. that with which, *Itulsic me quing mata, nung ing amanuna't ene aquit*. Poke it into his eyes the thing which he says he could not find, when it is there right in front of him. P. 2. to whom. *Ma*, neutral, See *Tuldo*.

TULTUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *itultul*, *manultul*, to put things in contact, point to point, like touching an ember, or burning wood to the cigar, to light it, or an object to the touch of the blind to indicate where he is, or a lighted cigar to light another cigar. P. 1. that which, v. g. if one says he has nothing to write with, bring close to him the inkwell, the quill, or the paper. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. *Macatultul*, be at contact with another object.

TULUNG. (a.) Adjective, the *bungso*, the youngest, the least of the piglets in a litter.

TULUS. (pp.) Adjective, staked, or pegged, an object sunk, or nailed into the ground. *Tulus labuad*, the landmark, or boundary, or property markers. *Tulus quing ilug*, a post at the river bank where to fasten the banca. Active verb, *manulus*, *itulus*, to sink the stake, or peg in to the ground. P. 1. that which is fastened to a stake, or to a post, or the ship. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. *Maca*, is fastened to a post, or stake.. Neutral verb, *tulustulus*,

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and frequentative *Mi*, go roving, or wandering. P. 1. one who goes roving, or the motive. P. 3. past, *Tilusan*, the place. *Tulus dalan*, the one who seems to own all the streets; *tulustulus a lub*, a distracted person.

TULUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *itulut*, *manulut*, to allow, to concede. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom, past, *Tilutan*, or, *tilutanan*. *Paintulut*, to concede further. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Mitulutan*, or, *mipaintulutan*. *Maca*, become granted, condescended, is allowed.. See *Tugut*.

TUMA. (pp.) Noun, body lice, not head lice. *Maninuma*, to become deloused, *Ma*, in abundance. *Tuman*, and *Mituman*, infested with these lice.

TUMAD. (a.) Noun, fortune, good, or bad. *Mica*, of having the fortune. Passive, *Atumarán*, like *aniuan*, *atagmuan*. *Maca*, unexpectedly, found his fortune. Passive, *Atumadtumarán*.

TUMAL. (pp.) Noun, that defect of a tool, instrument, implement, which more often does not cut, though hined, or whetted. *Ma*, neutral. *Catumalan*, abstract. *Matumal*, adjective. Idiomatically, *matumal a lub*, one who has no appetite to eat, which we say, his appetites are not sharp, keen, or has no appetite to do another thing. *Emasangit*. (*Matumal ing tinda*, the sales are slow, there are few buyers.

TUMBAGA. (pp.) Noun, bronze, a metal similar to copper, but harder.

TUMBALAS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manumbalas*, to remunerate, to recompense. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. past, *Timbalasanan*, one who, or that which is remunerated, or paid in the same money/kind. *Mi*, with company, like returning a blow with another blow, one word with another word. *Mi*, at one another. *Maca*, the thing paid back, remunerated. *Mi*, with *an*, the person retaliated, like with a biting remark, or affected retort.

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TUMBALIC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manumbalic*, to put something in reverse, that is, what usually is atop is placed below, like the *pomo de espada* with the foot on top, or an earthen jar placed upside down, or the penmanship going upwards. P. 1. that which. *Maca*, become inverted, or in reverse. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pitumbalic*, or, *pitumbalican*, what is taken for the opposite, like misinterpreting, or misconstruing a statement. *Pitumbalican ing matulid*, *ing panaon*, to misjudge what is right, or the times. *Mag*, reciprocal, like a buffoon, or clown, to stand on one's head. *Tumbatumbalic*, topsy-turvy, and frequentative *Mi*. *Ma*, neutral turned upside down, to turn the table upside down, to reverse the case, like the accuser coming out as the guilty one, while the accused party is acquitted, in one and the same case. And so in any other matter. And always one who has to move/turn the cart has to move/turn the wheels. See *Balic*.

TUMBAN. (pp.) Kick. Active verb and its infinitive, to kick with the hind legs, like a horse, to give a kick. P. 1. the foot, or the motive. P. 3. past, *Timbanan*, to whom. *Mi*, at one another. *Mi*, with *an*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, to place the feet towards and part, because on a bed of the natives, the head of the bed and the foot of the bed are all the same; there are no headboards. *Itumbanmo*, like *ilacad mo*. P. 1. and P. 3. past, *Timbanan*, the place towards which the feet are placed. *Mitumbanan*, at one another, placed sole to sole. Feet to head is *misuyi*. *Catumbanan*, the companion placed thus, or the contrary of *cabuntucan*.

TUMBAS. (pp.) Synonym of *Tumbalas*.

TUMBOC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manumboc*, to attack, or rush against to give a blow, or a punch, like a cock rushing against, another in an encounter, or push the ship against the land/shore, or giving a blow on the face, or nose, or jaw with a closed fist, or point at an item in the

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statement of accounts. P. 1. that which, or that with which. P. 2. or, P. 3. past *Timbuc*, the one attacked, or assaulted. *Timbucan*, the place or the purpose. *Mi*, *mitumbucan*, at one another.

TUMBULTAIL. (pp.) Adjective, a thing on the balance, like a stick with its middle placed on a finger, v. g. seesawing up and down, or like the scales that are both empty, or a log floating on the water, which the current carries here and there. *Timbultail ya lub*, now he likes, now he doesn't.

TUMBUNG. (pp.) Noun, orifice, anus, aperture, a dirty word, *Tumbung nindomo*, or, *nibpamo*. The word itself is not bad, but the way or motive for saying it is bad.

TUPAC. [*tumpac?*] (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manumpac*, to put things, one on top of another, but they do not have to be equals, v. g. a portable writing case on the table top, or one ganta over one cavan. P. 1. that which. P. 3. on top of which. *Maca*, be on top. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral. *Pi*, and *an*. See *Tumpang*.

TUMPALING. (pp.) Synonym of *Tampaling*.

TUMPANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manumpang*, to place one thing over another, one stone over another stone, one weight on top of another weight. P. 1. that which. P. 3. past, *Timpanġan*, over which, on top of which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *mangā*.

TUMPUC. (pp.) Noun, a heap, a pile, an aggregate, a collection. Active verb and its infinitive, *manumpuc*, to heap, like stones, logs, etc. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, with its P. 2. *Mi*, with company. *Pi*, and *an*. *Catumpucan*, one heap. *Tumpuctumpuc*, and frequentative *Mi*, that which is placed in small heaps, piles. *Maca*, it is heaped, and also adding *na*, *Macatumpuc na*, has become heaped, or it is heaped already.

TUN. Active verb and its infinitive, *itun*, *tumun*, to cook/boil *abias* to make *nasi*, (cooked rice). P. 1. that which, by means of, on

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account of whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, *pitunan*, the pot in which it is cooked. *Mi*, with companion; if many, *Mitunitun*. *Tinun*, or, *Mitun*, the one who cooked it, or the *abias* that was cooked.

TUNA. (acute, guttural) Adjective, a thing that is lower than its correlatives, like a post that is lower than the others, or a room, or hall where it is lower, or shorter than the next, of a foot lower, or shorter than the other. *Ma*, neutral. *Catunān*, *quetunān*, the shortness, or the excess, like *caintacan*, *queintacan*. *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Alan quetunantunan*, without having any inequality, without motive or cause, purpose.

TUNAY. (dipht.). Adjective, a legitimate thing, proper, and purely thus, like *Bandicung tunay*, *guintung tunay*, *asaua cong tunay*. *Virgen tunay*, *Capatad quen tunay*, that is, *alan cana*, *alan calanan*.

TUNAO. (dipht.). Adjective, melted, like wax, metal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manunao*, to melt in total strength, or entirely and wholly. P. 2, that which. *Ma*, neutral. *Ica*, and *Maca*. See *Lasao*.

TUNDA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manunda*, to take something fastened in a banca, or on a raft, like lumber. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, being lashed, fastened.

TUNDOC. (a.) Noun, a species of bananas (*plantano tonduque*).

TUNĠA. (a., g.) Noun, ingrowing nail, or a whitlow. Neutral verb, to have it, of afflicted with it. *Tunġan*, and *Mi*, with *an*. But, *tunġatunġa*, to nod in sleep, like an old man.

TUNGANGO. (pp.) *Tunġatunġanġo*, frequentative, and that of *Mi*, to become lazy, idle. *Maca*, being idle. See *Talungco*.

TUNĠAO. (dipht.). Noun, tiny insect, mite, which penetrates the skin. *Maguintunġao*, very red, because a mite is red with the blood it sucks. *Antian tungao*, very tiny like the mite. *Catunġauan*, like *caunġutan*, *cabayabasan*.

TUNĠATUNG. (pp.) Noun, the edge on the stern, or on the prow. *Matunġatung*, in abundance, protruding very much. *Tunġatunġan moya*, place it at the *tunġatung*.

TUNGCO. (pp.) Noun, trivet, composed of three stones. Active verb and its infinitive, *manungco*, to place them, or place something on them. P. 3. past, *Tingcuan*, the kettle, or pot. *Itungco*, one of the three legs. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, with company. *Mitungcotungco*, if there are many trivets, tripods, like when there are many rowers.

TUNGCUL. (pp.) Noun, ownership, possession, a claim, either by nature, or of justice. Active verb and its infinitive, *manungcul*, to apply, to attribute, allot, apportion to each one what belongs/pertains to him, either work, punishment, a prize/award. P. 1. that which, and the *ipatungcul* itself. It speaks well of greater influence. From this it connotes, to offer prayers for, or apply the prayers to. *Patungculan*, to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*. *Mi*, with company. *Pitungculan*, *pitungcul*, v. g. when one says the Mass, and another gives the sermon/homily. *Maca*, become applied. *Tungcol co*, or, *acon maquicatumgculan*, It pertains to me, it concerns me, it is my concern, or, it is my duty. *Non mitungcul quing tau o, alang aliua nune, ing irayasne*. If it is allotted to man, there is nothing for him but to fulfill it. It should be his concern to finish it to the end. Or, If it is one's destiny, he has but to face it. If it is man's lot, he has to resign himself to it.

TUNGCUS. (pp.) Adjective, that object wherein something is enwrapped, like a kerchief, or leaves. Active verb and its infinitive, *manungcus*, to enwrap. P. 1. that which, and that with which, like the kerchief. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. P. 3. and *Pi*, with *an*, that in which, like the kerchief. *Mi*, with *an*, also the kerchief.

Maca, it is enwrapped. *Catungcus*, one wrapping.

TUNGDO. (pp) Noun, sleepiness, drowsiness, nodding of the head in sleep. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, the frequentative and that of *Mi*, *tungdotungdo*, *mitungdotundo*, to become drowsy, to nod thus. *Paltungdoan*, like a sleepy child, or quick to feel sleepy, easily given to drowsiness.

TUNGDON. (pp.) Noun, nape, back part of the neck. Verb: *manungdon*, *tutungdunan*, the dog taking hold of the game by the nape. P. 2. past, *Tingdunan*, *penungdunan*, that which is held at the nape. *Ma*, in abundance. From this, idiomatically, *matundun*, means proud, stiff-necked, one who does not nod or bend his neck to another. Also, one who puts himself on the side of one who is already irritated, by way of flattering him, by saying, you really have such a great patience, but if I were in your place I would have..., thereby provoking him to flare up and get angrier. *Patungdunan*, to whom. *Mamatungdun*, one who sows enmity or discord, a flatterer, a fawner, a provoker.

TUNGA. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manungga*, to steal the sap / *tuba* of the palms/nipa. P. 3. *Tunggan*, or, *panunggan*, past, *penunggan*, that which.

TUNGGAC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manunggac*, to gasp for air, to give one's last breath, to give a gasp, even that of a fish. *Tunggactunggac*, and frequentative *Mi*. *Maca*, gasping for air, as if wanting to rise, or extending the head out, with the mouth open, held high.

TUNGGAY. (dipht.). Active verb and its infinitive, *manunggay*, to mention by name, this is its concept. We, in Spanish, give it the meaning of saying prayers, leading the prayers, or mentioning names, giving a statement in a dispute, or implicating by name in a quarrel. P. 2. that which is stated, or recited. *Ma*, neutral, to become mentioned by name, related about, or discussed, considered. *Mi*, of competence, those who, in a game, could

mention more names, the "*matunggay*" comes out the winner. P. 3. *Pitu-tunggavan*, like *Pituturanan*.

TUNGGAL. (pp.) *Tunggaldit*, a little to/for each one, v. g. blessed bread, little by little. *Panunggalan*, or, *Tunggalan mon dit*, give each one a little piece, P. 3. P. 1. that which is apportioned thus. *Mi*, with *an*. *Mi*, with a companion, P. 2. Also, from this, it seems that *Tunggali* takes its root, confrontation of one against one. *Mi*, with company, the two of them. *Pitunggalian*, *pitunggali*, one against one, not two against one. *Manunggalnunggal nang mibabait ing palay*, The palay brings out its grains, one by one. The grains are appearing little by little. And it is the same with any other nominative, to say that it is rare, or they are rare, sparse, or very few.

TUNGGO. (pp.) Adjective, a guard, or watcher, like of a house, or of a vineyard. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, and its infinitive, to guard, to keep watch. P. 1. one who stands guard of a house, etc. P. 3. past, *Tingguan*, the thing guarded thus. *Maca*, is on guard, standing as guard. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, like jealous persons who would not separate from one another. P. 2.

TUNGLI. (pp.) Noun, a spit, or stringer, that is, the stick, or string, or the spit for roasting. Active verb and its infinitive, *itunġi*, *manunġi*, to string up, like the beads of a rosary, or fishes for broiling. P. 1. that with which, which is also the root of the word. P. 2 that which is strung up. *Maca*, is strung up, the stick, or the tobacco leaves. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, P. 2. *Catunġi*, one string, or one stick of the objects. *Tunġian da ca mata*, I will prick you in the eye with a *panunġi*. *Maquipanunġi*, one who works for pay in stringing up tobacco leaves. P. 3. of *Ca*, the owner, *Capanunġi*, *quepanunġian*, or the one who is hired to string up tobacco leaves, like *maquiupa*.

TUNGLA. (pp.) Adjective, fallen bamboo canes, that were not pulled out, but felled

by the wind. Active verb and its infinitive, *manugla*, to tear down, to fell, so it could be cut. P. 1. and P. 2. past, *Tingla*, that which. From this, we say, *Tinglan*, of a bamboo whose tender tip is broken because a monkey, or a hawk perched on it. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral, *Quetunglan*, like *quelauian*, stunted growth, like by a drought.

TUNGLO. (a.) Adjective, and Noun, an addition, or an added thing, like a post. Active verb and its infinitive, *manunglo*, to add in this manner. P. 1. the additional, (the ingredient). P. 3. the added to, (the recipient), or receiving end. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, or part where the two parts are joined. *Mitunġlu*, is said of a dog joined to another. *Mitunġlón bitoca*, brothers having the same mother. *Catunġlú*, one of them. Also, *Mitunġlon sabi*, *maqitunġlún mañirang puri*, partners, accomplices in slander.

TUNGTUNG. (pp.) Noun, the top end, the pinnacle, like that of a bell tower, the weather vane, the point/tip of a finger, or of the tongue, or of the nose. Also the prepuce. Neutral verb and its infinitive, go to the point, or place oneself on it. P. 3. the place, like the tip of a branch.

TUNĠU. (pp.) See *Turu*. Towards, whither, to what place.

TUNĠUL. (pp.) or, *Catunġulan*, abstract, pertinence (properly bearing upon the matter at hand). Neutral verb and its infinitive, *itunġul*, to take, or receive that part that falls to me, or is intended for me, v. g. that part of the food, drink that appertains to me, or the goods/property that pertains to me, if there are four of us creditors. P. 1. past, *Tinunġul*, that which is given as his part, v. g. if there are various excellent or valuable things, or two young hens and one young cock, the young cock is allotted to me as my share among the three of us. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, if many, *Mitunġultunġul*. Each one with his opponent, as it is

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practiced among groups in a classroom. *Pitunġulan*, or *pitunġul*, paired to one another, two in opposing sides, v. g. *Icatang adua mitunġul cata cang Pedro ilang Juan*, You and I are assigned to oppose Pedro and Juan. *Ilan pitunġulan ta*, they are our opponents / they are assigned to oppose us. P. 3. past, *Tinġulan*, the part that falls to him, *ian tunġulana*, *ian tinġulana*. *Eco mitunġulan*, v. g. I have not received my share. P. 1. the part that is given/allotted. P. 3. to whom it is given. Also, *Paintunġul*, the future, the coming season. *Paintunġulan*, the same. Also, *Nucapaintuġul? Betis ing paintunġulanco*. Where are you headed for? I am heading for Betis, or, Betis is my destination, is where I am heading to. *Nanung paintunġulaning lub mo queta?* What then do you have in mind? What do you think next?

TUNLAC. (pp.) Noun, a deep miry place. *Ma*, neutral. P. 3. of *Ca*, neutral. *Catunlacan*, *quetunlacan*.

TUNTUN. (pp.) Adjective, orderly thing, a thing in proper order, that is according to the rule, like everything is done well, according to what have to be done. *Tuntun man*, *e matuntun*, *nanung balu mo nġeta?* Right or wrong, what do you know then? Neutral verb, and its infinitive, *ituntun*, to put in order, to follow the rule, v. g. the commandment, or the rules, required by the art, or science, and from this follows, in a broad sense, to follow the road straight, without turning, or tumbling, or veering to the right, or to the right, to follow the parallel line, or line of the court, or the guiding lines, the ruler for drawing lines. P. 1. that which, made according to the rule, because it is earned, or done, following it, or conforming it to the rule. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manga*. P. 3. past, *Tintunan*, the rule that is followed, would to God it were always the will of God that is followed. *Mituntuna nang lubmo*. May it be done according to what you willed, or may your will be the

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rule, come what may, in good times and bad times. *Manġa*, with *an*. *Maca*, potential. Passive, *Atuntunan*. *Pi*, and *an*. *Micatuntun*, verbal. P. 2. *Catuntun*, the one, including the written, or printed line. *Catuntnan*, adherence, or conformity to the rule. P. 1. that which is commanded, or required to be followed, like rules of the road. P. 3. to whom. *Magtuntun*, reciprocal, one who stretches oneself lengthwise on the floor, or the *landay*, to sleep, not crosswise. P. 3.

TUNUD. (pp.) Noun, maturity of judgment, prudence, *Matunud*, discreet, prudent. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, *Ica*, and *Maca*. *Caturunan*, abstract, of *matunud*. See *Ganaca*.

TUPAG. (pp.) Noun, a small china jar, in the form of an earthen jar.

TUPAD. (a.) Adjective, even, contrary to *gansal*, odd. Active verb, future, *tupad*, *manupad*, to match, v. g. the credit to the debit, in such a way that it does not exceed, nor runs short. P. 1. that which, past, *Tipad*. P. 3. past, *Tiparan*, to that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*, and its *manġa*. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. *Maca*, become even, matched, or exact. *Catuparan*, Abstract.

TUQUI. (g.) Neutral verb, future, *Tuqui*, and its infinitive, *tuquian*, to follow another, to go behind him. P. 1. past, *Tiqui*, one who is led behind, following after. P. 3. past, *Tiquian*, to whom. *Mi*, with company. *Maqui*, to endeavor to follow someone. *Tuquituqui*, frequentative, and frequentative *Mi*. *Mipanuqui*, two items that come up, or follow one another, as in accounts. *Pipanuquian*. P. 3. *Patuqui*, that which is made to follow one that is given, v. g. given one horse, and after it, a cow, or one black woman, with her child, this is the *patuqui*. *Patuquian*, to whom she follows, v. g. the black woman, and the one to whom I gave the one, and the other.

TUQUIL. (pp.) Noun, a cylindrical container made of bamboo. *Macatuquil*, something contained inside it. *Tuquiltuquil*, and

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frequentative *Mi*, is said of a child who follows his mother, or of another thing that goes following another in this manner.

TURO. (a., g.) Noun, a *jeme*, the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the index finger when stretched side by side, and what is measured by it, which is also *Turo*. *Tuturô*, noun, the index finger. Active verb, future, *Turô*, and its infinitive, *manuru*, to direct, to point out, to teach, or instruct. P. 1. that which, and to whom. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, at each other.

TURO. (pp.) Neutral verb, or *Pay*, passive infinitive, *payturo*, to be on the way, v. g. Whither are you going? *Nuca tumuru?*, or, *paituru?* *Tumuru co Uaua*, I am going towards Guagua. P. 1. one who is on the way to, and also *iturumo*, like *ilacad mo*. P. 3. past, *Tiruan*, or, *pepainturuan*, the place where to. *Maca*, is pointing towards, like a weather vane. See *Tungo*, its synonym.

TURUNG. (a.) Noun, a cone-haped head gear made of nipa. *Magturing*, to use it. P. 3. *Tirungan*.

TUS. *Maquitus*, one who has consideration. *Alan tus*, inconsiderate, irreverent, without respect, or civility, without awe, like *alan tarús*, *alan pinto*.

TUSTUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manustus*, put to dry near a fire, like clothes which are damp. P. 1. that which. *Mqca*, is placed near the fire to dry. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*. Also, noun, a deadly small-pox.

TUSUC. (pp.) Adjective, a thing pierced with a hole, or perforated, like an ear lobe. *Tusucla*, those who have pierced ear lobes, like all women. Active verb and its infinitive, *manusuc*, to perforate, to pierce in this manner, like with a needle, or one who sews. P. 1. that with which, like an awl, a pick, point. P. 2. that which is pierced. *Ma*, neutral, *matusuc*. *Catusucan*, one stitch. *E tinayi catusucan man*, He did not sew even a single stitch.

TUTAM. (pp.) Adjective, foolish, *Bausan*. Silly, stupid.

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TUTU. (a.) Truth. *Catutuán*, the truth, or truths. Neutral verb, future, *Tutú*, and that of *Mi*, or, *Micatutú*, or *micatutútutú*, or *Mipaltutú*, or, *mipaltutútutú*. All this is, to become true, or verified. P. 3. past, *Tituan*, that which is really done in truth, indeed, with strong endeavor, courage, effort. *Tutuanyo*, we say to the rowers. *Pa*, to tell the truth, to certify, to give testimony. Also, *Patutu*, noun, that piece of lumber where the *landays* (bamboo flooring of the house), are clinched, or made firm crosswise.

TUTUB. (a.) Noun, covering, like a piece of cloth that is fastened around as a covering for the mouth of a jar, or vessel. Active verb, future, *Tutúb*, and its infinitive, *manutub*, to cover, or stop up, or fit a covering on a jar, or vessel. P. 1. past, *Titúb*, that with which. P. 2. past, *Tituban*. *Ma*, neutral, be given a covering, or fastened with a cover. *Maca*, is given a covering, the cloth covering, or the vessel. Also, *Manutúb*, said of birdlings with down or still soft and emerging feathers, (not the chicks of hens.)

TUTUC. (a.) Adjective, that part that is given to each one, like the portion of venison, or the food, or any other thing. Active verb and its infinitive, *manutuc*, to apportion by giving to someone that which falls to him, not implying any pertinence/ownership (*Tungul* is to allot, not to give). P. 2. past, that which. P. 3. past, *Titucanán*, to whom one part is given. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with *an*. *Mi*, with company. P. 2. that which is given thus. *Catutucán*, abstract, derived from the *Mi*, passive: *Mitutúc ya caco*, *Iyan catutucán co*. Also the *Mi*, with company, with its passive, those expressing their excuses, or the reasons that they have. See *Tutul*.

TUTUC. (pp.) Adjective, that which is brought close or pointed near to, like a pistol pointed close to the chest, the barrel of a musket held at close range, or held close to the ear. Active verb and its infinitive, *manutuc*, to place, or point a weapon close

T before U

to somebody, like a holdupper saying, Your money, or your life. P. 1. that which, like a dagger, or what is poked close to the ear, held at close range. P. 3. past, *Titucan*, the part towards which, or the object of the action. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with an. *Mi*, with company. like the swords of the two fighters, that are point to point. P. 2. what is caused to come close, or poked at close range. *Maca*, is pointed at gunpoint.

TUTUG. (pp.) Adjective, bald, hairless. Verb of *Ma*, neutral. *Catutugan*, bald crown of the head, bare spot. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause.

TUTUL. (pp.) Noun, a report, a plea, or legal brief, complaint. Active verb and its infinitive, to inform, to relate, to give the reason, plea, or brief, without which no one ought to be sentenced. P. 1. that which informs, or pleads. P. 3. past, the parties to whom the judge, v. g. commands to state their allegations, in order to give a fair hearing. P. 3. *Pi*, and *an*, the dispute, or case on the dock.

TUTUNG. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, future, *Tutung*, *manutung*, to burn something by overcooking until it becomes blackened, or charred. P. 2. past, *Titung*, or *titungan*, that which becomes burned, or blackened. *Ma*, neutral, *matutung*, the rice that is overcooked, or burned.

TUTUP. (a.) Noun, ribbon, or tape, sewn on the edge of clothes, border, seam, edge. Like that of a *carang*, so the thing would not be unseamed, or fall apart. Active verb, future, *Tutúp*, and its infinitive, *manutúp*, to make it, to do it. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Titupán*, to which, like the selvage, border of the habit, or the skirt, or the lining.

TUTUS. (pp.) *Matutus*, adjective, said of a thing brought out cleansed, or made clear. *Ma*, neutral, to become clear thus. *Matutus neng mayari iting Vocabulario*. This Dictionary / List of Words is dead set to be finished. It is plain and clear this book is nearing its finish.

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TUUNG. (pp.) Noun, bucket, or medium pipe, cylinder, or container, like a piece of bamboo, be it large, or small. See *Tucung*, its synonym.

THE LETTER U (V) CONSONANT

V before A

Of this element, the European languages are also wanting, that this consonant U is not found in them, like *verdad*, it varies and is treated like the other consonants. So the rootwords which start with this letter V (consonant U) follow in the variations, active and passive, verbs of *Ma*, and of *Mi*, the variations of C, or that of D. And the infinitive are formed with *Man*, placed before, or prefixed to the root, like *Manualac*, More so, the *n* of *Man* does not clash with the pronunciation of V that follows it.

VACAY. (pp.) Noun, a plant that grows by spreading, creeping, or climbing, like the squash, betel leaf, etc. Verb: *manwacay*, to become spread, or to spread itself. *Ma*, *mauacay*, in abundance. *Cavacayan*, like *caungutan*.

VACAS. (a.) Adjective, the end, or tip of a thing, or its edge, like at the edge of the town, or at the end of the book, where it ends, like the four last things/ends of man. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, *vavacas*, *vinacas*, *ivacas*, be put at the last, or at the edge, like the sentinels, or guards as the gate, *Cabat*. *Guyungguyung*, the trees which are at the end, or edge of the town. P. 1. that which, past, *Vecas*. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Manvacas*, past, *minvacas*, variation is active, one who is placed at the last. *Magvacas*, to give the honors, because they are the last. P. 3. by whom, *Mañyaliuacas*, if referring to one, it is the simple root (the end/edge) if about many, they are those that stand at the edge of what is in the middle, like the two thieves on either side, or the two candle bearers at either side of the processional Cross. *Mipañyaliuacas*, with company.

Piñaliuacas, P. 1. the one, or those placed at either side. P. 2. with company, *Piñaliuacasan*, those that are between the edges.

VACAT. (pp.) Noun, the roots of a tree which extend, or spread. *Vacatan*, the tree with wide-spread roots, like the oak. *Mi*, with *an*. *Ma*, *mauacat*, in abundance. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvacat*, future, *Umacat*, to cut the roots. P. 3. past, *Vecatan*. *Pi*, and *an*, *Pinuacatan*, the tree from which the roots were cut off.

VACSI. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvacsi*, to throw away, or, to push aside what one does not like. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *manğa*, without *an*.

VACVAC. (pp.) The caw of a crow, *vac vac*, caw, caw. Neutral verb, to caw. P. 3. past, *Vicvacan*, the object of cawing, like, a dead ass.

VACVAC. (pp.) adjective, clothes torn into pieces, tatters. Active verb and its infinitive, to tear, to rend into pieces. P. 2. past, *Vicvac*, that which was torn, or rent. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manğa*, the clothing rent into pieces.

VAGA. (pp.) Adjective, Imagination, passive, that is, what is in the imagination, what is imagined. Neutral verb, to imagine, to fancy. P. 2. that which. *Maca*, able to imagine, and its passive, *Avaga*; *mivaga*, like *migaganaca*. *Pivagan*, *pivaga*, that which, intensively. *Vagan*, *vagan*, diminutive, little by little, slowly.

VAGÁS. (a.) Adjective, refined, free from stain, purified like gold, or love. Neutral verb, become purified, and that of *Ma*. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvagas*, to purify by adversities. P. 2. past, *Vegas*, that which. *Ma*, become refined, *Ica*, and *Maca*, like a *pugut*, if he gets married to the Queen.

VAGNI. (pp.) *Mi*, *mivagni*, with company, those who raise a great outcry, like for gaining victory. P. 3. the victory, v. g. or a great celebration, where there is a great

cry of applause. *Mag*, with intent, to celebrate with great noise. P. 3. that which.

VALA. (pp.) Active verb, future, *Yumala*, or, *umala*, and its infinitive, *manvala*, the ship departing from the shore, like to go to a deep bay, or to begin its voyage to sea, including, to swerve away, or to change course in general. P. 1. that which. *Maca*, it is swerving. Also, neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to swerve, to make a turn, or to move away. *Ma*, with intensity. *Ma*, in abundance, *valavala*, restless.

VALA. (a.) Adverb of wonderment, *Paquiuala cutang ca, mabatbat ca? Esucat daptan.* v. g. *Bakit paquiuala sigmitco, meari na?* And so if you venture to ask, you would be whipped? Do you so expect that if I take hold of some work, automatically it will be finished? See the Grammar.

VALAC. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvalac*, to mangle, or break into pieces with anger and fury. P. 1. that which is destroyed in this manner, breaking it into pieces. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive and its *mangā*. *Ma*, in abundance.

VALAY. (dipht.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become separated from, like children from their mother, or like *Discedite a me*, Depart from me... Also, an active verb and its infinitive, *manvalay*, to separate, to divide. P. 1. that which, past, *Velay*. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive and its *mangā*. *Maca*, is separated, and with intent. *Mica*, anew, decide to separate, either because there is an impediment to their marriage, or because they want to break off their illicit relationship; it is also, with company. Also, *Mipagcaualay*: this word applies well to the separation/departure of the soul from the body.

VALI. (pc.) Adjective, younger brother, in relation to its older siblings; used also for pigs, etc. It is also a word of endearment. *Valivali ya queya*, is a little lesser than what is being compared to it, like a table to another table. *Valian*, or *miualian*, one who could no longer be a *Vali*, because another has been born after him.

VALO. (pp.) See the Grammar, (*ADLP – Bergaño*). *Macaulo*, said of a species of snake which is deadly venomous, and can live both on land and in the water: so goes the story.

VANAN. (a.) Adjective, all that is on the righthand side. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, become placed on the right-hand side. P. 1. past, *Venan*, that which is placed on the right-hand side. *Maca*, is on the right-hand side. *Pauanan*, like a book, read from left to right. *Pauananan*, see to it that it is placed on the right-hand side. *Vanan*, *caili*, to the right, to the left.

VANÍ. (g.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become separated, with no indication of relationship to one another, it is a kind of absence. *Eauauani*, he is always within sight.

VANGIS. (pp.) Adjective, alike, similar, formally and materially. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to become similar, alike. Active verb and its infinitive, *manvangis*, to make similar, to make a likeness. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, with company, look alike, not like *milupa*, which calls for more than similarity, but *Vangis*. It is enough that there is a resemblance in their appearance. Son and father, if they look alike in many aspects, they are *milupa*; *miuangis*, if only one trait, or aspect. *Cauangis ne ya*, not *calupa*. If there is very little similarity to the father, *vuangis vangis ne ya*, not *calupa*.

VANGUANG. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manvanguang*, to chase away something with a stick, or a cloth, like hens, mosquitoes. P. 1. past, *Uinanguang*, that with which. P. 3. past, *Uinguanġan*, that which, also the place, like the curtains, bed canopy.

VARI. (pp.) *Uariman*, non *uariman*, non *uaripaman*, given but not admitted, admitted but not conceded. *Depat co uari, iñya palsalanan moco?* Did I do it? Why are you blaming me? see the Grammar (*ADLP – Bergaño*).

V before A

- VASAC.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manvasac, to dismantle quietly, by removing each and every part from its place, like that of a clock. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral and its *mangā*. To tear up into pieces, to mangle, very seldom used.
- VASAG.** (pp.) *Ma*, neutral and its *mangā*, to burst, like an arquebus, or break loose, a fine tile, or a window pane.
- VASANG.** (pp.) Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to move across, or criss-crossing, or drifting along the streets, not fully aware. *Vasang uasang* and frequentative *Mi*, listless sick person, or ship without rudder, *Maca*, is adrift.
- VASIUS.** (pc.) Noun, a certain instrument to chase away the birds, by waving it, the birds are driven away. Active verb, *vavasivas*, *vinasivas*, *vasivas*, or, *mamasivas*, *masivas*, infinitive, manasivas, *minasivas*, to chase away, by waving, or swaying a cloth; to shake up and down, like clothes being washed, held at the corners, or edge, and flapped up and down. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive and its *mangā*.
- VASUAS.** (pc.) Active verb with both conjugations and infinitive, manvasuas, to beat with a kerchief, or another cloth, the curtains to drive away the mosquitoes, like swaying a burning wood so it will give light, or become inflamed. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. that which, past, visuasan.
- VATAC.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manvatac, to shatter, like a ship capsizing and scattering all things aboard. P. 1. and P. 2, that which. *Ma*, neutral, and its *manga*, more often used. *Vatacuatac*, *mengauatacuatac*.
- VATAUAT.** (pc.) It is seldom used.
- VAUA.** (pc.) Noun, saliva, or *Babas*, drivel, spittle. *Ma*, in abundance.

V before E

V before E and I

- VEUAY.** (dihthong). Adjective, long, like a bamboo cane, road. *Caveve*, a single cane, a single long road/street. Pabanuang veuay, the whole year through.
- VIGUIG.** (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, manviguig, to sprinkle, to fall, like dew. P. 1. with what. P. 3. that which, past, *vinigvigan*, It has a regular conjugation.
- VILI.** (pp.) *Mavili*, *mevili*, one who is attracted, or fascinated, like in seeing a garden, well groomed and elegant. *Ica*, and *Maca*, the cause. P. 3. of *Ca*, the object of this fascination, like bags of money to an avaricious person, or *regalias*, fineries, trosses, to women. *Manḡavili*, *mengavili*, and also, *manḡangavili*, either for one or for many. P. 3. *Panḡangavilian*, or, *panḡauilian*, etc. *Micavili*, with company, and *mica uili*, verbal. *Manavili*, active, to attract, to procure, what incites pleasure, voluptuous. P. 3. to whom. *Panavilian*, *managavili*, *menagavili*, with a thing that pleases or attracts another, but it has to be a gratifying thing. P. 1. that with which, like a loaf of bread, to a child; like green grass, to a flock. P. 3. that which is attracted, or ventured to attract in this manner, because *Manavili* is to show that something which another desires, like alfalfa to the donkey.
- VISIC.** (pp.) Like *Vigvig*.

LETTER U VOWEL

U before B

- UBAC.** (pp.) Noun, the bark of a tree, or that of a banana, which like a shirt, remove one out and another remains, down to many more. Active verb and its infinitive, manubac, to strip the bark in this manner. P. 2. that which. *Piubacan*, the remainders, even that of flayed animals. See *Sabac*, *Sapua*.
- UBAD.** (pp.) Noun, rights, tax, which is paid to the owner of the land, for the right to hunt, or to cut trees; this practice is now seldom resorted to. P. 3. past, inubaran, from whom this tax is collected.
- UBAN.** (pp.) Noun, grey hairs; *Ubnan*, grey-haired. *Mi*, with *an*.
- UBAT.** (pp.) Noun, gunpowder. Active verb and its infinitive, to use gunpowder, manubat, to pour it, or to put it in. P. 3. past, inubatan, the shot gun, or the cannon.
- UBI.** (pp.) Noun, a species of root crop. *Manubi*, to plant them.
- UBINGAN.** (pp.) Snakes, in general.
- UBU.** (pp.) Noun, fullness. *Mayubu*, adjective, overflowing, heaped up above full measure, formally and materially. Neutral verb of *Ma*, the measure filled up to overflowing. Neutral verb of *Mi*, the merchandise, like *palay*. *Maca*, it is overflowing. *Mipayubu*, and *mayubu*, sublime, lofty. *Cayubuyubuan a Guinu*, most excellent Lord. Also, *Payubuan da ca*, *payubu co*, the merchandise, the goods. *Maca*, is excelling.
- UBUB.** (*Ubud*) (pp.) Noun, small heart, or core of the palm tree, in general, which is the usual staple food of the *balugas*. P. 3. the palm from which it is extracted. Verb: manubud, to extract it. *Meguinubud*, fairest, whitest.

U before C

- UCLUB.** (pp.) *Ucluban*. A witch, wizard, enchanter, a sorcerer (practitioner of black magic).
- UCUC.** (a.) Noun, certain grubs that thrive under rocks, good to ripen boils, or malignant fustules. Also known as *Babin gabun*.
- UCUL.** (pp.) Noun, idea, concept. Active verb and its infinitive, manucul, to form, or conceive an idea, to plan, think, invent, contrive, imagine. P. 2. that which is. *Mi*, *miucul*, reciprocal, to imagine in the mind the how, or likeness. *Piuculan*, *piucul*, to weigh, to consider altogether, all the things entailed in one's idea. From this: *miuculucul*, *uculuculan*, *piuculuculan*, to muse over, to think of all the aspects, or ramifications of an idea. P. 2. what is considered, or calculated. Also, formally, v. g., the graces, or favors from God, with the bad responses of man to them, how they are abused, or misused.
- UCOM.** (pp.) Noun, a judge, or a Mayor, justice of the peace. Active verb, mucom, and its infinitive, manucom, to judge. P. 3. the judged ones. *Piucuman*, tribunal, where judgments take place. *Mag*, or *Man*, to exercise the office of judge. P. 3. the district, and the subjects. *Cayucuman*, its jurisdiction, the township. *Ing ucuman Capampangan*. *Ipayucom*, one who is brought to court, or the case brought before the court. *Payucuman*, to whom it is brought for judgment.
- UCÓS.** (a.) Adjective, bent, inclined, like a tree that is bent and brought low. *Miucúsucús*, neutral, to become bent, or caused to bend. *Maca*, able to bend: active construction.

U before G

UGALI. (pp.) Adjective, custom, deep-seated habit. Custom, usage, it is said of an ordinary thing, not so good, not so bad. *Mi*, neutral, become accustomed. *Miugalina*, it has become the custom. *Maquiugali*, to accommodate to the custom, *Dum Romæ fueris*, When in Rome, do as the Romans do. *Paquiugalian*, the thing to which you get accustomed *Maca*, to be in vogue, according to the prevailing custom.

UGAS. See *Ugus*, its synonym.

UGUG. (pp.) Active verb, *mugug*, and its infinitive, *manugug*, to shake by moving from side to side, like a basket, in order to contain more. P. 2. that which is shaken.

UGUIT. (pp.) Noun, rudder, helm. Active verb, *muguit*, and its infinitive, *manuguit*, to control, to regulate the rudder. P. 1. the rudder P. 2. the ship, or the rowers.

UGUS. (pp.) Active verb, *mugus*, and its infinitive, *manugus*, to let fall by its weight, or a bucket, to draw water from the well. To draw up, or let down a lamp through the use of a cord, or rope. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive.

UGUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, to remove stains by laundering. P. 2. the stain. *Ma*, neutral, to cause it to be removed, prepare it for removal.

UGUT. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manugut*, to guide by going ahead, like the star of the Magi. *Panugut*, the guide, like the star. *Panugut ing anġin*, the wind is favorable, say those who navigate. Also, *Panulut*, for one and the other.

UGSAY. (dipht.). Active verb, *mugsay*, *iyugsay*, and its infinitive, *manugsay*, to throw away. P. 1. that which is thrown away. P. 3. where it is thrown. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, the place, *Piugsavan*, *piugsenan*. See *Balugsay*.

U before I

UIAB. (*Uyab*) (pp.) Noun, yawn, due to sleepiness, or due to hunger. Neutral verb, *muiab*, *manuiab*, to yawn. *Uiabuiab*, frequentative.

UIAS. (*Uyas*) (pc.) Active verb *muias*, and its infinitive, *manuias*, to wash. P. 2. that which. P. 1. that with which. *Manuias*, intransitive, to wash oneself, become washed. *Panuas*, the water for washing. *Panuasan*, the vessel in which, like *panastan*, or, *Pi*, and *an*, and this is better said of the water and vessel for washing the hands in the sacristies.

UIAT. (*Uyat*) (pp.) Noun, veins. Verb: *Manuiat*, *menuiat*, the veins become enlarged due to the heat, or due to carrying a burden, or due to fastenings. *Panuiatan*, one who is in such a condition. (*Idiomatically*, *manuiat*, *panuiatan*, also means trying to trace the basis/source for an argument, or to trace one's origin, or lineage. vgs.)

UIUNG. (*Uyung*) (pp.) Noun, a *saeta*, arrow, dart. Active verb, *muiung*, and its infinitive, *manuiung*, to pierce with the first thrust (*Alzar con alza prima*). P. 1. that with which. P. 2. past, *Inuiungan*, that which.

UIUT. (*Uyut*) (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manamuiut*, to cajole, to entice by soft words. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. to whom. See *Iuiut*/*Yuyut*.

U before L

ULÁ. (a.) Noun, divination, Active verb and its infinitive, *manula*, to foretell, to predict, to guess, to prophesy. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom.

ULA. (pp.) Noun, ornament, finery, accomplishment. *Maula*, in abundance. *Magcaula*, with intent. P. 1. *Yula*, & or, *Pagcaula*, that with which; active form: *Managaula*, to adorn, like an image. P. 1. *Ipanagaula*, that with which. P. 3. to

U before L

- whom, like a little angel, or palm on Palm Sunday. *Amanunmaula*, great saying.
- ULAC.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *iyulac*, *manyulac*, to wind thread around a spool. P. 1. the thread. P. 3. the spool which is called, *Ulawan*, and *picalan*.
- ULAD.** (pp.) Noun, worm, in general. *Uldan*, that which has worms. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *manulad*, and *Mi*, with *an*, to produce them (*Miularan*).
- ULAY.** (dipht.). Noun, the spikes of *talaib*, corn, *timbo* (*tingbo*) (reed). Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mulay*, to produce them, and it is these spikes that stick on the passerby. Those of the corn do not stick (not the female spike of maize). *Ulayan*, or, *miulayan*, the one which has these spikes, like the *talaib*.
- ULÁY.** (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulay*, to put in, or pour in, like *palay* into a *tambobo* (granary), without sacks, but like laying it out loose. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Ma*, neutral, to lay it out thus. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Mag*, with intent, to lie down to sleep, without mat, nor mattress, nor pillow. P. 3. *Pi*, and *an*, *piulayan*, the place.
- ULAM.** (pp.) Adjective, viand, that comes along with rice. Verb, *Manulam*, one who eats many kinds of foods, which comes with the main staple, like rice. P. 1. the accompanying food. P. 3. the recipient, the rice, and the meat is the ingredient, which they call *Ulam*. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Piulaman*, the food that accompanies the main staple, like banana with mango, etc.
- ULANG.** (pp.) Noun, prawns, large shrimps. Verb: *Manulang*, to catch them.
- ULAP.** (pp.) Noun, mist, drizzle. Verb, *manulap*, to have it.
- ULÁS.** (a.) Noun, blanket, or bedcover, or bedsheet. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulás*, to cover someone with a blanket. P. 1. *inulasan*, that with which. P. 3. *inulasan*, to whom, on whom. *Miulas*, reciprocal. *Ipatingúlas*, the same. *Miulás*, or, *mipatingúlas*, with a companion. *Magulás*, to use it.

U before L

- ULAT.** Noun, rudiments, of what solely remained. *Epayulat*, unspeakable, imponderable, indescribable.
- ULBUC.** (pp.) Noun, over heap, overflow, like *Ubu*, but not in the formal sense, with its variations.
- ULÍ.** (g.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mulí*, to become retrenched, or to return to where one came from, like his origin, or the house. P. 1. that which. P. 2. to where he returned, to his house. P. 3. the place, and also to the last end, *mulí quing Banua*, *o quing inferno*, either Heaven, or Hell. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive, with their frequentatives, to reset things, each one to its place, like leaves of a manuscript, *piuliulian mola*, return them like they were in their places. *Ulian*, or *cayulian*, the address, the terminus, the station.
- ULI.** (pp.) Adverb, on account of, with genitive, or nominative, *Uli mu*, or, *ulingyca*. *Ulina*, *ulinanita*, because of you, because you, because of it, because of that. *Ica*, *Maqui*, *Maca*, or, *macapauli*, the cause, on account of, wherefore.
- ULIC.** (pp.) Active verb, to ask for something quietly, *mulic*, *manulic*, like a son to his mother. P. 1. that which is whispered to the ear, v. g. asking for bread; for that reason it is P. 1. *Inulic*, that which is asked for in this manner. P. 3. *Inulican*, the mother, or to whom.
- ULID.** (pp.) Neutral verb and *Mag*, to lay oneself, like *Magquera co*. P. 1. *Yulidco*, without saying more, he speaks of his body, and of himself. If it refers to another by name, it will be transitive. P. 3. the place, *piyuliran*. *Maca*, be in that position.
- ULILA.** (pp.) Adjective, orphaned. *Ulilan ibpa*, orphaned of his father. *Manḡulila*, and *Manḡunḡulila*, one who lives alone, or in solitude.
- ULIMAO.** (dipht.). Noun, they say, it is a lion.
- ULING.** (pp.) Noun, charcoal, soot of charcoal. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuling*, to stain with soot, to begrime with soot. P. 1. that with which, including ink. P. 3. the one stained with soot.

U before L

Miyuyulingan, at one another. *Ulingan*, adjective, begrimed, or stained with soot. *Maguling*, or, *managauling*, to make charcoal, to sell charcoal, to be a charcoalman, charcoal maker. *Ulingan*, or, *pagulingan*, the name, the maker, the place where charcoal is produced. *Manġuling*, to retract what was said, or done, turning backwards from that which stains, or blackens himself. *Mamanda* is more often used.

ULINGID (pp.) A thing heard distinctly. Active verb, to hear distinctly, *mulingid*, like what is said from afar, or said softly. P. 2. past, *Inulingiran*, that which was perceived distinctly. *Maca*, potential. *Macaulingid*, able to hear distinctly, with its passive, *Aulingid*.

ULIP (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manulip*, to mend, or repair by adorning, embellishing, by putting new pieces, or replacing with new wood, the holes on the floor of a room / hall, or retiling, or repairing the roof. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is mended, or repaired.

ULU (pp.) Adjective, medicine. Active verb, *mulu*, and its infinitive, *manulu*, to medicate, to cure. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. to whom. *Mi*, reciprocal, to cure oneself. *Medice, cura teipsum*, Physician, cure thyself, self medication. *Ma*, neutral, to cause to be cured, apply medicaments.

ULŪ (diphthong, ?) (g.) Adjective, the source of the rivers. The northern part of Pampanga, is *Pangulŭ*, contrary to *Mauli*, the southern part.

ULŪC (a.) Adjective, incitement, incentive, like money given to an assassin, or to a woman in order that she may fall. Active verb, *manuluc*, to incite in this manner. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. to whom. See *Yuyut*.

ULUG (a.) See *Ugug*, with its variations, to move, by shaking from side to side.

ULUD (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mulud*, *manġulud*, to rub clean, like washing the hands or rubbing the body during baths. P. I. that with which. P. 2.

U before M

past, *Inuluran*, that which is rubbed, *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, reciprocal.

ULUL (pp.) Noun, an addition, increase, like to fill up a vessel, or to complete the weight, or to put a finish on a work as desired by its author. Active verb and its infinitive, *manulul*, to increase, add to what had already been said. P. 1. that which is added. P. 3. to what. *Ululanmona ing caculangana niti*, Fill up what is lacking in this. *Mi*, passive, *Mi*, transitive.

ULUNAN (pp.) Noun, pillow. *Miulun*, the company of two laying their heads on one and the same pillow. P. 3. the pillow. *Patingŭlun ca*, place your head on the pillow, use a pillow. *Mipatingŭlun*, two using one pillow. *Ipayolon*, that which is used, or made into a pillow, even a hard object, like a book, or a block of wood. It is derived from a Tagalog word, *ulo*, head.

ULUS (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mulus*, *manulus*, to thrust, or to wound with a pointed weapon, like Longinus thrusting a lance of the side of our Lord on the Cross. P. 1. that with which. P. 2 to whom.

ULŪT (a.) Active verb *iyulut*, and its infinitive, *maniulut*, to incite with words, or provoke another with actions, even it be a cock, to fight (that he may fight). P. 1. that with which, or the cock that I have in my hand. P. 3. against whom. *Miulŭtulŭt*, frequentative, P. 2. if they are many. *Piulŭtulŭt*, if only one.

U Before M

UMA (pp.) Noun, a kiss. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuma*, to kiss. P. 1. on behalf of whom, *Yuma moċo quing gamatna*, Kiss his hand for me. P. 2. the kissed one. *Mi*, with company. *Mi*, transitive, like to a child who is taken up to kiss. Also be kissed, P. 1. *Mi*, passive, the child. The word is also used for material things that are joined to each other, like the door

panels, which we also say, are kissing one another.

UMAN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manuman, to make a change in what had been made, or done, mainly to repair it, or remake it, because it was not done well, and also, to repeat it, like *pasibayo*, to do it again. P. 1. the motive, or that with which, like repeating the sowing with new grains, because the previous ones had been lost, or had perished. *Alacon yuman*, I no longer have more *sinabud*, v. g. past, *Inumanan*, that which is replaced, or repeated. *Mi*, reciprocal, make amends, to make changes in one's self, to become cleansed. *Non e naca miuman micasala*, If you do not sin again. *Non eca miuman quing asalmu*, If you do not make changes in your conduct. *Non eca miuman a asal*, Unless you change / amend your conduct. *Noné miuman ing asal mo = Enaca miuman micasala*, if your conduct is not changed = not to sin again. *Miuman*, reciprocal, *Miuman cang mangadyi*, Return to praying again, take up again the practice of prayer. *Miumanuman*, repeated again and again. *Ma*, neutral, become amended, or repeated, or corrected, like a mistake, or a copy.

UMANG. (pp.) Adjective, a trap that is set up, in general, to catch something. A snare, a noose, or a loop set up as a trap. Active verb and its infinitive, manumang, iyumang, mumang, to set up a trap, to fasten, to hatch a plot, to contrive a plot, or a snare. P. 1. that which is set up, a trap door, beams across a stream, to catch floating timber, or bars to secure the enclosure, or stockyard; means that are placed in order to catch somebody, like an enemy. P. 3. the object that is set up as a trap, or snare, and also the place. *Mi*, transitive; *Mi*, passive. *Maca*, the trap being set to spring up. *Ma*, neutral, become caught in the trap, fall into a trap. *Maca*, potential, with its passive, *Aumangan*, which in fact was able to catch, like *Maca*, able to trap. *Miumang*, with company, or

the things with which a trap is set, be it a contraption, a trap door, or the beams set to obstruct, or to catch, with their composites. *Maca*, is set up, like a trapdoor, etc.

UMASID. (a.) See *Masid*.

UMBONG. (pp.) Adjective, a thing that is raised up in the middle, like an *empanada*, or meat pie. Active verb and its infinitive, mumbong, and that of *Mi*, to make a thing rise in the middle. *Maca*, it is raised in the middle. P. 1. that which is made thus.

UMIS. (pp.) Noun, a fault, a defect, like being hunchbacked, one-eyed, or cross-eyed (*duling*), or lame / limping, *Pugut*, son of a witch, descendant of a Jew. Active verb and its infinitive, manumis, to taunt, to upbraid, to openly slap, or reproach another with these defects, even if he does not have them. P. 1. that which is said in reproach face to face. P. 3. one who is insulted in this manner. *Mi*, at one another, with its composites. *Nun ninun mapanumis*, *yapin ing marungis*. He who is contemptuous of others is himself contemptible, or, Each one betrays himself by what he says. You can find many equivalents of this in Spanish.

UMUC. (pp.) Noun, odor of dampness, like *palay* rotten by moist. Neutral verb, (note well,) *Mumumuc*, *meumuc*, *maumuc*, *Uumuc*, *inumuc*, *uumuc*, to smell rotten, to emit this kind of odor. *Panğaumuc*, *Caumucan*, fetidness, strong stench, stench.

UMUM. (pp.) Adjective, terrified, unable to utter a word, or to speak due to shock, or due to shame. *Ma*, neutral, become dumb, or tight-lipped due to shock, or fear. *Ica*, and *Maca*.

U before N

UNA. (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, muna, to be the first, to precede. P. 1. that which is placed first, or is ahead of another. P. 3. those who are preceded

by another, or the one who precedes others. *Emoco yuyunan; e mu que panunan.* *Maca*, being first. *Caunan*, the primacy; *Caunan, queyunan*, the first fruit, firstness, like *catuan, quetuan; manimanimuna*, one who is absolutely the first, like a guide, or one who puts his hand first on the job, so others would follow him. P. 3. *Panimunan*, those preceded by a guide, by a *Capitan*/town head/leader. *Pasiuna, pepasiona, magpasiona*, one who takes the lead. The first expressed by the *Pasi*, that is, one who ventures ahead of the others, before anyone else, to expose some lies, and relate what has taken place, precluding any excuse that may be given by another. And the same with, *Magpasiona*, to anticipate. P. 3. *Pagpasionan*, one who is preceded, preoccupied thus. *Muna*, to one another, firstly, or in anticipating of, v. g. I hope to win the case. *Muna ing Guinutang Dios*, or, *ing catuliran*, firstly, God intervening, justice comes first. *Mona caya*, firstly to Him do we owe. *Munapa ing macayap quing quecaldan.*, to have priority,

UNAY. (dipht.). Adjective, the whole thing, not composed of pieces, v. g. a knife and handle of a single piece. An image, the feet, hands, and the head, all of one piece. P. 2. *Piunayan*, or, *pacaunayan*, that which is made into a single group, in one piece. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive, that which is made entirely one. Also, idiomatically, one who causes those who are brothers, or of one group, to quarrel, or fight among themselves, or kill among themselves, *Picaunayan*, or, *Piunayan mong pigagan*, or, *pipatayan detang micacapatad*, or, *micampicampi*, those of one group. Active verb and its infinitive, *mangunay*, to make use of, or to influence another person in favor of, or against his master. Against, v. g. P. 1. that which is influenced. *Yune me queya ing calis na*. Kill him with his own sword. P. 3. the master against whom, *Unayan meng patayan quing calisna*, if you could have executed him, like what David did. *Ican minunay quea*, in favor

of it even in the same manner, v. g. *Yuyunetang pamayad quing Guinu tang Dios ing lugud na quecatamo*. We seek to repay to God his love for us. P. 3. *Yuyunayantang bayaranan ing Guinutang Dios quing lugud na*. We seek to repay God for his love for us, or, *Picaunayantang bayaranan ing Guinutang Dios*. We repay Him with what is his own. In the active: *Itan micaune mamayad quing Guinutang Dios quing lugudna*. Let us all endeavor to reciprocate to God for his love. *Miunay*, or, *micaunay*, reciprocals. Likewise, *Macaune ca*, or, *miunecang tanggui quing caburianmo*. *Ing caburianmo ing piunayan, picaunayan mong tanguian*. *Emo picaunayan paligayan*, or, *patayan ing catauan mo*. You are endeavoring, or endeavor to deny your own will. It is your will that you have to endeavor to reject. Do not seek to please yourself, or kill yourself.

UNDA. (pp.) *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. P. 1 the boat, or barge that is loaded. Like those who take/ride the rafts, or barges. *Miundaunda*, frequentative. See *Tunda*.

UNDALI. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manundali*, to demolish, or tear down, or tumble what is about to fall. P. 1. that which. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Pi*, and *an*, the place. *Maca*, it is demolished. *Mag*, reciprocal, with intent, to tumble oneself to the ground.

UNDOC. (a.) *Unducunduc*, to be rocked, to balance or poise, like a boat.

UNDOL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manundul*, it is said of that action with which one embarks upon any work. P.3. *Inundulan*, the work. *Undulundul*, one who comes and goes to the work. P. 3. *Undul undulan*, like a fight, or dispute, or the matter, from which one withdraws.

UNTAY. (dipht.). Active verb and its infinitive, *manuntay*, to groom, or oil the hair of another. P. 2. to whom, the construction is also intransitive, and the *Mi*, reciprocal.

U before N

Panuntay, that with which., the oil, or hairdressing.

UNTUN. (pp.) Noun, girdle, which serves as a pouch/pocket. It is worn only by women, and it is not visible, because it is under the *tapis*.

UNUN. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, manunun, to shake, or to jumble a basket in order to contain more. P. 1. that which. *Ma*, become shaken thus to contain more. See Ugug.

UNUS. (a.) Adjective, it is said of what is assigned to a day-laborer, who works not for many days, but for only that much of what he worked on as agreed upon, v. g. if it was agreed upon that he be given the seventh part, or one seventh of what he worked on, that is *Unús*. Active verb, manunus, to measure to see what is assigned to a day laborer to whom the *Unus* was offered. It is also said of the remainder, or of the tenth part.

UNUS. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manunus, to make a thing, without interspersing any other thing until it is finished. P. 2. such matter like reading a play, without reading any other matter until it is read to the end. *Ma*, neutral, *Mayuyunus*, be read or done continuously. See Nunus.

UNYAB. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *Manuñyab*, to wash/rinse the *abias* before cooking. P. 1. past, *Inuñyab*, that with which, like water. P. 2. past, meuñyab, inuñyaban, the rice that has been washed before cooking. Pi, and an, Piyuñaban, the washings.

UNYUN. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manunyun, to compress, to press tight in order to contain more. P. 2. that which is pressed down, compressed.

UNGGAC. (pp.) *Unggac unggac*, and frequentative *Mi*, the dying person gasping for breath /air. See Tunggac.

UNGQUIT. (pp.) *Maquiungquit*, attempting to procure, or solicit for a certain jewelry. P. 3. the jewelry, or thing solicited for.

UNGSUL. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, manungsul, to pierce, to run through, like

U before N

with the horns of a bull. (*Ulus*, only with steel or iron.) P. 1. that with which. P. 2. to whom. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Ma*, neutral.

UNĠOT. (a.) Noun, coconut, the palm tree and fruit. *Magyuyungut*, coconut dealer. *Cayungutan*, the coconut grove, or, plantation, and the place where coconuts abound.

U before P

UPA. (pp.) Noun, wage, payment for work done. Active verb and its infinitive, manupa, to pay the wage. P. 1. that with which. P. 3. the worker. *Maquiupa*, one who works for pay. P. 3. the wage, or the hirer who pays the wage. P. 1. what is given as pay, *upa*. *Pequiupa que queca ing cabayoco*, I hired out my horse to you. The simple word *upa* and its infinitive, can serve to express the one who rents out a thing, and the one who rents it. v. g. *Y Pedro mumupayan bale caco*, Pedro rents a house from me. Passive, *Upang balecong Pedro*, My house is rented by Pedro. *Papaquiupa*, to offer for rent, v. g. *Iyan papaquipuan cabayo*. He is the one who offers horses for hire. To say I have rented out my house, simply say *Pequiupa que ing baleco*. *Pa*, to seek hire, *Papaupaya*. *Mamanupa*, one who does not have a house of his own, seeks a house to rent, or one seeking laborers to hire, one going on paying hired workers.

UPAC. (pp.) Noun, the rind of the base, or trunk of a banana plant. Active verb and its infinitive, manupac, to extract, or gather the rind. P. 2. that which.

UPAYA. (pp.) Noun, power, authority. *Mayupaya*, powerful, mighty. *Cayupayan*, abstract. *Ma*, neutral, to become powerful. *Micayupaya*, acquire new power. *Magcayupaya*, like *miguinto*. *Pigcayupayan*, P. 3. from where he acquired power, the origin of one's power. *Manupaya*, one who uses much his power

U before P

in favor of another, either he is enabling him, or pardoning him, or condoning something, or removing the spiritual impediment, or having given it a pardon, that is, forgiving in full what has been wrong/defective. P. 1. that on behalf of whom, v. g. *Panupayamoco*, if a sick man says this, he means pardon me for being unable to confess, receive me on your authority, as though a I have confessed to you. Also to be content with what is there, *Panupaya*, v. g. If I owe you ten pesos, and I have no more than nine, it is within your power to regard what I owe you as fully paid, as though you received the full payment, in that case you forgive the balance, that is *panupaya*, being content with what is there. Also, to commission, or give positive authority to some body, *dirin da cang cayupayan*, I grant you the authority. *Capanupayan*, abstract; *Pamanupaya*, the action. *Pangapanupaya*, become pardoned, *Mipanupaya*, with company, like a married couple bearing up with each other's faults, with all their composites.

UPLAY. (dipht.). Noun, bewitchment, enchantment. Active verb, *Manuplay*, and its infinitive, to bewitch, to enchant, like those who cause a dense smoke in order to steal. P. 1. that with which, the bewitchment. P. 2. on whom. *Ma*, become bewitched, and *mangauplay*, if many.

UPUNG. (pp.) See *Lupung*, which here means that ceremony performed by those who come on the third day to the house of the deceased. See *àpî*, *Manàpî*.

U before Q

UQUI. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *muqui*, to catch up on the accounts and ask, or check on the deficit. *Uquian*, *inuquian*, P. 3. the debts and the deficit, and the surcharge imposed, or asked for/required. *Mi*, at one another, v. g. I owe you money, you owe me palay.

U before Q

Uquiquian, the debtor, to whom one goes to claim payment, or one who needs a follow up, or reminder.

UQUIAT. (pc.) Active verb and its infinitive, to climb, to creep up. P. 1. one who goes up by climbing, and by means of. P. 2. *inuquaitan*, the motive/objective for climbing, v. g. the fruit. P. 3. the same, the place, or the like, v. g., a child who goes climbing on his mother's lap to suckle, and the end towards which, like one that is above. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive.

UQUIL. (pp.) Adjective, cut obliquely, or across, or crosswise, like a piece of wood, or clothing. Active verb and its infinitive, *muquil*, to cut in a slanted way. P. 1. that with which. P. 2. that which is cut thus.

URAY. (dipht.). See *Anás*.

URALI. (a.) Also, *Pauralí*, one who excites/incites another increasingly, (not unlike dogs), like a boy that he may run faster, or to fight more. And also it is said of the enemies of the soul. *Payuralian*, one who, being already inclined to something, is incited, or tempted more and more to it. P. 1. and *Payurali*, that with which. Not everybody understands it

URAM. (pp.) *Uramuram*, to blink, flutter the eyelashes, one who has sore eyes, or one not fully awake, or is half-asleep, or is sleepy, or drowsy.

URAN. (a.) Noun, the rain. Neutral verb, *murán*, *manuran*, to rain. *Mi*, with *an*, and *manğa*, with *an*, many, caught by the rain. *Cauran*, the rainy/wet season. *Palyuran*, rainy days, times.

URI. (pp.) Noun, streak, or mark left by the gold on a touchstone. *Urian*, one that has such a mark/streak, the touchstone. Active verb and its infinitive, *manuri*, to test the gold. P. 1. the gold. P. 2. past, *Inurian*, the stone. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive.

URIRA. (pp.) *Ma*, neutral, become vexatious, or troublesome, impertinent, like in asking, or questioning. *Cauritan/cauriran*, this excess, inquisitiveness.

U before R

- URUD.** (a.) Adjective, hair shaved by a razor. Active verb and its infinitive, *manurud*, to trim, or shave, or cut the hair of the head.
- URUNG.** (a.) *Urúng ya lub*, reticent, is said of a friend who withdraws from the occasion, or venture. *Urúng ya susu*, said of dogs who do badly in a chase/hunt. Neutral verb and that of *Mi*, to recoil, to fall back, or withdraw. P. 1. that which. P. 3. the place. *Urunġan*, nominative/noun. the retreat/refuge, like an inn, lodging house. Active infinitive: *manurung*. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Miurunya lub*, one who retracts, recants. See *Sulung*, its antonym.

U before S

- USA.** (pp.) Noun, deer, in general. *Mayusa*, in abundance. *Mica usa*, of novelty/recentness.
- USANG.** (pp.) Its root is *Ausang*, asthma. *Mausang*, asthmatic. *Ma*, neutral, to become asthmatic.
- USAD.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manusad*, to sow, I, e, plant seeds, or other plants, using the hands. P. 1. that which. P. 3. *Usdan*, , *inusdan*, syncope, the soil. *Maca*, it is planted manually. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive and its *mang*a, with *an*, *Mangausdan*. Without *an*, the grain, seed, etc.
- USBONG.** (pp.) Noun, the whole leaf of *Saguin*, or the whole length of a bamboo, shorn of its branches. *Usbungan*, the plant that has *usbong*. Verb, *manusbung*, to cut them, or to bring them out. *Mi*, with *an*, the tree from which they grow out, unless you call them, shoots.
- USDUNĠAN.** (pp.) Noun, window case, balcony, sill, railing, like of a window.
- USI.** (pp.) Neutral verb and its infinitive, *musi*, to go with, or to tag along to another, like a servant to his master, or one who works. *Maquisugo*, in relation to the person for whom one works, or those who go to reap, to sow, or to plow, and in the same respect, with a day laborer, or one paid in the same money, and the construction is in the active. And it is to choose those who would work as day-laborers. *Mamanusi*, said of one who goes searching for a day's work. *Manusinusi*, one who fails to work on certain days because he could bear, or endure to work daily. These are frequentatives. *Mi*, transitive, *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with one another: today for me, tomorrow for you. *Usiusi*, and frequentative *Mi*. See *Sausi*.
- USI.** (pp.) Adjective, silk that is crude. *Tapis a usi*, a certain kind of *tapis*, used often.
- USIG.** (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manusig*, to go with the current, or the wind's direction, to follow without contradiction the wish of another person, or the urges of the appetites. P. 1. one who is made to follow, or be conformed, like the ship that is piloted to follow the flow of the water, or the blowing of the wind, or other ways that exclude any opposition. And also, v. g. *Yusig mo ing lub mo quing caburian ning Dios*, or *ning asaua mo*, and also, *Yusig mong catauan mo caring siping mo*. Go along with the will of God, or of you spouse, and also, be in harmony with your neighbors. All this is in the concept of conformity, following, or, doing away with / avoiding any contradiction.
- USISA.** (g.) Abstract, solicitude. *Mausisa*, diligent, solicitous, an anxious Martha. Active verb and its infinitive, *manusisa*, to importune, to be careful, diligent in this manner. P. 2. that which. *Causisan*, the solicitude of one who cares. I do not know if there is in any language, another word to say to another that he should not be curious, or meddle in the things that do not pertain to him, or is of no use to him, or, *Nanung paquiusisan mo*? What are you so curious about?
- USTA.** (pp.) Noun, explanation. Neutral verb and that of *Ma*, to explain, to make clear that which is confusing, or difficult to

U before S

perceive. We see in the sky, v. g. a heavenly body which we do not know if it is a star, the sun, or the moon, because it is covered by the clouds, but becomes clear, and the simple reason is that the clouds have vanished, and the heavenly body becomes clear, this is *Mausta*. We see clearly the heavenly body, *Mausta ya*, it is clear. Intransitive verb and its infinitive, *Maquiusta*, one who tries to be clarified, like one who asks, How's this? P. 2. *Yuyustan*, *inustan*, *ustan*. P. 3. *Paquiustan*, *pequiustan*, that which one attempted to be clarified of, like a dispute, a problem, or like one who studies logic, asking his teacher to clarify what he does not understand. *Maca*, able to understand, with its passive. *Austa*. What he has perceived and understood clearly, what he has desired to be clarified. *Ica*, and *Maca*, what he pursues to be clarified. *Caustan* the reason, or proof by which it is clarified. *Micausta*, *Mica*, verbal, those who agree by determining that the matter is just like what has been explained. *Picaustan*, such a thing. The one *Maquicausta*, which the *Mica*, verbal does not lose the *Ca*. Also, if by chance, you do not understand by the P. 2 it is to clarify also by itself, by saying *Ustanmo*, explain it clearly, make it clear, clarify it. *Pa*, to ask for a clarification, and *Pa*, to make it clear.

USTUANG. (cor.) Noun, a sorcerer. They say that he glows at night / comes out at night.

USUC. (pp.) Noun, instruction, advice, counsel. Active verb and its infinitive, *musuc*, *manusuc*, to instruct, to correct, to train for good, or bad. P. 1. the words with which. P. 3. to whom. Also, with the same variations, to change a post, placing a good one where the decayed one used to be. P. 1. that which replaced. P. 3. the post that was discarded, or the house that got a new post.

USUG. (pp.) Synonym of *Usuc*, with its variations, but it cannot speak of the post.

USUP. (pp.) To bribe. See *Susup*.

U before T

UTAC. (pp.) Noun, brain, marrow, shin bone marrow. Verb, *manutac*, to extract, or draw it out. P. 3. *Panutacan*. From where it is extracted.

UTAY. (dipht.) Active verb and its infinitive, *manutay*, to make it little by little, to sell, or to buy, or to give, or to set aside in small amounts, to retail. P. 2. that which. *Ma*, neutral, be disposed of little by little, or become spent little by little, like funds, capital, stocks. See *Tautay*.

UTAL. (a.) Adjective, stuttering, stammering. *Cautalan*, abstract. *Ma*, neutral, to become stammering. See *Nggutal*.

UTANG. (pp.) Noun, debt. Active verb and its constructions, *mutang*, *manutang*, to ask for, or take a loan, (more of a loan than borrowing, mortgaging). P. 1. on account of whom, courtesy of. P. 2. that which. *Utangan*, or, *utangnan*, P. 3. from whom, also with syncopes, and without them. *Maqui*, and *micautang*, to have debts, to owe. *Picautangan*, or, *picautangnan*, that wherein there is the debtor, and the creditor. *Pa*, to give loans. P. 1. that which. P. 3. to whom. *Pautang ya caco y Pedro can Juan*, it is not, Pedro sending me to get a loan from Juan, but that I ask Pedro to give a loan to Juan on his behalf, and for himself. *Pautangan na con Pedro can Juan*. Also, *Pautang*, *Mipautangan*, to one another; also moral debts, v. g. *Utang con lub a mayap queya*, *picautangnan quen lub*. *Pautang yan lub caco*, *pautang con lub queya*. *Mipautang quen lub*, with company with its composites. The one, *Capautang*, *maquipautang*. But this can be, either because they have been injured, or because they have been a good deed, all these are debts: v. g. if they quarrel, I would say, *Esucat picautangan yon lub yan*. That is not a matter for you to restore, or owe to one another, to thank each other, of *lub*. *Pa*, to ask/request, supposing for certain, it is not materially, or formally a debt. *Pautangan nacon salapi*, or, *lub*, it means

U before T

I owe him money, or I owe him a gratitude; it is as it is said.

UTANG. (a.) Noun, nipple, teat, the tip of the breast, *Utáng ning susu*.

UTAP. (pp.) Noun, dust produced by woodborers. See *Bucbuc*. Neutral verb and its infinitive, *mutap*, to be infested with woodworms.

UTAS. (a.) Adjective, separated, finished in this manner, like wood that has been cut, then consequently chopped into pieces. *Ma*, neutral, become chopped, or parted. *Meutas ya inaua*, he is finished (breathing); stoppage of breathing and respiration, he expired. P. 1. that which is finished in this manner, active infinitive, like after finishing sawing the logs, the sawyer is told to chop them into pieces, *Panutasan mola*. Also, *Mengautas la ngan quing labanan*, they were all slaughtered / finished off to the last man.

UTUC. (pp.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mayutuc*, to bend, to arch a pole, or rod. *Macayutuc*, it is bent in an arching position. See *Yutuc*.

UTUS. (pp.) Noun, precept, decree, commandment. Active verb and its infinitive, *mutus*, *manutus*, to command, to enforce a precept, or a decree. P. 1. that which was decreed, like fasting. & to whom. *Mi*, transitive. *Mi*, passive. *Mi*, with company, those who are obliged. *Miutus con mayap*, to live together well, with its composites. *Mi*, at one another. *Cayutusan*, one commandment, and also the commandment. Abstract. *Maca*, it is commanded, it is obligatory. *Ebiasang mutus*, he does not govern well.

UTUT. (a.) Active verb and its infinitive, *mutut*, *manutut*, to suckle the fingers. P. 2. the fingers. Idiomatically, to suck the farm, like a father to his family thriving on the produce of the farm. *Ma*, neutral, become suckled, or be consumed.

U before U

UUAD. [*Uwad*] (a.) Noun, sprouts, shoots, that is, those that sprout in the *Pipalutan*, harvested field. To sprout again, to reappear. *Manginuad*, to gather these sprouts, and also to gather grapes a second time, which is a distinct concept from looking for grapes again. P. 3. *Panginuaran*, that which. Also active verb *muad*, and *Maquiud*, to imitate, like the sprouting up of the first fruits. P. 1. or *Paquí*, that which is made in imitation of the other. P. 3. the imitated one thus. See *Apus*; *Dungdung*, etc.

UUANG. [*Uwang*] (pp.) Noun. A beetle, that nibbles at palms. It is black, and has small horns. It whirrs, or buzzes when it flies. They say it is a cantharid..

LAUS DEO SEMPER

MIPURI YA ING DIOS CAPILAN MAN
GOD BE PRAISED FOREVER

DICTIONARY OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE EXPLAINED IN KAPAMPANGAN

A antes de B

A

A antes de B

Abadejo.
 Abar.
 Abalanzarse.
 Abaluar, Vide Apreciar.
 Abanzar. V. Avanzar.
 Abandonar.
 Abandonar.
 Abanico.
 Abaratar.
 Abarcar.
 Abarcar.
 Abarraganado.
 Abarrancarse.
 Abarrancadero.
 Abatirse V. Humillarse.
 Abaxar. V. Apesgar.
 Abaxo adv.
 Abeja.
 Abeja. otra especie.
 Abeja otra.
 Abejarucos.
 Abejarucos.
 Abejon.
 Abenturarse. V. Aven.
 Abertura. V. Abrir.
 Abigarrado.
 Abil. V. Habil.
 Abilantez.
 Ablandar. V. Blando.
 Abobado V. Andar.
 Abochornado. V. Bochno.
 Abofetear. V. Bofetada.
 Abogado, Abógar.
 Abogado, ut Santo.
 Abollar.
 Abominar.

Pating.
 Culub.
 Tangab.
 Alaga.
 Sulung.
 Imburis.
 Buri, Anam.
 Pepay.
 Mura, Cultas.
 Cumcum, Langcum.
 Sacclao, Gupgup.
 Lugud.
 Burac, Laput.
 Talangpas.
 Baba.
 Bayutuc, Yocioc.
 Sulip.
 Pucquiutan.
 Anigguan.
 Putacti.
 Balangubang.
 Parangparang.
 Tabuan, Tamomo.
 Calma.
 Ablang.
 Salabat.
 Pantas, Lagap.
 Palangapagn, Paslang.
 Lamid, Lambut.
 Bulaclac. Mata.
 Lingsangan.
 Tampaling.
 Asboc.
 Tulun, Pintacasi.
 Yupi.
 Dinat. Sumami.

Abonanzar, El tiempo.
 Abonar fiando.
 Aborrecer.
 Abortar.
 Abotagarse.
 Aboyarse.
 Aboyarse.
 Abrasado de amor.
 Abrasarse Abrasar.
 Abrazadera.
 Abrazadera.
 Abrazar por cintura.
 Abrazar por el hombro.
 Abrazar las rodillas.
 Abrazar asi.
 Abrego, Viento.
 Abreviar.
 Abreviar. V. Dar priesa.
 Abrigar, Abrigarse.
 Abrigar.
 Abrir con llave.
 Abrir.
 Abrir estendiendo.
 Abrir la boca.
 Abrir los ojos.
 Abrir con espanto.
 Abrir y cerrarlos.
 Abrir las piernas.
 Abrirlas mucho.
 Abrir la mano.
 Abrir, ut almejas.
 Abrir, ut postema.
 Abrir, ut bolsa.
 Abrir pescado.
 Abrir para salarle.
 Abrir barriga.
 Abrir sementera.
 Abrir hendiendo.

Linao.
 Aco.
 Sama, Tanim.
 Quiccuan.
 Butad.
 Lutang, Altao.
 Gatao, Batao.
 Calucu.
 Pali, Dufuc.
 Bitling, Buclud.
 Catnang.
 Auac.
 Sanguru.
 Ticumcum.
 Ticungcung.
 Abagat.
 Lagaua.
 Bigla. Galin. Dapal.
 Sinup.
 Santong, Canlong.
 Sulut.
 Busngi.
 Bingcas.
 Nganga.
 Mulat.
 Mulagat.
 Curap, Cutap.
 Lalac, Bisaculat.
 Salampac.
 Busngi.
 Sucab.
 Asuit.
 Buclat.
 Busbus.
 Daing.
 Laslas.
 Gubat.
 Bangal. Langab.

A antes de B

Abrir de arriba abajo.	Bisac.
Abrir la boca, ut perro.	Sagpang.
Abrirse la flor.	Buclat, Bulaclac.
Abrirse asi.	Sabung, Musangsang.
Abrirse, o rajarse.	Abtac, Ablang.
Abrochar solapa. & c.	Salisi.
Abrogar.	Labag.
Abrojo V. Pua.	Pasulu.
Abroquelarse.	Sangga, Calasag.
Abumar. V. Apesgar.	Yutyut.
Abumar.	Patan.
Absolver.	Lucas.
Absorto. V. Atónito.	Mulala, Tingangas.
Abstenerse.	Pangilin, Paniti.
Absurdo.	Balatong, Ingsil.
Absynthio.	Acal.
Abuelo y Abuela.	Nono.
Abuja. V. Aguja.	Carayom.
Abujerado. V. Agujerar.	Busbus.
Abultado de cuerpo.	Sabagal. Dabal.
A bulto, obrar.	Simbalang, lamang.
A bulto asi.	Pasumala.
Abundancia.	Capal, Apia.
Abundar asi.	Dacal.
Aburrado. V. Tonto.	Mangmang.
Aburrirse, Aburrir.	Bitqui.
Abusar.	Sangcap, Unay.
Abuso. V. Aguero.	Mantala.
Abuso supersticioso.	Pamallyan.

A antes de C

Acabalar.	Ganap, Ulul.
Acaballarse.	Salalac.
Acabar, terminar.	Angga.
Acabar obra.	Nunus, yari.
Acabar.	Vacas, Pupus.
Acabar. V. Fenecer.	Lutas, Unus.
Acabar gastando.	Guisan. Amin.
Acabarse.	Taclas, Pupus.
Acabarse, ut familia.	Nasa, Pucsa.
Acabarse, ut candela.	Pupud.
Acabarse, ut tiempo.	Langpus.
A cada uno.	Tunggal.
A cada paso.	Dati.
Acaecer.	Datang, Das.
Acalenturarse. V. Calent.	Ibug, Malim, Lagnat.
Acallar.	Irug, Amo, Aro.
Acalorado.	Pali, Linsangan.
Acantilado.	Talipapa.
Acardenalar.	Baug, Latay.
Acariciar. V. Caricia.	Palayao.
Acarrear entre dos. & c.	Tambayoc.
Acarrear. V. Cargar.	Acut.
Acaso.	Bulad, Balo.
Acaso.	Ngeti.
Acaso dudando.	Panda, Vari.
Acaso preguntando.	Casi, Galang.
Acaso dudando.	Caya, Pan.
Acatar. V. tratar.	Lingay, Aniani.

A antes de C

Acatarrado.	Sipon, Payus.
Acaudalar.	Tipon.
Acaudillar.	Pungsalang, Una.
Aclarar el tiempo.	Linao.
Aclarar el pleito.	Usta, Talastas.
Aclarar el dia.	Munag, Sala.
Aclarar el Cielo.	Linao, Sala.
Acobardar.	Tacut, Bantag.
Acocear. V. Coz.	Sicad, Tumban.
Acochinado. V. Sucio.	Dinat.
Acoger, y acogerse.	Angquin, Canlong.
Acoger.	Santong.
Acogotar.	Pupuc, Dugmo.
Acombar, acomado.	Yucus, Bucut.
Acometer.	Lumpung.
Acometer, ut perro.	Sagpang.
Acometer, y retirarse.	Undul.
Acometer uno á muchos.	Salibabi.
Acometer muchos á uno.	Lumlum.
Acomodar en estrecho.	Agguio.
Acomodarse.	Gau, gamat.
Acomodarse, acomodar.	Anton.
Acompañar, ayudando.	Angtabay.
Acompañar.	Abay, Usi.
Acompañar por cortesía.	Patnugut, Patnubay.
Acondicionado mal.	Sungit, Sungguit.
Acongojar.	Bitquil, Sucat.
Aconsejar.	Usuc, Atul.
Aconsejar.	Aral, Turu.
Acontecer. V. Acaecer.	Datang, Tagun.
Acopado. V. frondoso.	Labong.
Acoquinar.	Quingquing.
Acordase, y Acordar.	Ganaca, Guising.
Acordar, despertar.	Guising, Asdan.
Acordar. V. Determinar.	Yari, Butas.
Acordar en musica.	Bagay.
Acordonar. V. Cercar.	Lublub.
Acorralar.	Culung.
Acortar.	Cuyad.
Acortarse. V. Encojerse.	Dinay.
Acosar.	Ticling, Tagco.
Acosar, perseguir.	Lomlom.
Acostarse en la cama.	Ulid. Quera.
Acostarse sobre algo.	Sucub.
Acostarse de lado.	Talindiquing.
Acostarse las gallinas.	Lucub, Apun.
Acostumbrarse.	Biasa, lumao.
Acostumbrarse.	Gau, Gamat.
Acotar para si.	Tanda. Aco.
Acotar.	Vatauat. Lauis.
Acrecenter.	Capal, Dacal, Dagdag.
Acreditar alabando.	Puri, Buyi.
Acreeador.	Utang.
Acribar.	Yapyap, Tingting.
Acribar.	Tatap, Agag, Bitsay.
Acriminar.	Alac.
Acrisolar V. Crisol.	Tanac.
Actividad.	Siri.
Actualmente.	Salucuyan.
Acuchillar.	Tabac, Dugdug.

A antes de C

Acudir, ut moscas &c.	Apa, Cungcung.
Acudir.	Aglao, Cungun.
A cuesta. V. Llevar.	Pusan Baba.
Aculla.	Carin.
Acumular.	Sandali.
Acuñar V. Cuña.	Angsal.
Acurrucarse.	Ticungcung.
Acurrucarse.	Timucmuc.
Acusar.	Dalung, Sumbung.
Acusar. V. querellase.	Dalum, Parali.
Acuitarse.	Batag.
Azadon, Azadilla.	Sarul, Cudcud.
Azafate.	Salicap.
Azafran de la tierra.	Angay.
Azar. V. desgracia.	Tagco.
Acechar.	Bacay.
Acechar, Atisbar.	Gulung, Silip.
Acedo.	Bangnas.
Acedarce.	Tubas, Aslam.
Acelerado. V. apresurar.	Daglus.
Acelerar.	Gasa, Dapal.
Acendrado.	Uagas, Sacdal.
Acepillar.	Catam.
Aceptar.	Tango. Tanggap.
Acequia.	Laput.
Acercar.	Lapit, Siping.
Acercar a la orilla.	Bebay, Lelay.
Acercarse, o llegarse.	Dasug. Dasig.
Acercarse. V. Arrimar.	Tutuc.
Acerar, Acero.	Taram.
Acerrimo.	Tiguit Tungdun.
Acertar.	Tud, Tuntun.
Acertar en medio.	Tamac.
Acertar en la orilla.	Tambis.
Acertar acaso.	Tulus.
Aceso, y receso.	Dasug. Dasig.
Acesorio.	Abay.
Achacar.	Ingguil, Sangcan.
Achacar.	Sandali.
Achaque achacoso.	Dalung.
Achaque heredado.	Puli, Culi.
Achaque excusa.	Pili, Sangcan.
Achaque de sangre.	Taun.
Achaque por no trabajar.	Ligun, Limayop.
Achacoso.	Salon.
Achicar.	Lati, Intac.
Achical el agua.	Limás.
Acibar.	Acal.
Acicalar.	Tilus, Cayas.
Accidente emfermedad.	Saquit.
Acidia, Pereza.	Tamad.
Acinar. V. Hacinar.	Tumpuc.
Azotar azotarse.	Batbat.
Azorarse.	Cusut, Daglus.
Azote, Penca.	Sapi.
Azuzar.	Patumali.

A antes de D

Adagio.	Taquitaqui.
Adalid guia.	Una, Pun. Salang.
Adamado.	Babay.
Adarga, adagarse.	Calasag.
Adagarse con mano, &c.	Sangga.
Adelantarse.	Una.
Adelantar á otro.	Lalo, Iguit.
Adelantarse.	Lusuc, Lulung.
Adelante.	Arap.
Adelgazar.	Icmos, Ticmos, Cayas.
Adelgazar, ut tortillas.	Liguís, Ingpis.
Ademan.	Angsi, Añyo.
Ademan de morderse, &c.	Langas, Cabcab.
Ademan de enojado.	Panglut.
Ademan del que azotan.	Ascad.
A dentelladas.	Quinis, Cayat.
Adentro, adv.	Lub.
Adecuado.	Ganap.
Aderezar.	Larin.
Aderezarse.	Lago.
Aderezar en fragua.	Alub.
Aderezos, Aparejos.	Sangcap.
A destajo trabajar.	Sui, Pilit, Sipit.
Adeudarse.	Utang.
Adiestrar.	Anad. Usuc.
Adinerado.	Salapi.
Adivinacion.	Bugtung, Abad.
Adivino, Adivinar.	Ula.
Administrar algo.	Siasat.
Administrar almas.	Ipus, Sesay.
Administrar justicia.	Bala.
Admirar.	Mulala.
Admirarse.	Tingasn̄gas.
Admirarse. V. Asombrado.	Guilalás.
Admitir.	Tanggap. Tango.
Adobar.	Taguilao, Buro.
Adolecer.	Dalung.
Adolescencia.	Cabayangnan.
Adoptar.	Anac.
Adorar.	Samba, Duco.
Adormecerse.	Tongdo.
Adormecer á niño.	Pisalosalo.
Adormecerse el pié.	Pata. Tical.
Adormecerse.	Pulicat.
Adornar. V. componer.	Ula.
Adrede adv.	Saria, Tiquis.
Adular.	Pasouauay.
Adular V. Lisonja.	Tongdon.
Adulterar y adulterio.	Liuas.
Adulto.	Isip. Tubu.
Adunar V. Champurar.	Agup. Samut.
Adusto. V. Delicado.	Sungit, Sungguit.
Advenedizo.	Manibang bayan.
Adversario.	Sama, Salangsang.
Adversidad.	Saquit, Sagcul.
Advertir.	Balo. Guising.
Advertir.	Atu Masid.
Advertir.	Malasmas, Ulit.

A antes de E

Aechar. V. Acribar.
Aechaduras.
A empujones.
A escondidas.
A oscuras.

Tatap, Sili.
Apa, Guiling.
Tulac, Tapus.
Liman.
Dalumdum. Pisac.

A antes de F

Afable.
Afamado.
Afanar, afan.
A fee mia.
Afean.
Afectar, fingir asi.
Afecto.
Afeminado.
Aferrar velas.
Aferrar.
Afeitar, afeitarse.
Afeitarse las cejas.
Afianzar. V. firme.
Aficion.
Aficionarse.
Afilan, ut nabaja.
Afilan, ut dientes.
Afirnar.
Afirnar, fortalecer.
Afirnar los pies.
Aficcionarse.
Afligir. V. Pesadumbre.
Aflojar lo apretado.
Aflojar lo tirante.
Aflojar, ut vestido.
Aflojarse lo apretado.
Aforrar.
Aforrar petaca, &c.
Afortunado.
Afrentar, confundir.
Afuera.
Afufar.

Ngangalip, Amo.
Saplala. Buñyi.
Saquit, Lasa.
Tuto Tabang.
Nauang, Pintas.
Gaua.
Lugud. Lamas.
Babay.
Lulun.
Attua. Ascal.
Urud.
Quilay. Tana.
Tatag.
Uili. Dauay.
Agap. Dugal.
Tais, Taguil.
Taguis, Talad
Tuto, Tanto.
Talan, Tibay.
Sicad, Tumban.
Buri, Ngālip.
Bitquil, Sucal.
Lubac, Tagusgus.
Tugut.
Lubac.
Calao.
Sapin.
Calupcup.
Calma, Palad. Nio.
Mura, Dinay.
Lual.
Tacas. Alsut.

A antes de G.

Agazaparse.
Agacharse.
Agalla de pescado.
Agalla de la garganta.
Agallas: coger por ellas.
Agarrar, ut milano.
Agarrar empunando.
Agarrochar.
Agarrochar.
Agasajar.
Agavillarse.
Agencia, agenciar.
Ageno de hacer tal cosa.
Agil, agilidad.
Agilidad, Sutileza.
Agitar.
Agengibre.

Silmac, Duco.
Silmac, Suclab.
Asang.
Almon.
Sacmal.
Damt.
Camal, Sacmal.
Tandus.
Sicang.
Ngangalip.
Sapacat.
Sangi, Lusung.
Dayo.
Licis, Lisic.
Talustus. Tilao.
Ticling.
Laya, Langcuas.

Agobiado.
Agobiar.
Agonizar.
Agonizar.
Agorar, ut por las aves. &.
Agostar. V. cojer.
Agostar.
Agradado.
Agradable.
Agradecer de palabra.
Agradecer, estimar.
Agrandar.
Agravarse.
Agravar.
Agregar. V. Juntar.
Agregado. V. Monton.
Agricultura.
Agrio, agriar.
Agrio.
Agua, y aguava.
Agua para lavarse.
Agua dulce.
Agua salada.
Agua caliente.
Agues hacer.
Agua manos. V. Lavarse.
Aguacero.
Aguacero.
Aguantar.
Aguantar.
Aguar. V. Champurar.
Aguardar. V. Esperar.
Aguardar para lago.
Aguardar, adv.
Aguarse.
Aguarse la fiesta.
Aguas muertas.
Agudeza.
Agudeza, formal.
Agueros. V. Creer.
Aguijar, Aguijon.
Aguja.
Aguja de marear.
Aguja, pez.
Agujerar, agujero.
Agujerar, ut lesna.
Agujerar, ut cuchillo.
Agujero estrecho.
Agujero, meter en el.
Aguzar. B. Adelgazar.
Aguzar.
Guyapa.
Yucus. Yucut.
Tunggac.
Yingalo.
.Pamallian. Pulo.
Sapat.
Tictic. Guisan.
Sating. Ticdi.
Tula Vili.
Salamat.
Ngangalip.
Dagul.
Sulung, Lulung.
Sala, Liuas.
Langcap.
Tumpuc.
Labas, Palcaya.
Aslam, Lucam.
Culasim.
Danum, Sabug.
Uias, Imo.
Tabang.
Alat.
Sub, Pali.
Iyi, Tacla.
Uias.
Lagusgus.
Laganas.
Bata, Dalita.
Cacuat.
Lauc.
Iling, Ilat, Abat.
Abang, Abung.
Balam, Banam.
Danum.
Mebanda, Asa.
Bicquia.
Tilus, Layi.
Taram, Suri.
Batala.
Tusuc, Telacarayom.
Carayom, Sicquan.
Paraluman.
Batalay.
Busbus.
Tusuc.
Caticut.
Aslat.
Pasuang.
Tilus, Cayas.
Icmus. Ticmus.

A antes de H.

Ahajar.
Ahajar.
Ahajar flor. & c.
Ahijar. V. Aguijar.
Ahilarse.
Ahilarse.
Lamucut. Lucut.
Lulupit.
Dampul, Daldal.
Tusuc.
Yaping yaping.
Yuping yuping.

A antes de H

Ahincadamente.	Pilit, Muntat.
Ahitarse.	Butactac, Abtong.
Ahogar, Sofocar	Bicti, Sacal.
Ahogar tapando. &c.	Puput.
Ahogarse, y por humo	Lumud.
Ahogo. V. afliccion.	Saquit.
Ahondar.	Lalam, Aun.
Ahora.	Ngeni.
Ahorcajadura.	Saclang.
Ahorcar, y ahorcarse.	Bitay, Bicti
Ahorrar.	Arinasa, Imbut.
Ahoyar. V. Hoyo.	Aun, Lalam.
Ahuchar.	Imbot.
Ahuecado. V. Hueco.	Luquib, Lucung.
Ahullar.	Caung, Taul.
Ahumado amostizado.	Asuc, Masing.
Ahumar, Ahumarse.	Asuc.
Ahumar, poner a el.	Asuc. Lun.
A hurtadillas, atisbar.	Limbatao, Paglim.
Ahuyentar. V. Arrendrar.	Lacuan, Talactac.

A antes de J

Ajar. V. Ahajar.	
Ajo.	Bauang.
Ajonjoli.	Langis.
A jornal.	Upa.
Ajuar.	Sancap.
Ajuar.	Salbabala.
Ajustar lo que falta.	Ganap, Ulul.
Ajustar asi.	Yubu, Tapat.
Ajustar el precio.	Tauad, Alaga.
Ajustar cuentas.	Isip.
Ajustar vestido.	Sia, Subuc.
Ajustar Madera.	Cabcab.
Ajustarse.	Patas.
Ajusticiar.	Atul; Dusa.

A antes de L

Ala, adv. de incitar.	Ayi.
Ala de tejado.	Balisbis.
Ala de ave.	Pacpac.
Ala de pez, y alear.	Palepay.
Ala de escuadron.	Talatag.
Alabarda.	Sutsut.
Alabar.	Dangal, Puri.
Alacran.	Alacdan.
A la diestra.	Uanan.
A la siniestra.	Cailli.
Alado.	Pagpag.
Alagar.	Amo. Aro.
Alajar, y alaja.	Sangcap.
Amanecer.	Buclat, Sala.
Alambicar, y alambique.	Alac.
Alambre.	Cauad.
A la par.	Agnan, Agapal.
Alarde hacer.	Aya, Mangsa.
Alargar, ut tiempo.	Aba. Liban.
Alargar el pescuezo.	Anglao.
Alargar, Soltar.	Tabilo, Tabugnus.

A antes de L

Alagar. V. Estirar.	Aba.
Alaridos dar.	Acla, Caung.
Alas. V. Ala.	Pacpac.
Alas tomar.	Taletay.
Alas quebrar.	Pacii.
Alas ocho.	Capampangebon manoc.
Alba.	Alaya.
Albanar.	Papasali.
Albarda.	Sapin.
Abedrio.	Lub. Timaua.
Albor, Alborear.	Munag sala.
Alborear.	Alug.
Alborozado.	Aglas, Daup.
Alborotado.	Buyo, Buyob.
Albricias.	Pala, Salap.
Albricias malas.	Pungpung.
Alcabala, y cobrar.	Buis, Ilac.
Alcahuete.	Samaya.
Alcalde, Alcaldia.	Ocom.
Alcanzar.	Abut.
Alcanzar rogando.	Yauad, Das.
Alcanzar en cuentas.	Uqui, Isip.
Alcanzar, &c.	Tagal, tuqui.
Alcanzar de mano.	Adduang.
Alcance, darle, &c.	Das.
Alcatraz.	Pagpagala.
Alcazar.	Cuta.
Alcoba.	Silid.
Alcuza.	Tampayac.
Alzaprima.	Uiung.
Alzar, lo caido. V. Coger.	Buat, Saugpa.
Alzar en alto.	Tas, Tayag.
Alzar el rostro.	Talanga.
Alzar en los brazos.	Buat gamat.
Alzar el dedo.	Tanda.
Alzar con palanca.	Sual, Asual.
Alzar la ropa V. Regazar.	Lislis.
Alzarse, ut mollete.	Cumbo.
Alzarse.	Ticdao.
Aldaba, tranca.	Casing.
Alegar.	Tulut.
Alegoria.	Taqui taqui.
Alegrear.	Tula, Sayá.
Alegrarse.	Mamapa.
Alejado.	Laccuay, Uala.
Alejar.	Pilao, Dayo.
Alejar bestias.	Talactac.
Alentado.	Magcas.
Alentar á tomar aliento.	Isnaua.
Alentara otro V.	Avivar Yagyag.
Alentarse el enfermo.	Suyi, Pilit.
Alerta estar.	Lingun, Guising.
Alevosia.	Paliuas, Gulut.
Alevoso.	Suquib, Lilo.
Alfarero.	Pipi.
Alfiler.	Aspili.
Alfombra.	Dasay Asad.
Alforjas.	Susut.
Alforza tomar.	Cutun, Subli.
Algalia.	Musang.

A antes de L

Algazara.	Ingay, Uagui.
Algo.	Nanuman.
Algodon copo.	Puyud, Bulac.
Algodon hilado.	Sulad.
Alguacil.	Manibala, Bilango.
Alguien.	Ninuman.
Alguna vez.	Misan.
Alguno.	Ninuman.
Algun tiempo.	Capilanman.
Aliarse.	Agguiat, Campi.
Aliento, respiracion.	Isnaua.
Aliegarar.	Ayan.
Aligerar, Alijar.	Batao, Latao.
Alimentar.	Tonglon Biayi.
Alinar casa.	Larin, Ulip.
Alinarse V. Componerse.	Lago, Santing.
Alisar.	Linis.
Alistar.	Tanda.
Aliviado.	Yari.
Aliviar.	Ayan.
Alivio.	Saup.
Allava.	Tuquil.
Alla.	Carin.
Alla lo versa.	Imbala.
Allañar.	Pantay Patag.
Allañarse V. Rendirse.	Sut, Suco.
Allegar V. Llegar.	Dampal.
Alma.	Caladdua.
Almas, y ofrecer.	Anito.
Almagrar V. Teñir.	Sapo.
-Almarada.	Balarao Bucala.
Almeja.	Cabibi, Parus, Sulib.
Almejas.	Taŕung.
Almireç.	Asung.
Almizcle.	Diris.
Almозada, y coger.	Sacquiud.
Almohada.	Ulunán.
Almohazar.	Cayud.
Alojar.	Layun.
Alperceria.	Samac.
Alpiste quedarse.	Banda, Asa.
Alponer del Sol.	Albug, Sucsuc.
Alquilar, &c.	Upa.
Alquimia.	Belatan.
Alquitara.	Alac, Culuung.
Alromper el alba.	Monag sala.
Altanera.	Landi.
Alterarse.	Asbo Quirút.
Alteracion.	Patiga, Attua, Ascal.
Alternar.	Tambulug, Tulung.
Alteza.	Tas Ubo.
Altibajos.	Pasong Pungso Albang.
Altivo.	Dagul, Atas.
Alto, ut palma.	Atas, Layog.
Aludir.	Auig.
Alumbrar.	Sulu.
Alunado.	Bulan.
Alva. V. Alba.	
Alvedrio.	Lub. Timaua.
Alvergar las gallinas.	Apon.

A antes de M

Ama, ó chichiua.	Iui; Susu.
Ama de criado, &c.	Guinu.
Amable.	Lugud.
Amagar.	Añyo. Angsi.
Amainar.	Lumay, Lalay.
Amainar.	Cupas, Lumpau.
Amancebado.	Lugud.
A man derecha, izquierde.	Uanan, Caili.
Amancillar.	Din, Labug.
Amanecer.	Buclat, Munag.
Amansar.	Aplac, Amo, Aro.
Amañarse.	Gamat, Gau.
Amar.	Lugud, Sinta
Amar.	Buri, Bisa.
Amargar.	Paít.
Amarillecerse.	Putlá, Puyasyao.
Amarillo, y teñir.	Papas.
Amarra. V. Atar.	Tali, Lisangay.
Amarrar, con bejucos.	Buclud, Caluas.
Amarrar.	Gapus, Tubung, Tali.
Amarrar la baina.	Salucbit.
Amarrar dingding.	Apo, Caluat.
Amarrar Landayes.	Guilaguid, Pangcul.
Amasar arma.	Amas, Yamas.
Amasar con los dedos.	Tili, Lamas.
Ambiscioso.	Saclao, Sangit.
Ambito.	Meto, Suchub.
Amedio caer. V. Ladear.	Saluteray, Sunday.
Amedio cocer.	Bantilao.
Amedrentar.	Tacut, Gulat,
	Bantag.
Amenazar de boca.	Bala.
Amenazar de manos.	Añyo, Angsi.
Amenidad.	Labong.
A menudo.	Dalas, Dali.
Amiga, Amigo.	Lugud.
Amigo de los secretos.	Pasyag, Cutang.
Amigo, camarada.	Sandugu, Dugu.
Amigo. V. Camarada.	Casi, Calilip, Sabum.
Amilanar.	Tacut, Bantag.
Amo, Señor.	Apo, Guinu.
Amohinado.	Saquit, Asuc.
Amojonado.	Dulun, Pasac.
Amolar. V. Afilar.	Taguil, Tais.
Amoldar.	Sui.
Amonestar.	Yaus, Usuc.
Amontado. V. Montés.	Liap Layas.
Amontonar, ut palay.	Buntun, Talumpuc.
Amontonar.	Susun, Sapin. Bunsu.
Amontonar, ut piedras.	Tumpuc, Bungton.
Amontonar superfluo.	Bulungdun.
Amontones, ut regalos.	Tampun.
Amor. V. Amar.	Buri, Sinta.
Amores secos.	Sulput.
Amoroso.	Lugud. Sinta
Amortajar. V. Mortaja.	Pungus.
Amortecerse.	Matay.
Amortiguado.	Matay Bitquil.

A antes de N

Amostazado.	Apno, Asuc, Salicasuc.
Amotinado.	Gungun Salibosao.
Amotinarse.	Alinlangan, Sagosao.
Amparar. V. Protejer.	Ampun.
Amparar abrigado.	Santung Saguip.
Amparar.	Canlong.
Amfibia.	Pagui.
Amfibologia.	Linglang.
Amplamante.	Alam.
Amplificar.	Dagul.
Ampolla de agua.	Balucbuc.
Ampolla de fuego.	Cintos, Latus.
Ampollarse la boca.	Aguiap, Laso.
Ampolla asi. V. Bejiga.	
Amgerado.	Babay, Lingaso.
Amulatado.	Culut.

A antes de N

Anca.	Papaluan.
Ancho, no quitid.	Lapad.
Ancho, no quipot.	Lualas.
Anchuroso.	Naua.
Anciano.	Tua.
Ancla.	Sauo.
Andada.	Pangunaen.
Andador.	Sacbali.
Andamio.	Palapala.
Andar.	Lacad, Lacbang.
Andar en zancos.	Saupang.
Andar.	Tacbang.
Andar de preñada.	Busad.
Andar á gatas.	Gapang.
Andar al trote.	Dayedic.
Andar de casa en casa.	Isa.
Andar por rodeos.	Liput, Libut, Balebay.
Andar asi para pedir.	Balebay, Batas.
Andar asi V. Rodeos.	Tambis, Lindo.
Andar de aqui para alli.	Suling, Tulus.
Andar derrengado.	Pacuid.
Andar entreprenado.	Quiual, Salampac.
Andar á paso largo.	Lacdong.
Andar cayéndose.	Dalampang, Dampang.
Andar al rededor.	Limbun, Libut.
Andar por el rio.	Sabug, Tauac, Tauay.
Andar en puntillas.	Ticad.
Andar en un pié.	Tica.
Andar al trote.	Lucbut.
Andar en boca de todos.	Mata, Sabi.
Andar de negocio.	Balasan.
Andar como cafre.	Isuad.
Andar encorbado.	Gapu, ticcuad, [ugudugu].
Andar agobiado.	Yucus, Yucuyucu.
Andar en un pié.	Tintica.
Andar por el agua.	Alug.
Andar cavizbajo.	Lugma, Yungyung.
Andar de un pueblo en otro.	Lipas, Gala.
Andar sin sosiego.	Culdap.
Andar yendo &c.	Sibad, Limbad.
Andar por extremidades.	Tauac, Tauay, Bauit.

A antes de H

Andar, ut sabandija.	Gapang, Cusad.
Andar de manada.	Lenon, Cumpal.
Andar de tropa.	Lumbo.
Andar atontado.	Tuling.
Andar aturcido.	Muling.
Andar medio dormido.	Alimpungatan. Suling.
Andar con malas compa.	Daguyo.
Andar á la inclemencia.	Salungsung.
Andar á la rebatiño.	Tigotao.
Andar despacio, ut enf.	Gulapay.
Andar con flema.	Nenay.
Andar grave.	Lumemay.
Andar, ut Linta.	Dañgan.
Andariego.	Luyun, Uala.
Andas.	Langcayan.
Andas asi.	Calapayan.
Andaderos de niño.	Sacbali.
Andarajos.	Pindang Gabil.
Andrajoso.	Galut.
Anegarse.	Albug, Aldam.
Anfion.	Sugapa.
Angarillas. V. Andas	
Angostar.	Quipot, Quitid.
Angosto.	Ascup, Acpal.
Anguila.	Talunasan, Palus.
Angulo.	Sulut.
Angustias.	Bitquil, Sindac.
Anelar.	Suñga, Añgus.
Anidar.	Salay.
Anillo.	Singsing.
Anillo.	Balicascas.
Anima.	Caladdua.
Animal.	Ayop.
Animalejo.	Tunḡao
Animar. V. Avivar.	Yaya, Mona Balap.
Animoso.	Magcas, Tapang.
Aniquilar.	Bating, Paui.
Anis.	Sangqui.
Aniversario.	Tuclo.
Anualmente.	Banua.
Anochecer.	Silim, Beñgi.
Ansia.	Uunggac. Tunggac.
Ansioso.	Angap. Sangit.
Anteceder.	Una.
Anteceder, antecesor.	Canlas.
Antelacion.	Lalu.
Antenado. V. Entenado.	Pangunacan.
Anteojos.	Salamin.
Ante pasados.	Una.
Ante pecho.	Usdungan.
Ante poner.	Lalo.
Anterior.	Arap.
Antes.	Mona, Bayo.
Antes bien.	Bagcus.
Antes mas que menos.	Iguit.
Anticipar la paga.	Tambing.
Anticiparse.	Dnanun, Tambing, Suclab.
Antigua cosa.	Una, Saddia.
Antiguamente.	Samula.
Antigüedad.	Nḡean.

A antes de Ñ

Antojo.	Agli, Liman.
Anublarse.	Lulam, Lula.
Anular.	Labag.
Anuncio.	Balo.
Anzuelo, y pescar.	Padduas, Taga.
Anzuelo grande.	Quiua, Puapo.

A antes de Ñ

Añadidura de casa.	Ambi.
Añadir.	Tudlung, Dagdag.
Añadir comida.	Tuqui.
Añadir cordel.	Dugtung, Ognay, Sugay.
Añadir asi.	Sudlung, Tunglo.
Añadir encima.	Sungsung.
Añadir, ut paño.	Tambal.
Añadir afliccion.	Urali, Darac.
Añadir. V. Ajustar.	Ulu, Tamtam.
Añagaza.	Cati.
Añejo.	Laun.
Añicos hacer.	Sintan, Pisi.
Año.	Bauua, Balictaon.
Añudar. V. Anudar.	Butngul, Sanggul.

A antes de O

Aojar.	Ato.
Aora. V. Ahora.	
Aorza. Orza.	Piling, Paling, Biling.

A antes de P

Apacentar.	Lutlut, Cumit.
Apacible. V. Afable.	Ganaca, Amo.
Apaciguar V. Amansar.	Aplac.
Apadrinar.	Santong
Apagar.	Apda, Matay.
Apagarze la luz.	Curap, Cutap.
Apalabrarse.	Tango Tipan.
Apalancar.	Abbual.
Apalea. V. Palo.	Paspas.
Apandillarse.	Sapacat.
Apañar.	Samsam.
Apañar lo caído.	Napnap, Damput.
Aparar.	Palad, Sulud.
Aparato.	Sangcap.
Apareado.	Agapay.
Aparear.	Limpi, Langcap.
Aparecer.	Sibut, Caliddua.
Aparecerse.	Dayao, Aquit.
Aparejar. V. Disponer.	Addia, Saddia.
Aprejar. V. Apercibir.	Tangca.
Aparejar difunto.	Burul.
Aparejar comida.	Apag.
Aparejo.	Sangcap.
Aparente.	Lupa.
Apararse. V. Agacharse.	Silmac, Sacab.
Apartadixo.	Pitac, Lublub.
Apartadizo.	Sulambi.
Apartado. V. Alejado.	Pilao.
Apartar barco.	Uala.
Apartar segregar.	Liliua, Pinpin.

A antes de P

Apartar la escalera.	Liquid.
Apartar la carne.	Laman.
Apartar á un lado.	Tapon. Paua.
Apartar la manda.	Sacquil.
Apartar la olla.	Quid.
Apartar, Dividir.	Liliua.
Apartar algo de orto.	Auat.
Apartar zacate, &c.	Lañgi, Linlin.
Apartarse.	Dasug, Dasig.
Apartarse.	Cauala.
Apartarse los casados.	Cauani, Cauala.
Apartarse del camino, &c.	Lisya, Salangí.
Apartarse.	Uani, Ualay, Laglag.
Apasionado.	Cabid.
Apacible.	Uili.
Apaciguar. V. Aplacar.	Amo.
Apeado, Apear.	Balag, Lacao.
Apear lo difícil.	Abad, Abut.
Apearce.	Culdas.
Apechugar. V. Acometer.	Lamas.
Apedrear.	Bacal, Basibas.
Apelativo.	Sabuat.
A pelo viene.	Tud, Tuntun.
Apellidar, y apellido.	Bansag, Laguio.
Apelmazado. V. Aplastar.	Dapil.
Apenas.	Bagguia, Cabira.
Apenas.	Lalat, Bidso, Mamitamit.
Apercebir. V. Aparejar.	Addia.
Apercebir gente.	Tipun.
Apercebir. V. Prevenir.	Dangca.
Aperreado.	Lasa, Saquit.
Apesadumbrado.	Sucal. Bitquil.
Apesgar. V. Abrumar.	Yocyc, Bayotot.
Apesgar.	Patan, Ducut.
Apestar. V. Cundir.	Buluc.
Apestarce.	Bungu, Aua.
Apetecer.	Ibug, Sangit.
Apetecer.	Liman, Pamita.
Apetito de goloso.	Duay, Tacao
Apiadado.	Calulu.
Apiadarse.	Lungud.
Apiñado.	Balebay.
Apiñar. V. Espesar.	Sac. Daquit.
Apiñarse.	Acpal. Sinquit.
Apiñarse.	Cutu, campul, cumpal.
Aplacar. V. Acallar.	Alac.
Aplacarse. V. Amainar.	Alam.
Aplacarse el viento, &c.	Lalay.
Aplacarse el mal.	Duag.
Aplacarse V. Allanar.	Linis.
Aplanarse.	Yucub.
Aplanchar.	Pitpit, Pilpil.
Aplastar.	Tapil, Dapil.
Aplaudir.	Mamapa, Daup.
Aplauso.	Bunyi.
Aplazar. V. Plazo.	Tipan.
Aplicar.	Langcap.
Aplicar.	Ingguil.
Aplicar.	Tultul.
Aplicar el oído.	Quiling.

A antes de P

Aplicarse.	Sipag.
Aplomarse.	Yucub.
Aplomo. V. Caer.	Luslos
Apocado.	Bayuguin.
Apocarse.	Dit, Ditac.
Apolillado.	Bucbuc.
Apolillarse. V. Polilla.	
Apoltronado.	Bayat, Lupacaya.
Aporfia hacer.	Pilit, Sipit
Aporreado.	Lasa, Saquit.
Aporrear.	Bunu, Bugbug.
Aportar. V. Llegar.	Sadsad.
Aportillado.	Pising.
Aposentar.	Layon.
Aposentillo.	Pitac
Aposento.	Silid.
Apostatar.	Gulut.
Apostema.	Baya.
Apostema.	Dagao.
Apoyar con alguno.	Tauid.
Apoyar.	Tucud.
Apreciar.	Magcano.
Apreciar. Estimar.	Ngangalip.
Apreciar.	Mangdarapusa.
Apreciar. V. Estimar	
Apreciar.	Alaga.
Aprehender.	Aral.
Aprehender. V. Asir.	Dapat.
Aprendiz.	Alagad.
Aprehensar. V. Prensa.	Apit, Ouit, Pata.
Aprehension.	Lub, Supan.
Apremiar. V. Precisar.	Pilit, Suyi.
Apresurado.	Daglus, Pangnas.
Apresurar.	Banas, Batuc.
Apresurar.	Sipit, Dapal.
Apresurarse.	Gasul, Gasa.
Apresurarse.	Gasu, Curut.
Aprestar.	Saddy.
Apretado. V. Apiñar.	Ascop, Lipit.
Apretar.	Talic, Subung.
Apretar los dientes.	Taguis.
Apretar la mano.	Gamgam.
Apretar la garganta.	Sacal.
Apretar la tela, &c.	Asdoc, Unyun.
Apretar. V. Recalcar.	Tilmid, Tiguit
Apretar entre algo.	Lipit, Sipit
Apretar.	Uñyun, Oñyat
Apretar de barriga.	Sasal.
Apretura.	Ascop.
Apriesa. V. Apresurar.	Lagaua, Bigla.
Aprisionado.	Sucul.
Aprisionar.	Dacap.
Aprobar.	Minamayap. Ayap.
Aprobar.	Pamayapan.
Apropiar.	Aco, Bandi, Sucub.
Apropiar. V. Usurar.	Quini.
Apropincuarse.	Lapit.
Aprovechar.	Ibat.
Aprovechar la ocasion.	Samantala.
Aprovecharse.	Asngao.

A antes de R

Aprovecharse.	Nabang.
Apto.	Tampa.
Apuntalar.	Tucud, Salú.
Apuntalar.	Saupang, Suqui.
Apuntar.	Tangal.
Apuntar bien.	Duruc.
Apuntar, Señalar.	Tanda.
Apuntar el bozo.	Bulo, Tubo.
Apuntar comedia.	Turo.
Apuntar con el dedo.	Turo. Tuldo.
Apuntar á salir.	Sibut. Alug.
A punto.	Cabud.
Apuñados.	Daclut.
Apuñadura.	Sacmal, Samul.
Apuñar.	Dugdug, Bunu.
Apurar cinsumir.	Amin, Guisan.
Apurarse.	Sacal. Sipit, Caman.
Apurarse. V. Apresurarse.	
Apurarse. V. Acabarse.	

A antes de Q

Aquietar.	Amo, Applac.
Aquilon viento.	Amian.

A antes de R

Arado.	Sarul.
Arador, y sacar.	Cagao.
Araña.	Bagua, Gangato. Gagamba.
Araña lámpara.	Paritaán.
Arañar, y arañarse.	Gamus, Galus.
Araño rasguño.	Gulis, Dulis.
Arbitio.	Lalang.
Arbitrio.	Pabusta.
Arbol.	Dutuug.
Arbol.	Culis, Sulbang.
Arbol.	Gamin, Catmon.
Arbol.	Agusso.
Arbol.	Balibago.
Arbol.	Mitla, Tindalo.
Arbol.	Anibiong.
Arbol.	Betis, Apalit.
Arbol.	Antipolo.
Arbol de nipa.	Sasa.
Arbol.	Acli.
Arbol.	Guyungguyung.
Arbol.	Putat.
Arbol de nave.	Panglalayan.
Arbolar.	Uasuas.
Arboleda.	Caqueuan.
Arbolillo.	Cabbling.
Arbolillo.	Pangdan, Bulac.
Arca y guardar.	Caban.
Arcabuz, y tirar.	Baril.
Arcadas dar.	Angcac, Tilac.
Arcaduz canal.	Pangsul, Salud.
Arcashijadas. V. Trasijarse.	Lulupit.
Arquitecto. V. Carpintero.	Anluagui.
Archivo.	Simpan.
Arco. V. Arquear.	Balantic.

A antes de R

Arco de flechas.	Bayi.
Arco iris.	Pinan.
Arco.	Balicascas.
Arco, arquear.	Utuc.
Arder. V. Llama.	Lablab.
Arder.	Dalacdac, Calucu.
Ardiz, astucia.	Alit.
Ardiente, ardor.	Pali.
Arduo.	Sulit. Buyut.
Arena gruesa.	Balas.
Arena.	Buangin.
Arenar.	Balasan.
Arenga preambulo.	Taluguigui.
Arenillas.	Lagas.
Arenisco.	Balas.
Argadillo.	Cala. Cadcad.
Argamasa.	Capul, Ampulas.
Argolla.	Balicascas.

A antes de R

Arguir.	Attua.
Arigue.	Asias.
Arillos.	Tingga, Suang.
Arina. V. Ilarina.	Tapung.
A rio rebuelto.	Balangdayan.
Arisco.	Liap. Layas.
Arista de palay.	Sungut.
Armadilla de puercos.	Balais.
Armadilla.	Bangat.
Armadilla de denas.	Sacilit, Calucub.
Armadilla. V. Trampa.	
Armar ratonera.	Umang.
Armar lazo, &c..	Umang, silo.
Armar la flecha.	Singit.
Armar zancandilla.	Sambulaut.
Armar traicion.	Lingo, Lilo.
Armar casa.	Balangcas.
Armas y traerías.	Sandata.
Armas asi.	Taram.
Armas, y traer.	Tacas.
Armazon.	Balangcas, Bastagan.
Armazon de caña.	Sangcayao.
Armella.	Camang.
Armería, y poner.	Salang.
Armonía.	Tingid.
Amero.	Igo.
Arnes.	Baluti.
Aroma.	Tinggalong.
Arpa de indio. V. Har.	Cudiapi.
Arpillera. V. Har.	
Arquear las cejas.	Quindát.
Arquear. V. Areo.	Balantic.
Arquear.	Utuc.
Arquear contra.	Lantic.
Arrabal.	Lual.
Arracadas.	Tingga.
Arragan. V. Harragar.	Ligon.
Arrancar.	Abut. Lutlut.
Arrancar de raiz, &c..	Bugto, Abut.
Arrancar ojos, &c.	Putput, Simut.

A antes de R

Arrancar.	Laput, Bugtu.
Arrancar con fuerza.	Abbual. Asual.
Arrancar flema.	Angcac.
Arrancar raigones.	Paludput, Sungcal.
Arrancar dientes.	Bungál, Tipo.
Arrancar cabellos.	Sabunut, Sabungul.
Arrancar espada.	Bagut, Tacmus.
Arrancar de raiz.	Abut.
Arrancar solibiar.	Salungquit.
Arramcar solibiar.	Balungquit.
Arrascarse. V. Rascar.	Cumus.
Arrasar. V. Raer.	Calus.
Arrasa, destruir.	Bagbag, Lasao.
Arrastrar.	Sayad, Gayud.
Arrastrar leno.	Guyud, Taguinis.
Arrastrar.	Salbid, Gauad.
Arrastrar.	Cayat, Gayac.
Arrastrar las nalgas.	Dapilos, Taguyud.
Arrastrar banca.	Bulus, Becut.
Arrastrar, ut Culebra.	Gapang, Cusad.
Arraval.	Lual.
Arraygado, ut Odio.	Dalamat. Damag.
Arraygarse.	Yamot.
Arre, Arrear.	Silong.
Arrear, Ataviar.	Ula. Iyas.
Arrear, Bestias.	Tabi.
Arriar bela.	Lulun.
Arrebañar.	Lucad.
Arrebanar.	Ayao, Lutlut.
Arrebatar.	Samsam, Ayao.
Arrebatar, nt Milano.	Damit, Sibad.
Arrebaladamente.	Bugasuc.
Arrebatar, ut cayman.	Sagmit.
Arreboles.	Talang, Sulbang.
Arrebuxar. V. Arrugar.	Pulun, Lucut.
Arrebuxarse.	Tungcus, Balut.
Arreciar el viento.	Sican.
Arrecife.	Bato.
Arredrar bestias.	Abuang, Talactac.
Arreglarse.	Tuntun.
Arrellanado.	Campo, Duruc.
Arremeter. V. Acometer.	Lumpung.
Arrendar.	Upa, Bunga.
Arreo.	Ola, Iyas.
Arreo hacer.	Danay.
Arrepentir. V. Retractor.	Sisi.
Arrestarse. V. Arrojarse.	Tangab.
Arriba.	Babao.
Arribar.	Padpad, Sallyia.
Arribar.	Bingbing.
Arriesgarse.	Salamara.
Arrimar la banca.	Pampiad, Sapayut.
Arrimar algo.	Sandal, Alubebay.
Arrimar asi, ut Daga.	Tutuc.
Arrimar escala.	Sangdi.
Arrimarse.	Saguil.
Arrimarse á buen árbol.	Saedal, Sandal.
Arrimarse. V. Apoyarse.	Guyabnan.
Arrimarse para rascar.	Galiad.
Arrinconarse.	Suluc, Salingit.

A antes de R

Arriscado.
 Arrodillarse.
 Arrogancia.
 Arrojado. V. Intrepidi.
 Arrojar, ut Lanza.
 Arrojar tirar.
 Arrojar la tierra &c.
 Arrojar en el suelo.
 Arrojar.
 Arrojar de golpe.
 Arrojar en alto.
 Arrojar á otro.
 Arrojar de sí. V. Desviar.
 Arrojar de sí.
 Arrojarse en el peligro.
 Arrojarse al agua.
 Arrolla niño. V. Arrollar.
 Arrollar, ut Cama.
 Arromadizado.
 Arronzar.
 Arropar. V. Cubrirse.
 Arroparse taparse.
 Arrostrar encarar.
 Arroyo.
 Arroyuelo y correr.
 Arroz.
 Arrozsemilla en el Lamo.
 Arroz tierno en grano.
 Arroz al espigar.
 Arroz despues.
 Arroz quasi duro.
 Arroz maduro.
 Arroz retoño.
 Arroz pinaua.
 Arroz abias mezclado.
 Arroz abias quebrado.
 Arroz paláy tostado.
 Arroz limpio.
 Arroz mas limpio.
 Arroz de que hacen duman.
 Arroz granado.
 Arroz no granado.
 Arruga.
 Arruga pliegue.
 Arrugado Viejo.
 Arrugar las narizes.
 Arrugarse la cara.
 Arrullar el niño.
 Arrullar asi.
 Arrullar el gallo.
 Arrullo de palomo.
 Arrumacos.
 Arruinar.
 Arte engaño.
 Arte habilidad.
 Artejo V. Coyuntura.
 Artesa.
 Articular.
 Articular.
 Artifice.

Palamara.
 Siclaud.
 Magcas, Aya.
 Bugasuc.
 Bacal, Buntal
 Ugsay, Tapon.
 Sapuli.
 Sacdal, Buntug.
 Tapus, Bayubay.
 Bungsud, Balabag.
 Talacbung. Salo.
 Baliusag.
 Sacquil.
 Balag. Pilig.
 Tangab. Tangad.
 Danum.
 Dayon.
 Lulun.
 Sipon, Payut.
 Balingling.
 Ulas.
 Culubung.
 Tangab.
 Sapa, Batis.
 Saligsig, Paligui.
 Palay, Luba.
 Bini, Sinabud.
 Duman.
 Buticas.
 Caturo, Calisip.
 Malibato.
 Maluto.
 Ouad.
 Luba.
 Ilao.
 Binglad.
 Busa, Bilutug.
 Abbias.
 Dasdas.
 Pale ragol.
 Timmias.
 Pipi, Sepo. Apa.
 Culuran.
 Cutun, Culuton.
 Yumi.
 Salirangdang.
 Tabil.
 Matumaila.
 Bingcayo.
 Guiri, Tandic.
 Quindiquindi.
 Añyus.
 Lasao, Bagbag.
 Alit, Daya.
 Lalang.
 Picalocaloan.
 Batia.
 Agcas, amano.
 Dung, amano.
 Lalang.

A antes de S

Aruno. V. Arañar.
 Arzuelo. V. Orzuelo.

A antes de S.

Asa.
 Asas sin ellas.
 A sabiendas.
 Asalarar.
 Asco de lo sucio.
 Asco, ut herida.
 Asco lo torpe.
 Ascua.
 Ascendencia.
 Ascender, V. Subir.
 Asma.
 Asolar. V. Asolar.
 Aspa. Aspar.
 Aspecto.
 Aspereza.
 Asperezarse.
 Aspero, de condicion.
 Aspero y al sabor.
 Aspero camino.
 Asperjar. con la ropa.
 Asperjar. V. Rociar.
 Aspiracion.
 Aspirar. Buscar.
 Asqueroso. V. Asco.
 Asado. Asar.
 Asado por afuera.
 Asador.
 Asadura de animal.
 Asaetear.
 Asalanar.
 Asaltar.
 Asar cola con cabeza.
 Asar medio Asar.
 Asar en las brasas.
 Asar por fuera.
 Asar. V. Asado.
 Aseado curioso.
 Aseadao asi.
 Asear adornar.
 Asegundar.
 Asegurar afirmar.
 Asegurar. V. Seguridad.
 Asegurar, ut mesa.
 Asemejar.
 Asemejar.
 Asemejarse.
 Asentaderas.
 Asentado, Asentarse.
 Asentar plaza.
 Asentar el pie.
 Asentar la mano.
 Asentar, ut jarro.
 Asentar.
 Asentar. V. Concertar.
 Aserrar.

Dulis
 Siag.
 Talinga.
 Pingas.
 Sarias, Taquis.
 Upa.
 Limama.
 Diri.
 Sumami.
 Baya.
 Nono.
 Panic, Tas.
 Usang. Sigasig.
 Gunao.
 Labay.
 Lupa, Añyo.
 Salat.
 Natanat, Onyat, Anat.
 Alimbuag, Inguít.
 Salpac, Buangit
 Pasung. Salat.
 Sabin.
 Vigvig.
 Isnaua.
 Manintun.
 Dinat, Dildil.
 Darang, Nangnang.
 Layo, Lagnat.
 Atbac.
 Baga.
 Pana.
 Upa.
 Sumpong.
 Beliti, Baluti.
 Bantilao.
 Yubyub, Subsub.
 Laib.
 Darang.
 Sicap. Susi.
 Tangcap.
 Ula.
 Pasibayo.
 Tutu.
 Tiuasay.
 Tatag, Tampac.
 Lupa, Ascay.
 Uangis, Ari.
 Añyo, Abas.
 Papaluan.
 Dalamag, Damag. Lucluc.
 Campi, Tanda.
 Tamad.
 Tilmid.
 Tampac.
 Tanda.
 Tango.
 Lagari.

A antes de T

Asestar cañon.
 Así.
 Asi que.
 Asiento.
 Asiento en obrar.
 Asientos.
 Asignar.
 Asimilar. V. Asemejar.
 Asir.
 Asir. V. Cojer.
 Asir. V. Cojer.
 Asirse.
 Asistencia.
 Asistir en la mesa.
 Asolar.
 Asolearse.
 Asomar.
 Asomarse.
 Asomarse.
 Asombrarse.
 Asombrarse.
 Asomo señal.
 Asonancia.
 Asuncion.
 Asustado.
 Astil. V. Cabo.
 Astillar. V. Echar.
 Astillas.
 Astinencia.
 Astio, y tener.
 Astro.
 Astoso. V. Súcio.
 Astucia.
 Asylo.

Duruc, Sipat.
 Canian, Anti.
 Pati, Paqui.
 Luchuc, Buldit.
 Taros, Banayad.
 Palac, Balac, Lila.
 Tuldo, Alal.
 Alimbaua, Uangis.
 Dapat, Sipit, Suqui.
 Sagmit, Buntut.
 Sacmal, Guitil.
 Dungud, Tauud.
 Ipus, Iral.
 Dulut.
 Bagbag, Lasao.
 Aldao.
 Sibut, Alabab.
 Tandao, Sirao.
 Dungao.
 Guilalas, Omom.
 Tingangas, Mulala.
 Alug.
 Abas.
 Tas.
 Asdan, Pacday.
 Langanagan.
 Talandang.
 Tatal.
 Paniti, Pangilin.
 Asnoc, Saua.
 Batuin.
 Dinat.
 Alit, Daya.
 Canlong.

A antes de T

Atabal. V. Tambor.
 Atacar estopeta.
 Atacarse.
 Atado, no resuelto.
 Atado de bejuco.
 Atado de leña.
 Atado de pescado.
 Atado.
 Atado. V. Manojó.
 Atajar. V. Impedir.
 Atajar camino.
 Atajar alguno.
 Atajar pleytos.
 Atalaya.
 Atar.
 Atar enroscando.
 Atar. V. Amarrar.
 Atar manos atras.
 Atar. V. Atado.
 Atarantado.
 Atar. V. enroscar.
 Atarse separando.
 Atarantarse.

Gandang.
 Daladac.
 Tali.
 Ampa.
 Sucung.
 Tangcas, Aptas.
 Tnngi, Pucquian.
 Babat, Bugung.
 Laut.
 Balangbang, Batcal.
 Balangtao.
 Sabat, Saclit.
 Salabat.
 Langó, Langó, Batyao.
 Tali, Tubung, Aptas.
 Balicocao, Lacal.
 Culabit.
 Sampilong, Gapus.
 Tangcas.
 Camacama.
 Balibad.
 Pucquian.
 Suling.

A antes de T

Atarearse.
 Atarraya. Red.
 Atascarse. V. Atollarse.
 Ataud, y poner.
 Ataviar.
 Atemorizar.
 Atenazear.
 Atencion cortesia.
 Atender.
 Atender á todo.
 Atender al dicho.
 Atentadamente.
 Atenuado.
 Atenuado.
 Aterrar.
 Atestar. V. Embutir.
 Atestiguar.
 Atinar. V. Acertar.
 Atisbar. V. Acechar.
 Atizar irritar.
 Atizar el fuego.
 Atizar. V. Encender.
 Atole.
 Atoliadero, pantano.
 Atollarse. V. Atascarse.
 Atolondrarse.
 Atomo.
 Atomo.
 Atomos.
 Atontado.
 Aturdido.
 Aturdido.
 Atormentar.
 Atosigar.
 Atragantarse.
 Atraher.
 Atraher. V. Persuadir.
 Atraher con el aliento &c.
 Atraher tirando.
 Atrancar.
 Atrancar, ut puerta.
 Atras adv.
 Atrasarse cualquiera cosa
 Atravesado.
 Atravesar.
 Atravesar algo.
 Atravesar camino.
 Atravesar. V. Traspasar.
 Atravesar Rio.
 Atravesar, ut espina.
 Atravesarse.
 Atravesarse estobar.
 Atraicion.
 Atraechos, &c.
 Atrevido.
 Atribuir.
 Atribuir.
 Atribular.
 Atricion.
 Atrincherrar. V. Cercar.

Catut.
 Dala.
 Talmac, Burac.
 Cabaung.
 Ula.
 Tacut, Canglap.
 Sipit.
 Alala, Tus.
 Damdam, Tingid.
 Langtag.
 Sausig.
 Simbalang.
 Yagquing Daingding.
 Quilabut.
 Sacsac, Salacsac.
 Salansan.
 Sacsí, Sumpa.
 Tuntun.
 Silip, Gulung, Simao.
 Subung Tungdon.
 Tangab, Subung, Tubao.
 Alanğay.
 Lugao, Lelot.
 Búrac, Laput.
 Tunlat, Dacut.
 Bungsul.
 Culabsing, Cutit.
 Puracsing, Musing.
 Culimlim.
 Omom.
 Butang, Busal.
 Ngama, Muling, Timang.
 Lasa, Alipit.
 Gasa, Ticing.
 Sanipan, Bactal.
 Uili, Uiut.
 Guyud, Angquini.
 Sangab, Auit.
 Gunlut, Aplit.
 Tacbang.
 Baluat, Caling.
 Gulut.
 Tauli, Liuas.
 Abat, Bangsali.
 Tibul, Salabat.
 Bacclay, Balangtay.
 Salabat, Talibabas.
 Talus, Taus.
 Dalaquit, Balasbas.
 Dui, Luay.
 Uasang.
 Balatbat.
 Liman, Lingo.
 Patac, Locto.
 Ngasngas, Paslang.
 Ingguil, Tuncul.
 Sandali, Sangcan.
 Bitquil.
 Sisi.
 Cubcub.

A antes de V

Atroche, moche.	Pasumala, Lamang.
Atronado.	Tulingtuling, Suling.
Aronar á voces.	Linḡasnḡas Asu.
Atropar.	Tipun, Pulun.
Atropellar.	Palunpun, Dapulpul.
Atropellarse.	Lunbo.
Atroz.	Sangil.
Atroque de &c.	Daput.
Atrosado.	Tampo, Tabug, Saquit.
Aturdido de dormir.	Alimpunḡatan, Liuḡa.
Aturdido asi.	Suling, Lusung.
Aturdido de golpe.	Bungsul.
Aturdido turbado.	Nḡama, Nḡama, Cama.
Atusado atusar.	Linis, Apis.

A antes de V

Avandonar. V. Aban.	Ballian.
Avanzar.	Sulung, Lusuc.
Avaricia. Abaro.	Saclao, Cumpit.
Avasallar.	Sacup Lipul, Supil.
Audaz.	Nḡanḡas, Sapil.
Auditorio.	Alda.
Ave de cuello largo.	Camaboy, Tipul.
Ave de cuello asi.	Canaul, Tagac.
Ave de rapiña.	Culipat.
Ave de pies largos.	Danganḡao.
Ave con cresta.	Calao, Tigcalo.
Ave de aguero.	Batala.
Ave de ojos colorados.	Talamuri.
Ave especie de pato.	Acbag. Canugtug.
Ave volatin.	Ayop.
Avecindar.	Lucub. Balay.
Aventajarse.	Tua.
Avenida.	Bulus.
Avenirse.	Sungdo, Tunton.
Aventajar.	Liclic, Iguít.
Aventar granos.	Balusbus.
Aventajarse.	Lalo, Lulu, Lumba.
Aventurarse.	Calma, Tulus.
Averia.	Sirá.
Avergonzarse.	Dinay, Aldam.
Averiguar.	Talinting.
Averiguar V. Inquirir.	Balo, Talicsa, Tucal.
Aversion, y abieso.	Siuac, Cauala.
Avilantez.	Paslang, Palanḡapang.
Avilagrado. V. Asedo.	Balucuc, Aslam.
Avio.	Bacal, Pacay.
Avion ó como él.	Silinsilinan.
Avisar.	Balo.
Abismo.	Laut, Lalam.
Avispa.	Putacti, Tamumu, Tabo.
Avivar.	Yagyag, Balap.
Avivar.	Taram, Mona.
Aullar.	Caung.
Aumentar.	Dacal, Dagdag.
Aumentarse.	Lulung, Alda.
Aun.	Pa, Mo.
Aunarse V. Avenirse.	Subuc, Metung.

A antes de Y

Aunque.	Bistat, Man, Agguian.
Aura.	Panay.
Aurora.	Alaya. Tala.
Ausente.	Tacas.
Austeridad.	Paniti.
Autor.	Maqui.
Autorizar.	Danḡal, Dunḡut.
Autoridad.	Upaya.
Auxiliar. V. Ayudar.	Aguiat.

A antes de Y

Ay.	Aroy!
Ay.	Aray!
Ay mas que.	Magca.
Aya.	Iui, Susu.
Ayer.	Napon.
Aynas.	Bidsu, Mamit, Amit.
Ayrado.	Moa, Abso.
Ayre, y suave.	Anḡin, Panay.
Ayrosa.	Salpitic, Tingquis.
Ayslado.	Puló.
Ayuda.	Sumpit.
Ayudar á pilar.	Tulong, Saup.
Ayudar.	Pulas, Daloc.
Ayudar socorrer.	Agguiat, Sugo.
Ayudarse.	Alo, Tambaya, Bitbit.
Ayunar á lo antiguo.	
Ayuntamiento.	Pulong.

A antes de Z

Az. V. Haz. Faz.	Lupa. Arap.
Azadon, y azadilla.	Sarul, Cudcud.
Azafate.	Salicap.
Azafran.	Anḡay.
Azar desgracia.	Tagco, Sagcul.
Azequia.	Laput. Dacut.
Azeyte.	Laro, Langis, Lañya.
Azeytera.	Tampayac.
Azia.	Nanḡan.
Azivar.	Acal. Tabubuc.
Azofar.	Tangso.
Azogado. V. Apresurdo.	Sunḡa, Sugac.
Azorado. V. Apresurarse.	Curut.
Azote. Azotar.	Batbat, Balat.
Azuela.	Daras.
Azul, y pelo.	Irao.
Azuzar. V. Incitar.	Patumali, Urali.

B antes de A

Babas, ó saliba.	Uaua, Bula.
Babaza. Sábía.	Adta.
Babear.	Manuaua.
Bachiller.	Dila. Absoc.
Bacia.	Panastan, Uyas.
Bacilar. V. Va.	Gonam.
Bacin.	Tacla.
Baculo.	Tucud.
Badajo.	Butubutu.
Badajear.	Dila.

B antes de A

Badea. V. Fofó.	Alpa, Buyaid, Luntay.
Badil.	Atbac.
Badil paletilla.	Cudcud.
Bado.	Babao.
Baho. V. Exalar.	Singao.
Baho. V. Vapor.	Alibud.
Baho tomar.	Magsub.
Bajante.	Ati.
Bajaque.	Pinan.
Bajar. V. Bajar.	Baba.
Balance. V. Bambolear.	Linggui.
Balanzear.	Lingal, Undoc.
Balanzear. V. Zelosa.	
Balanzear. V. Bayvenes.	
Balanza. V. Peso.	Timbang.
Balar.	Gaga, Gacgac.
Balaustre.	Dalarac.
Balbuciente.	Ngutal, Amil.
Balcon corredor.	Pitac.
Baldado.	Pilay.
Baldado.	Singcol, Pingcoc.
Baldio. V. Valdio.	Talungco.
Baldio, ut tierra.	Laun.
Baldonar.	Libac, Paguilat.
Balduquin.	Telabuana.
Ballena.	Dambuala.
Balsa.	Lamo, Banlong.
Balsa, y llevar.	Tunda, Unda.
Balsamina.	Apallia.
Balsofesto.	Sutsut, Balisongson.
Bambolear.	Lipang.
Bambolearse.	Patao. Limpay.
Bambolear.	Suray, Lindayog, Sumbia.
Bambolear.	Yoyo, Ugun.
Banasta. V. Cesto	Pidpid.
Banca, y andar.	Bangca, Pangga, Lunday.
Banca anch de lunas.	Landay.
Banco de caña.	Papag.
Banco de arenas.	Pasig.
Banda.	Sacballi.
Banda de gente.	Talatag.
Banda. V. Bando.	Lipat.
Bandada.	Lenon.
Bandido.	Samsam.
Bando.	Campi.
Bandujo.	Botica.
Banquete.	Abala, Tamasa.
Bañado.	Tacla.
Bañarse.	Dali, Dilu.
Bañarse. ut en sangre.	Pipi. Pilit.
Banquero.	Bagsay.
Baqueta.	Suldung, Sacsac.
Bara cumpas.	Cumpas.
Bara de pescar.	Bauay, Bainauan.
Bara y sacudir.	Paspas, Sioc.
Barahonda.	Gulu, Alinlangan.
Barajar. V. Glosar.	Salesay.
Baral tiquin.	Atcan.
Baraquila.	Calangan.
Barar.	Sayad, Sanglad.

B antes de A

Baras de batalan.	Lapi, Sablayan.
Baras.	Taglay, Palusi.
Baras juncos.	Taldac.
Barateja.	Salauag.
Baratijas.	Butingting.
Barato en juego, &c.	Salap, Mura.
Barato costar.	Salin, Mura.
Barillas.	Cansao.
Barba.	Baba.
Barbado.	Gumi.
Barbar.	Tubu, Gumi.
Barbarismo.	Garil.
Barbecho.	Gubat, Palut.
Barbero.	Orud.
Barbilla.	Landoc.
Barbillas de gallo.	Lambilambi.
Barbiponiente.	Talubu.
Barco.	Sacayan.
Barco grande.	Damulas, Biruc, Biray.
Bardasca.	Paspas.
Barloventear.	Batao, Patao, Baling.
Berniz, embarnizar.	Ampulas, Capul.
Barquilla.	Pangga, Lunday.
Baro de colchones.	Cabocabo, Cumbad.
Barra de rio.	Allua.
Berraco.	Bulugan.
Barrangaca, y caer.	Talabis, Pasung.
Barranco. V. Abarrancarse.	Burac, Tunlac.
Barrenar.	Balibul.
Barreñon.	Paso.
Barrer.	Palis.
Barrer con pala.	Caladcad.
Barriga y barrigon.	Atian. Butad.
Barriguita.	Tinauac.
Barro. V. LodO.	Pitac, Gabun, Burac.
Barros de la cara.	Daliuauat, Samasam.
Barruntar.	Batas.
Basa de columna.	Tucud.
Basar.	Tinggal.
Bascas.	Tical.
Basija.	Capsa.
Basta cosa.	Capal.
Basta.	Sucat, Cannian.
Bastante.	Agguuio. Tumpuc.
Bastar.	Alag, Sucmaman.
Bastardear. V. Generar.	Puli, Liliua.
Bastardo hijo.	Anac, Sulip.
Bastar lo que bsta.	Alag.
Bastilla.	Lilip.
Bastimento.	Can.
Basto grueso.	Capal.
Baston.	Tucud.
Basura.	Layac, Sucal, Dinat.
Batacazo, caida.	Batbat.
Batallar.	Lamas, Matay.
Batallar, V. Pelear.	Salang, Bangga.
Batallar.	Salilican.
Batir V. Huebos.	Sabul.
Batir bandera.	Uasuas.
Batir oro.	Pilpil.

B antes de E

Bautizar.	Uyas.
Bautizar poner nombre.	Binyag.
Baja marea.	Ati.
Bajar.	Tipa.
Bajar la vela.	Ognas.
Bajar la moneda.	Ognas, Cultas.
Bajar, apearce.	Cultas.
Bajar cuesta.	Dalusdus, Lumbas.
Bajar al Rio.	Dulung.
Bajar la marea.	Ognas.
Bajar la cabeza.	Ducu, Yunggo.
Bajar V. Inclinar.	Yungyung.
Bajar, y subir balanza.	Attuas, Tumbultail.
Bajar, y subir.	Lumbas.
Bajarse.	Baba.
Bajeza.	Mura, Baba.
Bajio.	Atyab.
Bajo.	Babao, Banlic.
Bajo enano.	Pandac.
Bayadar Zaherir.	Biru, Baddia.
Bayben V. Bambolear.	Lingui.
Baybenes.	Lingal, Guibang.
Baybenes dar.	Lindayong, Limpay.
Baidos de cabeza.	Lio, Liping.
Baylar los dos.	Libab, Terac, Indac.
Baylar el agua.	Sunud, Panayon.
Baylar el trompo.	Tulug, Durut.
Bayle de Zambales.	Paniclang.
Bayna.	Caluban.
Bazo.	Cundilat.
Bazucar.	Cansong, Cansao.

B antes de E

Beatico. Viatico.	Bacal, Nabang.
Beatificar.	Bantug, Nuan.
Beber.	Inum.
Beber de bruzes.	Ucuc.
Beber el perro.	Laclac.
Beber con la mano.	Sacquiud.
Bezerrillo.	Ebun.
Befar. V. Mafar.	Taro.
Befo.	Labi, Buting.
Beldad.	Diuata, Lagu, Santing.
Belicoso.	Salang, Agcas.
Belitre beleata.	Yauil, Palis, Balic.
Bellamente.	Mayap, Sampat.
Bellaco.	Mulang, Sari.
Bellota.	Luyus.
Benda.	Aptas.
Bendabal.	Abagat.
Bendecir.	Taguri.
Beneficiar algo.	Ayap.
Beneficiar la tierra.	Labas.
Beneficio.	Lugud, Lub.
Beneplacito.	Tango.
Benebolencia.	Lugud, Buri.
Benevolo.	Lugud, Lub.
Benigno.	Lugud, Ulam.
Berdolagas.	Saitsaitan.

B antes de L

Bermejo.	Bulanggao. Laray.
Berraco.	Bulugan.
Berrar.	Gacgac, Gaga.
Berriondes, Coitus bestiar.	Cayayopan. Tacal.
Berruga.	Butlig, Cutil. Galugo.
Besar, beso.	Uma.
Bestia bestialidad.	Ayop. Babi.
Beta de madera.	Busal.
Betun. V. Barniz.	Lacat. Galagala.
Bejiga.	Pantog.
Bejiga ampolla.	Lintug, Lintus.
Bejuco.	Yantoc Auay.
Bejuco enroscado.	Pabatcal.
Bejuco delgado.	Balingay.
Bejuco grueso.	Labni, Lagmi.
Bejucos.	Ayay.
Bezoz.	Labi.
Bien bondad V. Bueno.	Ayap.
Bien empleado.	Paquilat.
Bien echo.	Ticdi sangcap.
Bien echor.	Alam, Lungud.
Bien acondicionado.	Ganaca.
Bienaventurado.	Nuan.
Bien inclinado.	Ganaca.
Bienes de fortuna.	Bandi.
Bienes de raizes.	Mana.
Bienes gananciales.	Ganaca.
Biga.	Calap.
Bigornia, yunqu.	Palian.
Bigotudo.	Gumi.
Bilao. Cribos.	Igo.
Birar.	Salingco, Baling.
Bisabuelo.	Nono.
Bisagra.	Camang.
Bislumbre.	Sicamoang.
Bisojo, Vizco.	Duling, Quilit.
Bosofo.	Bayo.
Biudo. Viudo.	Balo.
Bizarro.	Salpitic, Tinquis.
Bizma, y poner.	Tapal.
Biznaga. V. Limpiar.	Sipan.
Biznieto.	Apo.
Bilingue.	Salapong.

B antes de L

Blanco, y poner.	Puti.
Blanco, y dar en el.	Tambis.
Blanco, y tirar a el.	Tud, Tangad, Tala.
Blandear, ut pica.	Lanuc, Cauig.
Blandear, ut Suelo.	Bayoc, Buya.
Blandearse.	Lunay, Lunac.
Blandearse.	Yumi, Lucay.
Blando de pies.	Talimpucan.
Blando, y ablandar.	Lambut, Lucny.
Blando, Suave.	Lamlam.
Blando, ut mollete.	Damil.
Blando de cuerpo.	Lunay.
Blando podrido.	Lamid, Lunu.
Blando asi.	Alpa.

B antes de O

Blanquear arroz.	Dasdas.
Blanquísimo.	Ubud, Bulac.
Blason. V. Jactarse.	Bansag.
Blasonar.	Culayo, Mangsa.
Blasfemia.	Lubac, Mura.
Bledo.	Saga.
B antes de O	
Bobo. V. Bobo.	Pusung.
Boca de río.	Allua.
Boca de noche.	Silim.
Boca estómago.	Duñgos.
Boca arriba, y poner.	Talindata, Bulagta.
Boca abajo, y poner.	Sacab.
Boca.	Asboc, Buniania.
Boca vituperando.	Buniania, Aspac.
Boca de fuego.	Baril.
Boca, cerrarla, y abrir.	Ticum, Niania.
Boca abertura.	Abtac, Abblang.
Bocada.	Subu.
Bozal rustico.	Busal, Butang.
Bocanada.	Tamual.
Bochorno.	Alimum. Sub.
Bochorno.	Linsangan.
Bocon.	Asboc.
Bodas e ir.	Abala, Asaua.
Bodega.	Silid.
Bodocazo.	Basibas, Bual.
Bofes livianos.	Bagang.
Bofetada, y dar.	Tampaling.
Bogar.	Gaud, Caul, Bagsay.
Bolada, caída.	Ambi.
Bolo.	Palang.
Bolsa en zeñidor.	Untun.
Bolsa en mal cosido.	Susut.
Bolson.	Susut, Balisongsong.
Boltear. V. Rodear.	Durut.
Boltear ut arliquin.	Balintung, Tumbalic.
Boltear V. Dar vueltas.	Biluc.
Boltear para arriba.	Alimbucay.
Bolver.	Subli, Uli, Salauli.
Bolver a medir.	Balac.
Bolver lo ageno.	Subli.
Bolver retorno.	Ablas, Baslan.
Bolver lo de atras, &c.	Balic, Balictad.
Bolverlo de arriba.	Tumbalic.
Bolver en si.	Paldan.
Bolver a su estado.	Aya.
Bolver las espaldas.	Gulut, Talislis, Tacas.
Bolver al rededor.	Tulug.
Bolver la cara.	Baliquid, Lingon.
Bolver la cara.	Balinggui, Arap.
Bolver por su honra.	Bauí Lalo.
Bolverse loco.	Aling.
Bolverse, mudarse.	Balic, Alis.
Bolverse tierra.	Labuad.
Bolverse por alguno.	Lalo, Mingua.
Bolverse atras.	Urung, Manda, Bauí.
Bolverse niño.	Balictaon.

B antes de R

Bolver la hoja.	Tumbalic.
Bolver a hacer.	Uman.
Bolverse hacia atras.	Baliquid.
Bolverse de lado.	Talindiquing.
Bomba de agua.	Timba.
Bonanza.	Lináo, Tinao.
Bondad.	Ayap, Tinao.
Bonificar.	Ayap.
Bonita, y Bonito.	Lago. Santing.
Boniga.	Tacla, Dapug.
Boqueadas dar.	Tunggac, Unggac.
Boqueron.	Busbus.
Boquituerto	Asbu.c, Quibit.
Borbollones.	Bucal.
Borcelana.	Gabuc.
Bordado.	Sulam, Salabat, Abut.
Borde, 6 borde.	Gasa, Lelay.
Bordo.	Balungus, Gasa.
Bordo, y bordear.	Lacao, Lelay.
Bordon, baculo.	Tucud.
Borlas en pano.	Lambo.
Borra. V. Heces.	Palac.
Borrachon.	Lasing.
Borrar.	Paui, Apda.
Borraja.	Taguilanao.
Borrasca	Siggua, Bagguio.
Bosque, y meterse.	Caqueuan.
Bostezar. Bozteso.	Uyab.
Botar. V. Arrojar.	Ugsay
Botar fuego.	Sulsul.
Botijuela.	Tampayac.
Boton de fuego.	Paso.
Boton de flor.	Bucu.
Boton de arbol, y abrir.	Musangsang.
Boton de flecha.	Sulpung.
Bovo.	Mangmang.
Vobo tomo.	Sulat.
Box.	Camunin.
Boya. V. Aboyarse.	Timbulan.
Bozo. V. Salir.	Bulo, Talubu.

B antes de R

Braza. V. Braza.	Abpa.
Bracear.	Gauang.
Bracear andando.	Quimbay.
Bracear nadando.	Cauay.
Bracear. V. Contonear.	Guiray, Guinday.
Bragas.	Salual.
Braguero.	Sachibi.
Bramadero.	Batbat.
Bramar, bramido.	Gacgac, Gaga.
Bramar la mar, &c.	Dagulgul.
Brasa. V. Abrasar.	Bayá.
Brasero.	Paldupan. Calang.
Braveza. V. Cruel.	Bagsic, Bangis.
Bravo.	Lasip, Ganid.
Bravo de condicion.	Buagan.
Braza, y medir.	Abpa, Buliga, Sigsig.
Brazo.	Tacday.

B antes de U

Brecha, y habrir.	Lagpac.
Bregar.	Patiga.
Brenamata.	Sucal.
Brevage.	Pangasi.
Breve. V. Abreviar.	Lagaua, Saquirap.
Brevisino.	Saquildap, Labas.
Brillar. B. Reluciar.	Ningning.
Brincar. V. Saltar.	Langpao. Bilac.
Brindar.	Ampang, Abatayo.
Brio.	Licsi, Binti, Lacas.
Brios de juventud.	Bayang.
Bribon.	Ngeti.
Brocal de pozo.	Labi.
Broza.	Gala, Seca.
Broza del rio.	Banlic, Sucal, Layac.
Broma.	Tambiluc, Lutus.
Bronca voz.	Salagsag.
Bronco, tosco.	Baul.
Bronce.	Tangso, Tumbaga.
Broquel.	Calasag.
Brotar la espiga.	Tulasuc, Tacla, Sulul.
Brotar la flor, Salir.	Bucu, Cambang.
Brotar Sangre.	Pipi.
Bruces, y caer.	Subsub. Sacab.
Brumar. V. Abrumar.	Quinab. Buli.
Brunir.	Tinmao.
Bruto.	Ayop.
Bruja, brujo.	Culam, Cutud.
Brujo.	Usuang. Gumto.

B antes de U

Buboso.	Gatal.
Bucear. V. Buzo.	Sungab.
Buche de machin.	Pisngi.
Buelcos dar.	Biling, Uasang.
Buelcos de peze, &c.	Casao, Luasay, Lupasay.
Buelco. V. Ropa.	Labuc.
Buelta de manga, &c.	Subli.
Bueltas dar. V. Rodar.	Durut, Dirit, Sandirit.
Bueltas de rio, &c.	Licao, Lingco.
Buelta de esquina, &c.	Lico, Salingco.
Buelta en camino.	Balicocao.
Bueltas de tripas.	Licao, talamtam.
Bueltas de procesion.	Limbon.
Buena cosa.	Ayap. Sampat.
Buena ventura.	Palad Nio.
Buena fama.	Damla.
Bueno, Bueno, &c.	Amas, Campo.
Bufalo.	Damulag.
Bufar, y bufido.	Amnius Abbiung.
Bufa los gatos.	Singasing.
Bufar las bestias.	Amius, Amlit.
Bufon.	Pusung.
Buho, ave.	Culayo.
Bulla.	Ingay, Ango.
Bulla, y haver.	Alinglangan. Uagi.
Bullicio.	Gungun. Salibosao.
Bullicio.	Cuayo. Layac.
Bullicioso.	Casa.

C antes de A

Bullir. V. Latir.	Quirut.
Bullir las gusanos.	Cuyam.
Bulfir hirviendo.	Bucal.
Bullir en el agua.	Lagusao. Luasay.
Burla, y hacer.	Biro. Addua.
Burla, escarnio.	Taro, Paguilat.
Burlar.	Saria, Sudsud, Sala.
Burlar.	Liddio, Baliddio.
Buscar.	Maninton, Pulut.
Buscar lo oculto.	Butbut, Dalumdum.
Buscar asi.	Calutcut.
Buscar cangrejo.	Lunga.
Buscar oro.	Dulang.
Busca V. Ocasion.	Liquid, Lingguat.
Buscar asi.	Batas.
Buscar la vida.	Maninton, Aquit
Buscar con cien ojos.	Suldut, Butingting.
Buscar por el hio, &c.	Taluntun, Tual.
Buscar tentan.	Salauay, Luruc.
Buscar en agua.	Luruc, Ligao.
Buscar a oscuras.	Salauay, Saglauay.
Buscar con diligencia.	Sangi, Lusung, Luyun.
Buscar por el rastro.	Bacas.
Buscar palpando.	Capcap.
Buscar que Hacer, &c.	Saglap.
Buscar v. Rebuscar.	Dalum dum.
Buytron.	Catut.
Buyo, y Comer.	Mama, Balid.
Buyo silvestre.	Litlit, sangilo.
Buyo mascado, y dar.	Sapa, Api.
Buyo, y hacerle.	Tagtag.
Buscar.	Sunab, Sungab.
Buzo.	Dalucduc.

C antes de A

Cabal, justo.	Banal.
Cabal. V. Acabalar.	Sadsad.
Cabal y acabalar.	Ganap.
Caballa, peje.	Cabasi.
Caballote, y hacerle.	Bubung.
Cabar.	Aun, Assuit.
Cabar.	Asbab, Sarul.
Cabar raices, &c.	Cali.
Cabar piedra.	Abbual.
Cabe v. Arrojar.	Basibas.
Cabeza y cabeza.	Buntuc.
Cabeza de miembro.	Bulasisi. Lingguat.
Cabeza de vando.	Pon.
Cabeza de proceso.	Pun.
Cabeza abajo &c.	Tumbalic. Suyi.
Cabezadas.	Tungdo, Yungdo, Tango.
Cabezadas dar de &c.	Pungcul, Dungcul.
Cabezear el navio.	Yucdoyucdo.
Cabezera.	Sidduan.
Cabezudo.	Tungdon, Tiguit.
Cabello y rizarle.	Ical, Culut.
Cabello duro.	Cuad, Buac.
Caber en lugar.	Agguio. Apuap.
Caber en suerte.	Tutuc.

C antes de A

Caber a tanto.	Tia.
Cabesro y llevar de el.	Tauid.
Cabida y tener.	Basa, Panayon.
Cabildo.	Pulung.
Cabilar.	Gunam.
Cabizbajo.	Subsub.
Cable.	Banting, Guyud.
Cabo punta.	Angga, Sepo.
Cabo V. Fin.	Uacas.
Cabo de vela.	Pupud.
Cabo y llevar al cabo.	Pupus, Angga.
Cabo de tierra.	Uacas.
Cabo de lanza.	Lagangan.
Cabo negro.	Yunut.
Cabo y poner.	Landa, Pulu.
Cabo de ano.	Uacas.
Cabra.	Cambing.
Cabrillas.	Punbulu.
Cabriolas de peze.	Casao.
Cabron.	Bulugan.
Caca y hacer.	Tacla.
Cacarear la gallina &c.	Cucuc, Patuc.
Cachaza.	Alumemay.
Che.	Iyo.
Cachetes dar.	Bunu.
Cachibaches.	Butingting.
Cachorillo.	Cua.
Cachumba.	Biri.
Cada año dia mes.	Banua, bulan, aldao, balang.
Cada uno &c.	Sicacatao, Balang.
Cadahalso.	Sambali.
Cadaver.	Bangcay, Atang.
Cadaver.	Bangcala.
Cada vez.	Mulad.
Cadena.	Talicala.
Cadera cuadril.	Quilic, Baclong.
Caducar.	Uli, Tucul.
Caer en el garlito.	Umang.
Caer.	Dagsa.
Caer la lluvia.	Lagusgus.
Caer resbalando.	Talusad, Dasungli.
Caer con estrepito.	Lagpac, Agbag.
Caer de ocicos.	Sungab, Subsub, Sacab.
Caer.	Nabo, Baldug.
Caer en suerte.	Tungul, Tutuc.
Caer en barranca.	Talabis.
Caer en la cuenta.	Ganaca.
Caer en frente de &c.	Arap, Tulid, Tangad.
Caerse lo mal atado.	Lagpus.
Caerse las lagrimas.	Ngalay.
Caerse de la mano.	Balag.
Caerse ut fruta ojas.	Lugo, Lugus, Tagtag.
Caerse redondo.	Bungsul.
Caer en hoyo.	Talabo.
Caerse de las manos.	Timid.
Caerse por su peso.	Luslus, Ugu.
Caerse los dientes &c.	Lagas, Bungal, Tanggal.
Caerse la carne. Podrida.	Lalag.
Caerse ut casa vieja.	Lagmac.

C antes de A

Caerse ut flaco.	Dalampang.
Caer de la memoria.	Calinguan.
Caer de lado.	Talandiquing.
Caer rayos.	Alti.
Caerse.	Balag.
Caerse la espada.	Balusbub.
Caerse.	Laglag.
Cafila V. Tropa.	Lenon.
Cagar.	Tacla, Lucas.
Cagarrutas de cabra.	Tacla.
Cagatorio secretas.	Diquing.
Cajel.	Dalandan.
Cajon, cajoncillo.	Pitac.
Cal y hacer.	Api, Doloc.
Cala.	Sumpit.
Calabaza.	Cundul, Siccoy.
Calabaza amarga.	Tabubuc.
Calabazada V. Cabezada.	Dulduc, Dungcul.
Calabaz, repulsa.	Tacsil.
Calabazilla.	Tabayag.
Calobocho y poner.	Limputan.
Calabrote.	Lubid.
Calado sombrero.	Sacsac.
Calafatear randijas.	Salicsic. Lacat.
Calambre.	Pulicat.
Calamidad.	Saquit, Tagco.
Calar V. Cundir.	Laganap.
Calar las velas.	Lulun.
Calar V. Penetrar.	Pupug.
Calar V. Entender.	Tuyag.
Calavera.	Bican.
Calba, calbo.	Tutug, Acbag.
Calcanar.	Sacong.
Calcar V. Recalcar.	Sacsac.
Calzar herramienta.	Bingsag.
Calzar.	Calandasal.
Calzada.	Minangun, Pilapil.
Calzones, calzoncillo.	Salual, Salbag.
Caldear.	Labul, Baya.
Caldo y echarlo.	Sabao.
Calentarse.	Pating.
Calentarse al Sol.	Aldao.
Calentar.	Pali, Pais.
Calentura fuerte.	Alibub, Alisuas.
Calentura.	Lagnat.
Calera. (ó).	Piopian.
Calidad prosapia.	Tauo, Bicas.
Caliente cosa.	Pali.
Calma de bochorno.	Linsangan.
Calor y natural.	Pali, Alimun.
Calor asi.	Linsangan.
Calumniar.	Sandali, Bintang.
Calmar viento.	Tucnang, Sumpal.
Callado ut hombre.	Lingad, Bulad.
Calle y callegear.	Lansangan.
Callos.	Lipac.
Cama lecho y ropa.	Tudtud, Demon.
Cama en el zacate.	Demon.
Camara y hacerla.	Tacla, Bulus.
Camarada.	Dugo, Uya. Cuyug.

C antes de A

Camaras pujos.	Daraguis, Taguilid.
Camarin. Almacen.	Balung balung.
Camaron.	Parao, Ulang, Accla.
Cambiar las velas.	Balic.
Caminar abrazados.	Sandugo.
Caminar.	Lacad.
Caminar por orilla.	Bebay, Lelay.
Caminar V. Andar.	Lacbang.
Caminillo.	Lacdat.
Camino con tropiezos.	Pasong.
Camino real.	Bulus.
Camino con cuestras	Albang, Pungso.
Camino para algo.	Dalan.
Caminos cruzados.	Salacbay.
Camisa.	Baru.
Camisa de culeb y mudar Lupi.	
Camote.	Ubi, Tugui.
Campana.	Mongmongan, Talay.
Campanilla del agua.	Bulubuc.
Campo raso.	Gutad, Danglay.
Canal de madera &c.	Alulud, Salud.
Canal del rio, &c.	Lurang.
Canalla Vellaco.	Ngeti.
Canas.	Uban.
Canasta.	Bacul, Salicap .
Cancion y cantarla.	Dalit.
Candado.	Cunsi. Asang.
Candil Belon.	Sumbo, Garitan.
Candle.	Tabangongo.
Canes de la casa.	Bungcalo.
Canela.	Calingad.
Cangilon.	Sago.
Cangrejos.	Ayama, Alimasad.
Cangrejillo.	Talangca, Damuco.
Canina.	Taclan aso.
Canonizar.	Bantug.
Cansado de pelear &c.	Pacang, Pagal, Tical.
Cantar en mortuorio.	Tagulelay, Sambitan.
Cantar la victoria.	Tagumpay, Uagui.
Cantada ut negros.	Tagumpay.
Cantar las aves.	Gaga.
Cantar ronco.	Salagsay.
Cantar el gallo &c.	Tulauc.
Cantarida.	Uuang.
Cántaro.	Bangá, Calambá.
Cantarillo que &c.	Cumbo, Tipul.
Canto atrullar ninos.	Bingcayo.
Canto de rana &c.	Gacgac.
Canto de cuerbo.	Uacuác.
Canto de cinife.	Cungcung.
Cana de lechuza &c.	Assiao.
Cantoneras.	Camang.
Caña y cana bojo.	Cauayan, Bulu.
Caña dulce.	Atbo, Tibulus.
Caña para flechas.	Betu, Lasa, Tayang.
Caña de pescar.	Baynauan, Bauay.
Caña chiquilla.	Tingbo.
Caña para subir.	Pamugsuc.
Caña partida a lo largo.	Lambang.
Caña para mecates.	Cauayan bayuguin.

C antes de A

Caña de ojas anchas.	Quiling.
Caña delgada.	Bical, Bisala.
Caña maciza y chica.	Batibut.
Caña vana.	Tunglan.
Cañamo de &c.	Abaca, Balibago Yumut.
Cañizo o langcape.	Litan Papag.
Caño albanar.	Pipisali.
Caño agua manil.	Pangsol.
Cañon pluma.	Baguios, Sigamut.
Cañuto con tapadera.	Bulubulu.
Cañuto para soplar.	Tiup.
Capa y revozar.	Landa.
Capacidad.	Isip, Pantas, Lagap.
Capitan.	Punsalang, Una.
Capital.	Pujunan.
Capitular.	Tipan.
Capitular V. Peprehender.	Gaga.
Capotillo.	Tacucu.
Capricho.	Cusa.
Cara facies.	Lupa, Anyo, Arap.
Cara cosa.	Mal.
Cara de probar vinagre.	Culasim.
Carabao.	Damulag Bulu.
Caracol largo &c.	Balibid, Sigay.
Caraballa.	Cabayian.
Caracolillos.	Papa, Susu.
Carajay grande.	Cuali, Caua.
Carambano.	Lipat.
Carantula o careta.	Balicayo.
Carbunco.	Sacab, Baya.
Careajadas.	Galacgac, Sagacgac.
Carcanal.	Sacung.
Carcoma.	Utac, Lutus, Libung.
Carcel.	Sucul.
Cardenal.	Latay baug.
Cardos pegadizos.	Anggud.
Carearse. Confrontar.	Arap, Tangad.
Carecer, carencia.	Ala Salat, Lagad.
Carenar carena.	Salicsic.
Carestia caro.	Mal. Ala.
Carga y llevarla.	Dala.
Carga ut de navio.	Lulan.
Carga y cargado.	Acut.
Cargado de espaldas.	Pagao.
Cargado de fruta.	Puru, Mayutput.
Cargado de deudas.	Utang.
Cargar en el cuadril.	Cauil. Quilic.
Cargar el hombro.	Pusan, Batulang. Baba.
Cargar en la cabeza.	Puntuc.
Cargar entre dos.	Tangoac Tambayoc.
Cargar con todo.	Catung.
Cargar en lo que otro deve.	Sacclong, Baba.
Cargarse sobre las manos.	Timid.
Cargo dignidad u oficio.	Tungcul Alal.
Cargo hacer cargo.	Suat.
Caricia y tratar asi.	Layao, Taguri.
Caricias asi.	Saua, Liag, Buri.
Caridad caritativo.	Lugud, Bitbit.
Carmenar.	Pirat.
Carnal lascibo.	Lingaso, Talasa.

C antes de A

Carne de animal.	Bulbul, Laman.
Carnicero.	Ganid.
Carnudo.	Laman.
Caro o precioso.	Mal. Alaga.
Carpintero.	Anluagui.
Carrera.	Pulayi.
Carretada una.	Acut.
Carrillo.	Paling.
Carta y de pago.	Sulat.
Cartilla.	Aral.
Cartabon.	Sipat.
Cartucho.	Balisongsong.
Carbon hacerlo.	Uling.
Casa de mucha gente.	Gatdula.
Casar el gallo &c.	Tacal.
Casar, casarse.	Asaua, Ari.
Cascado.	Buni.
Cascajo.	Bitoca.
Cascar, pegar.	Bunu.
Cascar ut nueces.	Pucul.
Cascara y quitarla.	Bunut.
Cascara de palay.	Apa.
Cascara de algodón.	Bancala.
Cascara.	Balat.
Cascaron de huevo.	Balat.
Cascavel.	Bainbinan.
Casco de olla &c.	Capsa.
Casco de cebolla.	Buti.
Casco o mollera.	Bunbunan Bican.
Caser muger.	Salacata V. Sipag.
Casi adv.	Lasa, Bidso.
Casilla de aves V. Nido .	Laba Salay.
Casilla tugurio.	Dangpa.
Casilla asi.	Cubu.
Caso suceso.	Das Datang.
Caso hucer.	Linga.
Caso dificultad.	Sulit.
Caso que.	Nunuari.
Caso hacer alcaso.	Bala Inguil.
Caspa y criarla.	Calicubac.
Casar anular.	Labag.
Casta lineage.	Puli.
Casta cosa.	Paniti.
Castanetear los dedos.	Paltoc.
Castidad.	Paniti.
Castigar corregir.	Pangusap Dusa.
Castigar rinendo.	Gaga.
Castigar al inocente &c.	Pungpung.
Castillo fuerza.	Cuta.
Casualmente.	Bulad, Balo.
Cataratas.	Puguaita.
Cata, mira.	Ni, Ti, Ta.
Catar algo.	Limid.
Catarro a catarrado.	Sipun, Payus.
Caterva V. Tropa.	Cumpul.
Caudal acaudalar.	Bandi, Tipon, Pujonan.
Caudillo, acaudillar.	Punsalang.
Causar ocasionar.	Pasali, Uli, Oiab.
Causon de fiebre.	Alibub.
Cautela astucia.	Alit.

C antes de I

Cauterio caustico.	Paso.
Cautivo cautivar.	Dacap.
Cauce V. Madre.	Lapao, Pacao.
Cavalgar montar.	Sacay.
Cavalgar el macho.	Bulugan.
Caballa y pescarlas.	Cabasi.
Caverna cueva.	Luquib.
Caja Area.	Caban.
Cajoncillo.	Pitac.
Cajuela.	Polvosan.
Cayan.	Carang, Samil.
Caida de la casa.	Ambi, Sulambi.
Caida cosa.	Sagloy, Lagas.
Caido plazo.	Langpos.
Caiman.	Dapo, Suli. Saba.
Caimanera.	Caua.
Casearrias.	Culangut.
Cazo, o como el.	Tabo.

C antes de L.

Clamar, y clamor.	Iyac, Acclis.
Clamar V. Gritar.	Accla, Culisac, Guliac.
Clara cosa.	Usta, Tapat.
Claramente.	Usta, Ayagayag.
Clarear.	Aninag, Aninao.
Claridad, claro.	Sala, Aslag.
Claro manifesto.	Ayagayag.
Claro, ut agua, &c.	Linao.
Claro lo que se vee.	Usta, Aninag.
Claro el sonido.	Atni.
Claro o ventana, &c.	Sauang.
Clavar los ojos.	Tulug, Tangad.
Clavar clavazon.	Paco.
Clavar los ojos, &c.	Dangat, Tulug.
Clavar, ut tiquin.	Atdac, Pasac, Tarac.
Clavar.	Atdac, Dacdac.
Clavar espina.	Socsoc, Duyi.
Clavar asi.	Pasolo, Tinga.
Clavo de pie.	Lipac.
Clausulas, unir las.	Cuing.
Clemente.	Lugud, Calolo.
Clima, y probar.	Apad.
Clueca, y cloquear.	Cucuc.

C antes de O.

Coagularse. V. Cuajarse.	Tudtud.
Cobarde, y cobardia.	Bayuguin. Tacut.
Cobertera, y cubrir.	Culub, Suclub.
Cobertera. V. Tapadera.	Tacap.
Cobertor de cama.	Ulas.
Cobija. Cobijar.	Inauac. Bongbong.
Cobija.	Pandong.
Cobrar deuda.	Singil.
Cobrar de casa en casa.	Ilac, Ubad.
Cobrar fama.	Bantog.
Cobrar fuerzas.	Sican, Talan.
Cobrar aliento.	Tapang.
Cobre, o estanto.	Tangso.
Cobro poner a cobro.	Larin.

C antes de O

Cocal, y coco.	Ungot, Bucu.
Cochambre.	Dinat.
Cochino lechon.	Babi.
Cochinillo.	Abiac, Tulong.
Cochino puerco.	Dinay, Babi.
Codicciar	Sacclao, Susut
Codicciar apatecer.	Sangit, Ibug.
Codicciar.	Imbut
Cordo y dar con el	Sico, Singquil
Cordoniz como ella	Pugo
Cofrade entrar	Lub
Coger facilmente	Susu
Coger uno á uno	Simut
Coger tomar	Accua
Coger prender	Dacap
Coger agarrar	Dapat
Coger del suelo	Tayag
Coger los frutos	Pupul
Coger ut basura	Caladcad, Saluc.
Coger en mentira, &c	Sudsud. Suat
Coger la ropa. V. Plegar	Tuclip
Coger recoger	Sapat
Coger novillos	Tacas
Coger ut paño	Pugung
Coger el perro, &c	Sabpang
Coger lo que se cae	Pulut
Coger en las manos	Salu, Salud
Coger á punados	Daclut
Coger porqueria	Gamal, Damal
Coger lo que lleva el agua	Saguip
Coger poco, &c	Patauam.
Coger en fragante	Das. Biclad
Coger fruta ojas.	Punti. Agtal.
Cogido de algo.	Das. Abpa
Cogollo renuevo, &c.	Suli, Supling, Sulul
Cogollo	Langguc, Labung
Cogollo de nipa	Banus luyo
Cogote, y coger	Tungdon
Cogote V. Acogotor	Pucpuc
Cohavitar	Datang
Cohechar	Usup
Coheredero	Mana
Coito	Ayut
Cojon	Bayag
Cola, y rabo	Iqui, Salimpat
Cola de ave, peje	Tolatod, Palepay
Colada, y colar	Tasic, Salac
Colar acero, hierro	Tanac
Colarse	Alsut
Colcha	Ulas
Colear mover la cola	Cuaqui, Cuy
Colera, y arder	Abbu, Asbo Latang
Colgado de la espalda	Sacbali, Sacbibi
Colgado estar, &c	Bitin
Colgadura	Tabing
Colgajo, colgajear	Lolal Tauil
Colgajear	Tauing Lauing
Colgar en cuerda, &c	Bitin, Sablay, Sabit
Colgar arrastrar	Gayac, Gayad
Colgar, ut tetas	Lambing

C antes de O

Colgar en cordel	Lolao, Sablay
Colgar, ut armas	Salang
Colgar, ut dijes, &c	Lapay, Laping
Colgar de la cinta armas	Tacas
Colgar ropa a secar	Yangyang, Salangat
Colgar, ut ropa de rama	Salangat
Colgar pies arriba	Sui Tumbalic
Colgar al pezc V. Paño.	Saclay.
Colgarse, ut morciegalo.	Sambitin.
Colgarse.	Pacat, Agguiat.
Colla de viento.	Siggu.
Collado, collis.	Lelay, Libis.
Collar, y de perro.	Bascal, Sacay.
Collar de madera.	Paud.
Colmillio, y peliar con el.	Bangil, Passuit.
Colmo, y colmado.	Ulbuc, Ubu.
Colocar, Imagen.	Cana.
Colodrillo.	Tungdon.
Coloquio.	Paquibat.
Color quebrado.	Calao.
Color.	Lupa.
Color, socolor.	Sangan.
Color blanco, &c.	Puti, Tuling, Lampi.
Color verde.	Aluntian.
Color encarnado.	Laray, Diua.
Colorado.	Luto, Laca.
Colorado per buyo.	Lumpi.
Colorear.	Diua.
Columbrar de lejos.	Batyao, Silay.
Columpiarse.	Indayon, Yoyo.
Cumpio.	Sumbio, Undoc.
Coluna, comlumna.	Assias, Tueud.
Coluna de banca.	Talibsoc.
Comadre, io compadre.	Tauag, Samac.
Comarca, confin.	Danay.
Comba ut empanada.	Cubu.
Combate, y combair.	Bagbag, Lamas.
Combidar.	Tauo, Aycat.
Combidar Y. Brindar	Anyaya, Agcat.
Combidar Y. Brindar	Anyaya, Auita
Combidar a virir.	Sulut.
Combidar ofrecer.	Duru.
Combidar, ut munido.	Dambong.
Combidar para algo.	Sugu.
Combidar.	Cangay, Baba.
Combite.	Abala, agcat.
Comboyar.	Angtagay.
Comezon.	Gatal, Bulu, Liud.
Comedero.	Labangan, Can.
Comedido comediento.	Alala, Pinto, Taros.
Comediento.	Pacundangan.
Comedor, comilon.	Can, Busung, Duay,
Comenzar.	Mula.
Comenzar a herbir.	Luc.
Comenzar.	Una.
Comentar.	Dulubhasa.
Comer a dos carrillos.	Tamual.
Comer buyo.	Mama.
Comer la morisqueta, &c.	Samul.
Comer a escondidas.	Limid

C antes de O

Comer sin morisqueto. Pacpac.
Comer a medio día, &c. Abac.
Comer el postre. Magas.
Comer por la tarde. Ugto, Apun.
Comer con mendre. Cundit, Dimul.
Comer, ut puerco. Sipa, Lablab.
Comer lo que sobro. Abao.
Comer poco. Asan, Putat, Can.
Comer como gato. Sabsab.
Comer legumbres, &c. Can, Auoy.
Comer caña dulce. Angus.
Comer en compañía. Sulu.
Comer golosinas. Sibsib.
Comer hasta hartarse. Butactac.
Comer con escasez.. Cundit, Dildil.
Comer así. Sibsib.
Comer sin morisqueto, &c. Anglab, Anyan.
Comer así, o beber. Pacpac, Paluc.
Comerse los dedos. Pupud.
Comerse unos, &c. Sicmat.
Cometa. Taclan, Batuín.
Cometer V. Encargar. Bilin.
Cometer delito. Sala.
Comido de pajaros. Asas.
Comida que se sirve. Dulut.
Comida que sobra. Tagan, Dulut, Abao.
Comida V. Regalo. Caba.
Comilon. Can, Duay.
Comistrajó. Sempelut.
Comemorar. Sanglauay, Sambitla.
Commiseración. Calulu. Cauan.
Como, comparando. Anti, Lupa.
Como, de congruencia. Sablasa, &c.
Como de llamar. Cayi.
Como si dijésemos. Uari.
Comodidad. Naua.
Como ver. Alinglangan.
Compadecerse. Buat.
Compadre, compadraz. Tauag.
Compadre en contrato. Samac.
Compango. Pamangolo.
Compañero, ut amigo. Abay, Cuyug.
Companones. Bayag.
Comparación simil. Alimbaua.
Comparar V. Asemejar. Uangis, Para para.
Comparar dos. Pauit.
Comparecer. Durup, Sibut.
Compasar. Sipat, Durul.
Conforme parecido. Lupa.
Confortar. Tapang.
Confrontar. Tuntun, Suguid.
Confrontar. Subuc.
Confundir mezclando. Salat.
Confundir avergonzar. Dinay.
Confusa cosa. Gutgut, Saligutgut.
Confusion. Gungun.
Congelarse. Lutu.
Congeturar. Batas.
Congoja. Bunsul.
Congoja, angustiar. Bitquil.

C antes de O

Congraciar. Sunud. Panyon.
Conocer. Balo, Quilala.
Conocerse lo que es. Calilingo.
Coseguir. Das, Camit.
Consentir. Samaya.
Conserva, y hacerla. Bucayo.
Conservar conservarse. Luid, Luat.
Considerar. Ganaca, Malasmas.
Considerar. Isip.
Consignar. Sacquil.
Consiguiente. Eyata.
Consistorio. Pulung.
Consolar con obras. Irug, Aluc.
Consolar al triste. Tula.
Consonancia. Abas, Tula.
Consorte. Abay, Balay.
Consorte. Asaua, Bislac.
Cospirar, conspiración. Sapacat, Samaya.
Constante, constancia. Talan, Tapang.
Constante cierto. Usta, Toto.
Constelación. Balais.
Constituir en dignidad. Dangal.
Constreñir apretar. Pusit.
Constenido estrenido. Tabblan.
Consuegro, consuegra. Balayi.
Consultor. Cutang.
Consumado perfecto. Sadsad, Ganap.
Consumado. Saccal, Sari.
Consumar, efectuar. Dung, Sungdo.
Consumido. Yagang, Acpas.
Consumir, apurar. Amin, Taclas.
Consumir. V. Acabar. Guisan.
Consumir algo las horm. Agud, Inut.
Consumir, gastarse. Utas.
Consumirse quemarse. Pupud.
Consumirse gastarse. Banlic.
Consumirse la hacienda. Guitis.
Contagio peste. Bungo.
Contaminar. Saiimutmut.
Contar ejemplos, &c. Alimbaua, Salita.
Contar referir. Sabi.
Contar con palillos. Calacal.
Contar chismes. Sumbung.
Contar decir. Agcas.
Contar. Bilang.
Contar recontar. Lalip.
Contemplar. Malasmas, Ganaca.
Contemporizar. Sunod, Panayon.
Contender porfiar. Attu, Ascal.
Contender, disputar. Pagcal, Patiga.
Contener, continencia. Paniti, Cauat.
Contener, reprimir. Cauat, Iuad.
Contentar a otro. Tula.
Contenta cosa. Saya, Sigla.
Contento. Culala.
Contestar. Tutu, Oua.
Contiguo. Datig.
Continuamente. Licat, Lacad.
Continuación. Sanay.
Continuar. Dati, Baguk.

C antes de O

Continuo.
 Contonearse.
 Colgar al peze. V. Pano.
 Colgarse, ut morciégalo.
 Colgarse.
 Colla de viento.
 Collado, Collis.
 Collar, y de perro.
 Collar de madera.
 Colmiño, y pelear con el.
 Colmo, y colmado.
 Colocar Imagen.
 Colodrillo.
 Coloquio.
 Color quebrado.
 Color.
 Color, socolor.
 Color blanco, &c.
 Color verde.
 Color encarnado.
 Colorado.
 Colorado por buyo.
 Colorear.
 Columbrar de lejos.
 Columpiarse.
 Cumpio.
 Coluna, columna.
 Coluna de banca.
 Comadre, o compadre.
 Comarca confin.
 Comba ut empanada.
 Combate, y combatir.
 Combidar.
 Combidar V. Brindar.
 Combidar a vivir.
 Combidar ofrecer.
 Combidar, ut muñado.
 Combidar para algo.
 Combidar.
 Combite.
 Comboyar.
 Comezon.
 Comedero.
 Comedido, comedimiento.
 Comedimiento.
 Comedor, comilon.
 Comenzar.
 Comenzar a herbir.
 Comenzar.
 Comentar.
 Comer a dos carrillos.
 Comer buyo.
 Comer la morisqueta, &c.
 Comer a escondidas.
 Comer sin morisqueta, &c.
 Comer el postre.
 Comer por la tarde.
 Comer con melindre.
 Comer, ut puerco.
 Comer lo que sobro.

Danay.
 Lisod, Acquio.
 Saclay.
 Sambitin.
 Pacat, Agguiat.
 Siggua.
 Lelay, Libis.
 Bascal, Sacay.
 Paud.
 Bangil, Passuit.
 Ulbuc, Ubu.
 Cana.
 Tungson.
 Paquibat.
 Calao.
 Lupa.
 Sangcan.
 Puti, Tuling, Lumpi.
 Aluntian.
 Laray, Diua.
 Luto, Laca.
 Lumpi.
 Diua.
 Batyao, Silay.
 Indayon, Yoyo.
 Sumbia, Undoc.
 Assias, Tucud.
 Talibsoc.
 Tauag, Samac.
 Danay.
 Cumbu.
 Bagbag, Lanas.
 Tauo, Agcat.
 Anyaya, Auit.
 Sulut.
 Duru.
 Dambong.
 Sugu.
 Cangay, Baba.
 Abala, Agcat.
 Angtabay.
 Gatal, Bulu, Liud.
 Labangan, Can.
 Alala, Pinto, Taros.
 Pacundangan.
 Can, Busung, Duay.
 Mula.
 Luc.
 Una.
 Dulubasa.
 Tamual.
 Mama.
 Samul.
 Limid.
 Abac.
 Magas.
 Ugto Apun.
 cundit, Dimul.
 Sipa Lablab.
 Abao.

C antes de O

Comer poco.
 Comer.
 Comer como gato.
 Comer legumbres, &c.
 Comer cana dulce.
 Comer en compania.
 Comer golosinas.
 Comer hasta hartarse.
 Comer con escasez.
 Comer asi.
 Comer sin morisqueta, &c.
 Comer asi, o beber.
 Comerse los dedos.
 Comerse unos, &c.
 Cometa.
 Cometer V. Encargar.
 Cometer delito.
 Comido de pajaros.
 Comida que se sirve.
 Comida que sobra.
 Comida V. Regalo.
 Comilon.
 Comistraje.
 Comemorar.
 Commiseracion.
 Como, comparando.
 Como, de congruencia.
 Como de llamar.
 Como sidijesemos.
 Comodidad.
 Como ver.
 Compadecerse.
 Compadre, compadraz.
 Compadre en contrato.
 Compango.
 Companero, ut amigo.
 Companones.
 Comparacion simil.
 Comparar V. Asemejar.
 Comparar dos.
 Comparecer.
 Comprasar.
 Conforme parecido.
 Confotar.
 Confrontar.
 Confrontar.
 Confundir mezclando.
 Confundir avergonzar.
 Confusa cosa.
 Confusion.
 Congelarse.
 Congeturar.
 Congoja.
 Congoja, angustiar.
 Congraciar.
 Conocer.
 Conocerse lo que es.
 Coseguir.
 Consentir.
 Conserva, y hacerla.

Damut.
 Asan, Putat, Can.
 Sabsab.
 Can, Auoy.
 Angus.
 Sulu.
 Sibsib.
 Butactac.
 Cundit Dildil.
 Sibsib.
 Anglab, Anyan.
 Papac, Paluc.
 Pupud.
 Sicmat.
 Taclan, Batuin.
 Bilin.
 Sala.
 Asas.
 Dulut.
 Tagan, Dulut, Abao.
 Caba.
 Can, Duay.
 Sampelut.
 Sanglauay, Sambitla.
 Calulu Cauan.
 Anti, Lupa.
 Sablasa, &c.
 Cayi.
 Uari.
 Naua.
 Alinglangan.
 Buat.
 Tauag.
 Samac.
 Pamangolo.
 Abay, Cuyug.
 Bayag.
 Alimbaua.
 Uangis, Para para.
 Paut.
 Durup, Sibut.
 Sipat, Durul.
 Lupa.
 Tapang.
 Tuntun, Suguid.
 Subuc.
 Salat.
 Dinay.
 Gutgut Saligutgut.
 Gungun.
 Lutu.
 Batas.
 Bunsul.
 Bitquil.
 Sunud Panayon.
 Balo, Quilala.
 Calilingo.
 Das, Camit.
 Samaya.
 Bucayo.

C antes de O

Conservar conservarse.	Luid, Luat.
Considerar.	Ganaca, Malasmas.
Considerar.	Isip.
Consignar.	Sacquil.
Consiguiente.	Eyata.
Consistorio.	Pulung.
Consolar con obras.	Irug, Aluc.
Consolar al triste.	Tula.
Consonancia.	Abas, Tula.
Consorte.	Abay, Balay.
Conserte.	Asua, Bislac.
Conspirar, conspiracion.	Sapacat, Samaya.
Constante, constancia.	Talan, Tapang.
Constante cierto.	Usta, Toto.
Constelacion.	Balais.
Constituir en dignidad.	Dangal.
Constrefir apretar.	Pusit.
Constefido estrefido.	Tabblan.
Conseguero, conseguera.	Balay.
Consultor.	Cutang.
Consumado perfcto.	Sadsad, Ganap.
Consumado.	Sacdal, Sari.
Consumar efectuar.	Dung, Sungdu.
Consumido.	Yagabng, Acpas.
Consumir, aapurar.	Amin, Taclas.
Consumir. V. Acabar.	Guisan.
Consumir algo las horm.	Agud, Inut.
Consumir, gastarse.	Utas.
Consumirse quemarse.	Pupud.
Consumirse, gastarse.	Banlic.
Consumirse la hacienda, &.	Guitis.
Contagio peste.	Bungo.
Contaminar.	Saiimutmut.
Contar ejemplos, &c.	Alimbaua. Salita.
Contar referir.	Sabi.
Contar con palillos.	Calacal.
Contar chismes.	Sumbung.
Contar decir.	Agcas.
Contar.	Bilang.
Contar recontar.	Lalip.
Contemplar.	Malasmas, Ganaca.
Contemporizar.	Sunod, Panayon.
Contender porfiar.	Attu, Ascal.
Contende, disputar.	Pagcal, Patiga.
Contener, continencia.	Paniti, Cauat.
Contener, reprimir.	Cauat, Iuad.
Contentar a otro.	Tula.
Contenta cosa.	Saya, Sigla.
Contento.	Culala.
Contestar.	Tutu, Oua.
Contiguo.	Datig.
Continuamente.	Licat, Lacas.
Continuacion.	Sanay.
Continuar.	Dati, Bagui.
Continuo.	Danay.
Contonearse.	Guinday, Guiray.
Contonearse.	Lisod, Acquio.
Contonearse.	Latud, Lanuc.
Contonearse.	Linggui, Quinding.
Contonearse.	Quimbay, Quiling.

C antes de O

Contra.	Alng, Sagcal, Sungal.
Contra.	Lunay, Cabal.
Contra decir.	Anggalang, Sanggalang.
Contra decir.	Sagca, Tanglad.
Contra hacer.	Manlupa.
Contra minar.	Magbatis.
Contra pelo.	Salunga.
Contra pesar.	Timbang.
Contra peso.	Tindi.
Contra poner.	Para.
Contraria cosa.	Salangasang.
Contrastar, contraste.	Sucmaman.
Contratar.	Calacal, Banyaga.
Contrato.	Tango, Tipan.
Contra bando.	Baul.
Contra yerba.	Lunas.
Contrabuir.	Ambag.
Contricion.	Sisi.
Contristar.	Bitquil, Sisi.
Contrito.	Sisi.
Controversia.	Pagcal.
Contumaz.	Tungdon.
Convalecer.	Maui.
Convencer.	Saul, Tacsil.
Convencion conductum.	Tipan.
Convinencia. V. Buscar.	Antun.
Convenir en genero, &c.	Bagay, Pinduan.
Convenir. V. Conformarse.	Sungdo, Tuntun.
Convenir ser oportuno.	Tuntun, Tud.
Convenir ser decente.	Tampa.
Convenir probar bien.	Apad.
Convento junta.	Pulung alda.
Conversacion.	Sabi.
Convertir.	Balic, Alis.
Convertir, utagua en vino.	Yari.
Conviene a saber	Pin.
Convicio Afrenta.	Mura.
Convocar. V. Confidar.	Yaya.
Convulsion de nervios	Cayungcung.
Cooperar.	Samaya, Tambaya.
Coordinar.	Nayon.
Copa de sombrero.	Buntoc.
Copado arbol.	Labung.
Copete.	Tungdon.
Copia. V. Abundancia.	Dacal.
Copia facultad.	Upaya.
Copiar, Imagen.	Larauan, Lupa.
Copo de algodon.	Puyud.
Copula.	Catauan, Bato, Calao.
Copula, y copularse.	Datang, Ayut, Acua.
Corazon.	Pusu, Busal.
Corage.	Atuc.
Corbaton.	Garing.
Corbina.	Apap.
Corbo.	Bingcung.
Corcobado.	Bucut.
Corcobear.	Tuag.
Corchete.	Sacbit.
Cordel de pescar.	Cauil.
Cordel y hacerle.	Lubid.

C antes de O

Cordel del remo.	Culiling.
Cordel de atarraya.	Lauayan.
Cordillera de montes.	Taip.
Cordon de tres hilos.	Talos.
Cornear, y cornado.	Sagu.
Cornudo.	Sumaya.
Corona, coronar.	Putung.
Corona de Clerigo.	Urud.
Coronilla de la cabeza.	Pulupulu.
Coronilla de la fruta.	Pusad.
Corpulencia fea.	Sabagal, Dabal.
Corral.	Culung.
Corral de pescado.	Bunuan, Tiric, Baclad.
Corral asi.	Balisasa, Cubut.
Correa. V. Correoso.	Cuñyat.
Corredor.	Main.
Corredor caballo.	Tagal.
Correcion.	Yoyao, Yuad.
Corregir.	Aral, Sauay.
Correoso.	Ligat, Cunyat.
Correr.	Pulayi.
Correr a pinitos.	Carang.
Correr el sudor.	Taliguis.
Correr, o soplar, &c.	Bagul.
Correr las lagrimas.	Saguesay, Sabay.
Correr volar.	Sulagpao.
Correr velos.	Salusu.
Correr parejas.	Lumba, Lulu.
Correr el viento, &c.	Bagul, Daglus.
Correr lo liquido.	Dulang.
Correr tras otro.	Tagal.
Correr afrentar.	Dinay.
Correr cortina.	Busngi.
Correr sangre.	Saguesay.
Correr rio, y corriente.	Agus, Saligsig.
Corresponder.	Tumbalas, Ngatba.
Corresponsiente.	Paquibat, Balayi.
Corresponsal.	Paquibat, Abbiay.
Corriente, comun.	Lacad.
Corrido estar.	Dinay.
Corro corrillo.	Pulun.
Corroborar.	Tapang, Asngao.
Corromperse.	Buluc, Dunut.
Corromperse, &c.	Libong.
Corrupta.	Camauo.
Corruptela. V. Abuso.	Sangcap.
Corruptible.	Dunut.
Cortado, y cortar.	Cutud. Tangtang.
Cortado en partes.	Lasi.
Cortado mal, desigual.	Talapis.
Cortado, ut oreja.	Pungus, Lapas.
Cortaduras de ropa.	Talab.
Cortar bongas.	Atbi.
Cortaduras para subir.	Liba, Tibaba.
Cortar ropa banca, &c.	Tabas.
Cortar cabezas.	Pungut. Zambali.
Corta a golpes.	Tabac, Tabtab.
Cortar canas.	Taya.
Cortar desigual.	Talapis, Tuluapis.
Cortar rams.	Sangal.

C antes de O

Cortar zacate.	Palas.
Cortar al traves.	Uquil, Palaspas.
Cortar con los dientes.	Quinis, Ngatngat.
Cortar madera.	Calap.
Cortar metal.	Tactac.
Cortar con muchas esq.	Tigpas.
Cortar lo atado o cosido.	Guili, Laslas
Cortar al soslayo.	Tapius.
Cortar ut bolsa &c.	Guilit.
Cortar la espiga.	Atab.
Cortar arboles.	Pupu.
Cortar el racimo.	Timba.
Cortar en trozos.	Lapis, Balag.
Cortar en tajadas.	Guili.
Cortar en rebanadas.	Alab, Iilis.
Cortar asi.	Lalib, Guilay.
Cortar quebrando.	Patad.
Cortar raigones.	Paludpud.
Cortar por la costura.	Tilas.
Cortar a diestro, siniestro.	Palaspas.
Cortar rayando.	Guilit.
Cortar a raiz de la tierra.	Tactac.
Cortar nudos de cana.	Salimucu.
Cortarse ut con cana.	Lala.
Cortarse la leche.	Bulutug, Bilug.
Corte de cuchillo.	Taram.
Cortes cortesia.	Tarus, Alala, Galang.
Corteza interior.	Lamucut.
Corteza.	Balat.
Corteza de luyos.	Sabac.
Corteza de cana tierna.	Lagmit, Baluc.
Corteza plantano &c.	Ubac, Abbiang.
Corteza para tenir.	Bangcuru.
Corteza pellejo.	Balat.
Corteza blanca.	Luti.
Corteza picante.	Calingad.
Cortejo.	Alung.
Cortina.	Tabing.
Corto y cortedad de vista.	Pula, Tulao, Lula.
Corto y cortedad de animo.	Dinay.
Corto y cortedad.	Cuyad.
Corto que no alcanza.	Alangan, Putao.
Corba de la pierna.	Pitlongan.
Corbatones.	Garing.
Cosa sin provecho.	Mistula.
Cosa desechada.	Lamang.
Cosa.	Nanu.
Coscojo.	Bucbuc.
Coscorron.	Sintuc.
Cosecha V. Cojer.	Sapat, Atab.
Cosecha.	Palcaya.
Coser.	Tayi.
Coser cayanes.	Samat, Tungi.
Coser, hilbanar.	Salisul.
Coser con la tierra.	Sacab, Subsub.
Cosquillas, y hacerlas.	Caliqui.
Costado, y vo' ver de el.	Talindiquing.
Costado.	Susu.
Costal de petate.	Bali, Suput.
Costal.	Bayong.

C antes de R

Costalada, y darla.	Batbat.
Costanero.	Talugtug.
Costanero.	Saladsad.
Costar precio.	Sali, &c.
Costas.	Gugul.
Costear.	Lelay, Bebay.
Costilla.	Tagguiang.
Costillas verse.	Agguiang.
Costra de morisqueta.	Tullus.
Costra llaga.	Langib.
Costrenir.	Pilit, Suyi.
Costumbre.	Asal.
Costumbre. V. Estillo.	Ugali.
Costura, y hacerla.	Lilip, Taip.
Costura mal hecha.	Balibad.
Costuron cicatriz	Bioc.
Cota de malla.	Baluti.
Cotejar.	Suguid, Ucul, Sulit.
Coto limite.	Angga, Dulun.
Covachuela.	Lungga, Luquib.
Cojo, y cojear.	Tica, Pilayi, Ticul.
Coyuntura.	Silang.
Coyuntura ocasion.	Dalan.
Coyunturas del cuerpo.	Calucaluan, Bucu.
Coz, y dar.	Tumban, Sicad.
Cocear escopeta.	Sicad.
Cocer ollas.	Tiba.
Cocer carne.	Laga.
Cocer la olla.	Tambong.
Cocer mal.	Bantilao.
Cocer morisqueta.	Tun, Palcuis.
Cocer en canuto.	Bulu, Angit.
Cocer entero.	Albus.
Cocido mal.	Gayaga, Gagto.
Cocinar.	Luto.

C antes de R

Cras, cras.	Bucas.
Crece.	Tubo, Dagol.
Crece, y crecido.	Dalugdug, Oyab.
Crece aumentar.	Dacal, Lulung, Sulung.
Crece la marca.	Sun, Dagul.
Crece en fuerzas.	Talan, Sican.
Crece la luna.	Bilug.
Crece por avenida.	Bulus.
Crece la deuda.	Tagal.
Crece la calentura.	Lulung, Alibub.
Credito, honra.	Puri.
Credito, o fama.	Damla, Bunyi.
Credito de fiar.	Tiuala.
Creencia fee.	Salpantaya.
Creer, fiar.	Tiuala.
Creer en agujeros.	Ballian.
Creer en supersticiones.	Pulu pul.
Crenchar el cabello.	Sangi.
Crepusculo.	Alug.
Crespo de cabello.	Culut, Ical.
Cresta de ave.	Palung.
Cria.	Ebon.

C antes de U

Cria de dalag.	Bundalag.
Criado, o sirviente.	Suyu.
Criador, y criar.	Gaua.
Criar cicatriz.	Biuc.
Criar aver, o animales.	Iui, Ipus.
Criar piojos.	Cutu, Tuma.
Criar crianza.	Aral, Iral.
Criar carnes.	Taba, Catauan.
Criar educar.	Irang, Aral.
Criar hechar carnes.	Laman.
Criatura.	Dapat.
Crimen, criminal.	Liuas.
Crin, la crin.	Buac.
Crisol. V. Acrisolar.	Lila, Lagangan.
Cristal.	Bubug.
Critico.	Sita.
Crivo. V. Acribar.	Bilao.
Crudo.	Saguiua, Gagto.
Crudo, y crudeza.	Asias.
Cruel y crueldad.	Bagsic, Sangil, Danga.
Crugir los dientes.	Langutngut.
Crugir la madera.	Lagapac, Lagutuc.
Crugir los huesos.	Altuc, Langas.
Cruzar.	Bangtay.
Cruzar las piernas.	Sila.
Cruzar los brazos.	Tamimi.
Cruzar el baile.	Libad.
Cruzarse en concurso.	Balinas.
Cruzificar.	Paco.
Cruja.	Saquit, Lasa.

C antes de U

Cuadrilla. V. Tropa.	Lenun.
Cubeto, y cubo.	Tabo, Taung.
Cubierta, ut de caliz.	Talicbung.
Cubierta de cartas.	Sapin, Susi.
Cubierta. V. Tapadera.	Tacap, Suclub.
Cubierta de nipa.	Samil.
Cubierta en sangre.	Pilit, Pipi.
Cubija. V. Manto.	Bungbung, Pandung.
Cubija, acobijarse.	Culubung.
Cubrir la casa.	Atap.
Cubrir la luz.	Panpan.
Cubrir el fuego.	Tambon, Daig.
Cubrir la olla.	Culub, Tutub.
Cubrir con hilo.	Calucub, Culaput.
Cubrir la hembra.	Tacal.
Cubrir el rostro.	Tacap.
Cubrir con hojas.	Tutub.
Cubrir, amparar.	Lucub.
Cubrir lsd faltas.	Calolo.
Cubrir con la ropa.	Ulas.
Cubrirse, taparse.	Culubung.
Cucharacha.	Ipas.
Cuchara, y cucharada.	Saluc.
Cucharon, y sacar.	Sandoc.
Cuchillada.	Tabac.
Cuchillo de plumas.	Campit.
Cuchillo.	Sundang, Luru.

C antes de U

Cuchillo, ut para espigas.	Yatab.
Cuchillo para palmas.	Carit, Bangcud.
Cuchillo, o bolo.	Palang, Sisip.
Cuchillo de los cortes.	Iua.
Cuchillo, ut de chinina.	Suddia.
Cuchillas, y sentarse.	Timucmuc.
Cuello.	Batal.
Cuenta, y tenerla.	Ingat, Tanud.
Cuenta y contar.	Bilang.
Cuenta correr por cuenta.	Bala.
Cuentas hacerlas.	Isip.
Cuento o fabula.	Salita.
Cuerbo.	Auac.
Cuerda para barco.	Ouay, Putal.
Cuerda para atar.	Tali, Silo.
Cuerda del arco ponerla.	Litid.
Cuerda de red.	Lambut.
Cuerda gruesa.	Guyud.
Cuerda de tejer.	Guiun.
Cuerdo prudente.	Ganaca, Tunud.
Cuerno y acornear.	Sagu.
Cuerno de altar.	Lelay.
Cuero y curtido.	Balat, Lutu.
Cuero o cutis.	Balat.
Cuero estar hecho.	Lasing.
Cuerpo.	Catauan.
Cuerpo muerto V. Cad.	Bangcay.
Cuerpo sin cabeza.	Atang.
Cuesco y tirar.	Atut.
Cuesta.	Talugtug, Saladsad.
Cuesta o barranca.	Talabis.
Cuesta arriba hacerse.	Suba, Sulit.
Cuesta arriba ir.	Saca.
Cuesta abajo ir.	Dalusdus.
Cuesta pindia ir.	Talugtug.
Cueva de pena &c.	Luquib, Lungga.
Culebra.	Ubinian, Ualo, Bitin.
Culebra ponzonosa.	Camamalu, Tudit.
Culebra asi.	Canlalamat.
Culebra de agua.	Calabucab.
Culebra que salta &c.	Balabag.
Culebrear.	Biluc.
Culo y nalgas.	Papaluan, Buldit.
Culpa y culpar.	Sala.
Cultibar.	Labas, Tactac.
Culto y dar.	Samba.
Cumbre de monte &c.	Taluctuc, Talungtung.
Cumplir un ano.	Niatra.
Cumplir anos.	Ganap.
Cumplir lo prometido.	Tuntun, Tupad.
Cumplirse el tiempo.	Langpus.
Cumplirse verificarse.	Tuntun, Tutu.
Cuna.	Sumbiya, Indayon.
Cundir V. Anegarse.	Sanap.
Cundir estenderse.	Laganap, Culamut.
Cundir ut licor.	Calat, Langtad.
Cuna para hendir.	Pasac, Sagca.
Cuna de apretar.	Angsal, Calang.
Cunada y cunado.	Bayao.
Curador de picaduras.	Tauac.

C antes de H

Cura curacion.	Ulu.
Curiosidad.	Usisa.
Curioso y curiosidad.	Sicap.
Cursar y tener cursos.	Bulus.
Curtir.	Luto.
Cutis.	Balat.
Cuidado amoroso.	Salbat, Aglao, Simi.
Cuidado asistencia.	Sesay, Ingat.
Cuidar ut de los hijos.	Irang, Ipus.
Cuidar ut mayordomo.	Siasat, Sesay.
Cuidar ut pastor &c.	Cumit, Tanod.
Cuitado.	Surit.

C antes de H

Chaza ut de gato.	Tacla.
Chacon.	Tucu.
Chacota y estar de.	Biru, Baddia.
Chafallo, chafallon.	Bansao.
Chamuscar.	Salab.
Chamusquina. V. Oler.	Langnis.
Champurur V. Mezclar.	Agup, Salquit.
Champurur.	Salmat, Yamas.
Chancaca.	Bagcat.
Chanza chancear.	Biru.
Chapalear.	Tabug.
Chapodar V. Cortar.	Tapas, Pungut.
Chapuzar V. Zambullir.	Sungab, Dalucduc.
Chapuzar o otro.	Nguri, Lungad.
Chata.	Sisig.
Charco encharcarse.	Danao, Labac.
Charlatan charlar.	Dila.
Chasquido de latigo &c.	Paltuc.
Chasquido con la boca.	Angla, Amsic.
Chato de narices.	Dapil, Palpad.
Chato roma cosa.	Palpud, Salsal.
Chico, chiquito.	Bacuit.
Chico V. Pequeno.	Lati.
Chicharra.	Ayay.
Chicharron.	Titi, Latic.
Chiflo, y chifiar.	Passuit.
Chile y echarle.	Lara.
Chillar los ratones.	Catiqui.
Chinanta.	Sinautan.
Chinches.	Suldut.
Chinchon tolondron.	Ducul, Gutul.
Chinchon lobanillo.	Bucul.
Chinchorro y pescar.	Tacsay.
Chiquearse.	Anyus, Lambis, Ticus.
Chiquivite.	Salicap, Abubut.
Chirriar V. Rechinar.	Latuat.
Chirriar, aceite.	Salitsit, Alsic.
Chirriar V. Ruido.	Talinsic, Salitsit.
Chisquete V. Choro.	Tulasac.
Chismoso.	Albuc, Panayon, Tapat.
Chispa.	Lipato.
Chispear.	Talandang, Talinsic, Lisic.
Chistar.	Ninim.
Chocarrear.	Pusung.
Chorrear V. Correr.	Saguesay, Diri.

D antes de A

Chorrear chorro.	Tulasuc, Daliril.
Chorrear materia.	Nacnac.
Chorros caer a.	Balisbis.
Choza.	Balungbung.
Choza tugurio.	Cubo, Cuala, Saung.
Choza y hacerla.	Saung, Dangpa.
Chozilla.	Calucub, Sumalangkat.
Chozno.	Apo.
Chucherias.	Butingting.
Chufeta.	Paldupan.
Chupa, y medir.	Gatang.
Chupar tabaco.	Sipsip, Susu.
Chupar los dedos hac *, &.	Utut, Guitis.
Chupar por canuto.	Alduc, Sipsip.
Chusma.	Laman.
Chuzo.	Sulpung.
Chuzon.	Pusung.

D antes de A

Daca eso.	Intaya, & c.
Daca aqui.	Cay.
Dadiva o presente.	Alam, Lugud.
Dadiva a mugger.	Pamangui.
Dado a mugeres.	Talasa.
Dado caso.	Uari.
Daga o espada y pelear.	Calis, Iua.
Dale azotando &c.	Balap, Muna.
Dale que le das.	Paluc.
Dama.	Lolao.
Danza V. Bailar.	Dasungli.
Danar hacer dano.	Saria, Sira.
Danoso.	Anyaya, Tampalasan.
Dar en el galillo.	Sanipan, Batcal.
Dar, de cabezadas.	Tanio, Tungdo, Yunia.
Dar tras pies.	Bunggay, Sunday.
Dar, V. Calabazadas.	Dunggul.
Dar algo.	Abbiay, Din.
Dar en rostro.	Damali, Tampa.
Dar la teta.	Susu.
Dar a poquitos.	Utay.
Dar de comer.	Can.
Dar baya.	Biru, Pusung, Baddia.
Dar de beber.	Inum.
Dar leccion.	Sulit.
Dar en la mano.	Adduang.
Dar de punta.	Lusub.
Dar de mano V. Aband.	Sacquil, Tapon.
Dar fiado.	Utang.
Dar a ver mostrar.	Duru.
Dar veneno.	Lasun.
Dar duro con duro.	Pugcol, Tagcul, Pucut.
Dar gato por liebre.	Baligao.
Dar o pedir prestado.	Dam. Utang.
Dar oidos.	Tiuala.
Dar arcadas.	Tilac, Angcac.
Dar vueltas ut el sol.	Libut, Limbun, Dirit.
Dar vueltas ut campana.	Galogao.
Dar urgonazo.	Lusub, Ungsul, Sundol.
Dar Estocada.	Ulus.
Dar adelantado V. Pagar.	

D antes de E

Dar de codo.	Sico, Siquil.
Dar a medias.	Samac.
Dar garrote.	Sacal, Anglit.
Dar carena.	Salicsic.
Dar cuenta.	Isip.
Dar por bueno V. Apro.	Mina.
Dar credito.	Tiuala.
Dar posada.	Layon.
Dar en la nuca.	Liag.
Dar palmadas.	Daup.
Dar vueltas enredar &c.	Caticat.
Dar traspies.	Bunggay.
Dar en retorno.	Abblas. Baslan.
Dar gracias.	Salamat.
Dar de balde.	Alam, Lugud
Darse a ver.	Aquit.
Darse a ver.	Sibut, Tilip.
Dar golpe quebrantandose.	Bunggo.
Dar eucima.	Sungsung.
Dar V. Cabezadas.	
Dar voces V. Clamar.	Taul.
Dar por las paredes.	Balatong.
Dar a logro.	Tubu.
Dar de vestir.	Imala.
Dar en el blanco.	Tud.
Dar golpe en algo.	Tangquil.
Dar licencia.	Tulut.
Dar su voto.	Panayon.
Dar de beber en escudillas.	Tagay.
Dar a ver de presto.	Tilip.
Dar ocasion.	Babye, Sangcan.
Dar.	Din, Abbiay.
Dar bejucazos.	Yantoc.
Dar palmada.	Tampi.
Dar palmadas.	Mamapa.
Dar v tas como fuera de si.	Galogao.
Dar vueltas con algo.	Bidbid.
Dar diente con diente.	Quingquing.
Dar vuelcos ut peje.	Lupasay.
Dar encontron V. Topar.	Sumpung, Sagquil.
Dar ventaja ut corriendo.	Laguit.
Dar de si.	Curag.
Dar lo que tiene.	Cauasa.
Dar priesa V. Apresurar.	Dapal. Gasa, Dasdas.
Darse estimar.	Pacamal, Paraial.
Darse a conocer por la voz.	Siuala.
Darse a ver.	Halid.

D antes de E

De asiento.	Dati, Datila.
De balde baratisimo.	Mura, Lugud.
Debajo Sub.	Lalam.
Sebil ut suelo.	Cuya, Ina, Gulapay.
Debelitado.	Langpa, Lumbay.
De buena gana.	Yaman.
Daclarar V. Explicar.	Salesay, Usta, Sala.
Declarar ut testigo.	Tutu.
Declarar declaracion.	Sigao.
Declinar el sol vigor &c.	Limpas.

D antes de E

De contado.	Tambing.
De corazon.	Sap. Lub.
De corazon.	Tactac, Laus.
Decorar reparar.	Sulit, Aral.
Decoro.	Danial.
Decrepito.	Gupu, Tua.
Deretar.	Otos, Atul.
De cuando en cuando.	Misanmisan, Casacasa.
Decente.	Tampa.
Decidir	Lutas, Atul.
Dechado.	Tulad, Adlay.
Dedicar ofrecer.	Tungcal.
Dedicar algun fin.	Tagana.
Dedicar.	Panagano.
Dedo.	Taliri.
Dedo pulgar.	Tindaragul.
Dedo indice.	Turu.
Dedo del medio.	Talirin, Libutad.
Dedo anular.	Palsingsingan.
Dedo menique.	Calingquingan.
Dedo y medir.	Dali.
Dedo alzarle.	Tanda.
Deducir inferir.	Batas, Eyata.
Despacio.	Lumay.
Defectible.	Cabbla.
Defecto yerro.	Balatong, Sala.
Defecto V Tacha.	Lalu, Salilican
Defender.	Lalu, Salilican.
Defender al pobre.	Lualo, Campung.
Defender impedir.	Pilatan.
Defenderse derecho &c.	Talacad, Talan.
Defensivo aguero.	Cabal.
Defensor.	Baluti.
Definir.	Atul.
Defraudar.	Quini.
De gana hacer.	Pay.
Degenerar.	Mengaliliua, Puli.
Degollado.	Pungut, Zambali.
Degollar.	Tabtab, Patad.
Deidad.	Diwata, Mambang.
Delantera.	Arap.
Delegar.	Upaya.
Deletrear.	Culit.
Deleznar V. Resvalar.	Talusad.
Deleitacion.	Ligaya, Tula.
Deleitar.	Yama, Uili.
Deleitarse.	Linamnam.
Delgadez.	Ingpis, Tilus.
Delgado de cintura.	Tinauac.
Deliberar.	Atul, Butas, Yari.
Delicada cosa.	Ouican.
Delicado.	Sungguait.
Delicioso.	Uili.
Delinquir.	Sala, Balatong.
Del todo adverbio.	Pupus.
Demanda.	Dalum, Sumbung.
De manera que.	Nanuta.
De mana-/*/na.	Bucas, Danun.
Demas de esto adv.	Layon.
Demasia.	Bigla, Lalo.

D antes de E

De medio a medio.	Libutad.
Demerito.	Sala.
De monton V. Tropa.	Lenon.
Demostraciones de &c.	Cundarit.
Demudarse.	Putla, Calabcab.
Denegrido.	Tangpus.
De ningun modo.	Ngali.
Denodado, audaz.	Ngasngas, Bugasue.
Denotar.	Tanda, Alug.
Dentadura.	Ipan.
Dental de arado.	Sudsud.
Dentellada.	Bacas, Ipan.
Dentera y dar.	Linyu.
Dentro lugar.	Lub.
Dentro estar ut espina.	Tionay.
De nuevo hacer.	Bayo.
Denunciar.	Sumbung.
Deparar.	Tagana.
Deponer.	Bili, Tutuc.
Depositar.	Ilas.
Depravado.	Mulang.
De presto.	Galing.
De proposito.	Liquis, Pacsa.
Derecha cosa.	Tulid.
Derecho de oficial.	Upa, Bayad.
Derision.	Taro, Paguilat.
Deribarse.	Ibat.
Derogar.	Labag.
Derrama.	Ambag.
Derramar.	Bating.
Derramar semen.	Lagayi, Bait.
Derramar licor.	Calat, Aclat.
Derramar sangre.	Saguesay, Tulu.
Derramar lagrimas.	Sabay, Basac.
Derramar caudal.	Bulagsac.
De rondon.	Bungsol.
Derrengado, ut banco.	Pingcao, Taguibang.
Derrengado, derrengar.	Pilay, Paccuid.
Derrengar deslomar.	Paquil.
De repente, sin pensar.	Balo, Bulad.
Derretir, derretirse.	Lasao, Tunao.
Derretir.	Tulas, Titi, Danum.
Derribar.	Nabo, Baldug.
Derribar casa, &c.	Pungca, Lagpac.
Derribar tumbando.	Dagsa.
Derribar fruta.	Lugo, Yugyug.
Derribar arbol.	Bulang, Pungca.
Derribar.	Luslus.
Derribar todo.	Calus, Lagmac.
Derrotar, derrotarse.	Bagbag.
Derrumbadero.	Sulung, Pulid.
Desabituarse.	Sala.
Desabollar.	Ladlad.
Desabrido.	Asu.
Desabrido V. Insulso.	Tabang.
Desabrigarse por calor.	Yangyang.
Desacierto.	Balatung.
Dasacomodado.	Alangan.
Desacompanar.	Balag, Laccuan.
Desacreditar.	Sira.

D antes de E

Desaferrar.
Desafiar V. Incitar.
Desaforrado.
Desagradar.
Desagradecido V. Ingrato.
Desagraviar.
Desaguadero.
Desahogado.
Desahogado.
Desahogarse.
Desahuciar.
Desajustar.
Desalar.
Desalinado.
Desamparar V. Aband^{nar}.
Desangrado.
Desanimarse.
Desandrajado.
Desanudar.
Desapacible.
Desapareado.
Desaparecer.
Desapartar poner ralo.
Desapasionado.
Desarraigar.
Desarrugar.
Desasido.
Desasirse.
Desasosegado.
Desasosegar.
Desasosegarse.
Desastre.
Desacatarse.
Desatar el cabello.
Desatar ut lazada.
Desatarse.
Desatinar.
Desavenirse.
Desazonarse.
Desvalijar.
Desvaratar descoser.
Desvarrar.
Desvastar.
Desvocarse.
Descaecimiento.
Descalzar.
Descalabrar.
Descaminar.
Descansar.
Descanso horquilla.
Descanso de escalera.
Descarado.
Descargar banca.
Descargar enojo.
Descargar.
Descargo darles.
Descarnon.
Descarriado.
Descasar dar por nulo.
Descascarar.

Ladlad.
Tinggasi.
Munyangit.
Salaquinglub.
Ara, Salamat.
Tauad.
Pungsul danum.
Naua, Salao.
Sabal, Linyo, Casa.
Nonao, Asngao.
Alanan panayan.
Calag.
Babad.
Babi.
Buri.
Pipi.
Lugma.
Gabil, Guiluac.
Lucas Calag.
Culliatan.
Libay.
Lanyap, Ala.
Lagad.
Alancabid.
Tucal, Cali.
Lalad, Itad.
Buri.
Bagcus, Baliccuas.
Balisa, Balasusan.
Alinglangan.
Ligalig.
Saquit, Tagco.
Lucas.
Calag, Lucas.
Lapius, Calag.
Lapso, Balucas.
Balatung.
Sual.
Asu, Lingasngas.
Tastas, Calag.
Lasac, Tastas, Lagas.
Sala.
Bigguas, tigpas.
Gatal, Aspac.
Lumpau, Lumbay.
Lucas.
Busbus.
Lili.
Tucnang, Naua.
Saupang.
Ati, Bantilan.
Sabal.
Saca.
Bungbung, Sacdal.
Culdas.
Tutul.
Laman, Cudcud, Bias.
Quinaliliua, Laglag.
Labag.
Guiling, Talip, Guigut.

D antes de E

Desclavar.
Descogotado.
Descojer desblar.
Descojer lo desvanado.
Descolorida.
Descolorido por susto.
Descomedido.
Descomedimiento.
Descomedirse.
Descomponerse.
Desconcertado.
Desconfiar tener celos.
Desconformar.
Desconocido ingrato.
Desconsolar afligir.
Desconsolado triste.
Descontar.
Descontar y descuento.
Desconveniencia.
Descortesía.
Descortezado V. Desollar.
Descortezar la cana.
Descortezar arbol.
Descoser.
Descoser deshilar.
Descoyuntarse.
Descuartizar.
Descubrir revelar.
Descubrir lo tapado.
Descubrir la ropa.
Descubrirse por calor.
Descubrirse.
Descuenta V. Descontar.
Descuidado.
Descuidado.
Descuido V. Olvido.
Descendientes.
Descerrajar.
Desde.
Desdecir algo.
Desdecirse.
Desden.
Desdentado.
Desdenarse.
Desde que.
Desdichado.
Desechar.
Desembarazado.
Desembarazar.
Desembarcadero.
Desembarcar.
Desembainar.
Desembocar.
Desembolsar.
Desemboltura.
Desembolver.
Desembuchar.
Desembuelto.
Desemejante.
Desempenarse.

Tanggal, Abut.
Ducduc.
Itad, Ladlad.
Yatayat.
Puyasiao.
Putla, Pusiao.
Palangapang.
Tarus, Pintu.
Taga, Tampalasan.
Calag, Uasac, Bagcus.
Lusung, Lisang, Albat.
Supan, Salupsupan.
Aliua.
Palamara.
Salbat, Lugma.
Bitquil.
Bauas, Batal.
Ognas, Culdás.
Ascop.
Tarus.
Lapnit Bacbac.
Laplap, Lupas.
Pucnat.
Bagbag, Tastas.
Lilas, Bitauac.
Lisang.
Lalag, Lapac, Lapo.
Bait, Pasiag, Sigao.
Buyangyang, Bungcal.
Lisli.
Yangyang.
Tuyag.
Bilang.
Amalang, Bandy.
Palamara.
Ligguat.
Palipi, Suli.
Tastas.
Ibat.
Lingsad.
Bau.
Ticus.
Sungal, Tipo.
Mino, Baba, Mura.
Tambay.
Calolo.
Uacsi, Leuan.
Naua.
Ampil, Linis.
Dung, Sadsad.
Saca.
Bagut, Acmus.
Allua.
Lual.
Landi, Talasa.
Lantang, Ladlad.
Suca.
Sabal, Taga.
Aliua.
Cabus, Cabbius, Atbus.

D antes de E

Desencajar.	Balcas.
Desencojer.	Onyat.
Desenconarse.	Acpas, Acpa.
Desenfadarse.	Dimlalub.
Desengano, desenga ^{nar} , &.	Sisi, Lual.
Desenojarse.	Aplac.
Desencuadernar.	Balcas.
Desenredado &c.	Salesay.
Desenterrar pleitos.	Bungcal.
Desentranar.	Agmus, Bitoca.
Desentranar.	Tucal, Cali.
Desesperado &c.	Bitqui, Bicti.
Desestimar.	Ara, Apius.
Desfallecer.	Lumpaui, Ina.
Desfigurado.	Yagang.
Desflorar V. Copula.	Dampul, Camauo.
Desfogar en otro.	Saldac, Bungbung.
Desgajar.	Aspi, Apsi.
Desgajar.	Lapi, Gapi.
Desgalgarse.	Sambulat.
Desganitarse.	Payao.
Desgarrado.	Palamara.
Desgarrar V. Romper.	Gabac, Lapac.
Desgracia en decir.	Dimla.
Desgraciado.	Talacatagco. Bigo.
Desgraciado ingrate.	Papa, Busung.
Desgranar palay.	Quisquis.
Desgranar maiz &c.	Putil, Piro, Lugos.
Desgranado.	Sabung, Sagulo.
Deshacer ut casa.	Tastas.
Deshacer lo hecho.	Bauí, Uman.
Deshacer terrones.	Buyagyag, Balbal.
Deshacer en contrato.	Subli.
Deshacer destruir.	Babag.
Deshacer.	Guano, Agas.
Deshechos.	Gulgul.
Desheredar.	Sacquil.
Deshilachar.	Nutnut, Pirat, Buac.
Deshilado.	Bitauac, Nasnás.
Deshilado flueco.	Lambo.
Deshilar V. Deshilachar.	Calag.
Deshincharse.	Acpa, Acpas.
Desojar quitar hojas.	Tagtag.
Deshonesto y deshonesto.	Talasa, Landi.
Deshonra.	Mura.
Deshonrar.	Siran puri.
Deshora a deshora.	Bengi, Panaon.
Desierto.	Ilang.
Designar.	Alal.
Designio.	Talaga.
Desigual desigualar.	Iling, Lusuc, Acting.
Desigual &c.	Gatling, Galting.
Desigualar.	Iguít.
Desistir.	Tucnang Urung.
Desjarretar.	Litid.
Deslabaduras.	Cannyao.
Desleal.	Liúas. Gulut.
Desleir.	Dimog, Tulas.
Deslenguado.	Gatal, Pañyala, Balungus.
Deslindar.	Talingting.

D antes de E

Deslizarse.	Bagcus.
Deslizarse.	Cabid.
Deslizarse lo mal atado.	Langpus. Alput, Lapso.
Deslizarse la lengua.	Talusad, Daleray.
Deslizarse caer.	Talabis.
Deslomado.	Paquil, Pacang.
Deslunbrarse.	Ilaó.
Deslucir obscurecer.	Labug.
Desmadejado.	Tamad.
Desmandarse.	Bagui.
Desmayado.	Lio, Liping.
Desmayarse.	Patang, Patad.
Desmayarse.	Bungsul, Panas, Benus.
Desmedrada planta.	Payuspus, Palucpuc.
Desmedrada cosa.	Salut, Daingding.
Desmelenado.	Sabung.
Desmentir á otro.	Laram.
Desmentir ut pié &c.	Lingsad, Yutyut, Dasum.
Desmenuzar.	Pisi, Mugmug, Mumu.
Desmesurarse.	Bugasuc.
Desmigajar V. Migajas.	Dunut.
Desmochar.	Palungpung, Pungut.
Desmontar camino, &c.	Balaba, Gubat, Agtas.
Desmontar.	Gasac, Danglay, Pinac.
Desmoronado.	Biccual.
Desmoronar.	Bunut, Buyagyag.
Desmoronarse.	Apuas, Tibag.
Desnarigado.	Bungad, Bungi.
Desnudarse.	Lucas, Lubas.
Desnudo de medio abajo.	Limbayong.
Desnudo, desnudez.	Lubas.
Desobedecer.	Lapas, Laban.
Desobligar.	Timaua.
Desocupado.	Naua.
Desocupar V. Despejar.	Ampil, Linis.
Desojarse el árbol.	Tagtag, Lugus.
Desollar V. Descortezar.	Talip, Lupas, Catat.
Desollar.	Tacnip, Lapnus.
Desonesta &c.	Landi, Libi, Liud.
Desordenado.	Lingsad, Ingsil.
Desorejado, desorejar.	Pungus, Lapas.
Despachar.	Gayac.
Despachar V. Apresurar.	Lagaua.
Despacio.	Lumemay, Lumay.
Despacio.	Nangnang.
Desparramado licor.	Calat, Aclat.
Desparramar bienes.	Bulalus, Lalab.
Desparramar asi.	Bulagsac.
Desparramar.	Sambulat, Salbag.
Desparramar.	Sabuag, Dala.
Despavilar.	Tingting, Singsing.
Despavorido.	Guilalas, Tingangas.
Despecharse.	Bitqui.
Despedazar.	Uasac, Lalag.
Despedir.	Patnubay, Patnugut.
Despedirse.	Pamun.
Despedir chispas.	Talansic, Balangdang.
Despegar.	Balcas, Pacnit.
Despegarse.	Calucabcab.
Despellejar.	Lapnus.

D antes de E

Despenar.
Despepitar.
Desperdiciar.
Desperdiciar.
Despertar.
Despejar V. Desocupar.
Despilfarrado.
Desplegar.
Desplegar la boca.
Desplomarse.
Desplumar.
Despoblado.
Desportillado.
Desportillar.
Desposarse.
Desposeer.
Despojar al dueño.
Despojos.
Despreciar.
Despreciar.
Desprender.
Desprenderse.
Desproporcionado.
Después adv.
Despuntado.
Despuntar.
Desquijarar.
Desquitarse.
Desquitarse.
Desrabar.
Desreglado.
Desabrida cosa.
Desabrido.
Desabrido.
Desazonado.
Desear.
Desear.
Desear.
Desear.
Desear.
Desemejante.
Desemejarse.
Deseoso.
Descatar.
Destajo adestajo.
Destapar.
Destegar.
Destemplado.
Destemplanza.
Destemplarse.
Destefnir.
Desterrar.
Desterronar.
Destetar.
Destilar.
Destilar lagrimas &c.
Destinar.
Destruir.
Destocar, &c.
Destreza.
Destripar.

Pulid.
Butul.
Sayang, Bacsa.
Bulalus, Bulagsa.
Guisang, Asdan.
Ampil.
Gabil.
Itad, Ladlad.
Imic, Quitim.
Lagpac, Luslus.
Putput.
Ilang.
Bitauac, Bugto.
Pising, Gabi.
Tango.
Assual, Lacad.
Sanac.
Dangin, Samsam.
Saban, Mura, Ara.
Pulan, Bacoit.
Balucas.
Baliccuas.
Alangan.
Saca, Pota.
Pungpung, Pulpul.
Pungguc.
Gabac.
Bunto, Bauí, Usi.
Abblas.
Putut.
Bigla, Bina.
Tabang.
Sungguít, Ingguit.
Ingguit.
Asu, Asnuc.
Ibug, Pamita.
Nasa, Asa.
Lub, Isip.
Sinta, Pallyasa.
Aliua.
Alis, Uman.
Duay, Singit.
Sagquil.
Pilit, Sui.
Buyanyang.
Tastas, Laslas.
Bagay.
Marauac á lub.
Marauac á panga alug.
Puti, Cupas.
Lacao, Bating.
Buyagyag.
Auat, Susu.
Alac.
Basac, Tulu.
Tana, Tagana, Tanara.
Cabbius.
Pugay, Lugay.
Alit, Lalang.
Iacao, Bitoca.

D antes de E

Destrozar.
Destrozar.
Destroncar.
Destruir.
Destruir caudal.
Destruir asi.
Destruir gastando.
Desusar.
Desunir V. Apartar.
Desunirse apartarse.
Desvalido.
Desvalijar.
Desvanecerse.
Desvariar.
Desvelado.
Desvelo.
Desventurado.
Desventurado.
Desvergonzado.
Desvergonzarse.
Desviar.
Desviarse.
Desviar con el pié.
Desvio, desden.
Desvirgar V. Desflorar.
De tarde, en tarde.
Detener refrenar.
Detener.
Detener la banca.
Detenerse, suspender.
Detenerse tardar.
Determinar definir.
Determinar día.
Detestar V. Aborrecer.
Detracción.
Detrás.
Deuda, deudor.
Deudo pariente.
De una y otra parte.
De una voluntad.
De uno, en uno.
Devanar.
Devanar.
Devoción.
Dejar.
Dejar a la voluntad.
Dejar.
Dejar.
Dejar desistir.
Dejar, ir, ut pajaró.
Dejar, caer.
Dejo, fin.
Decimo.
Decir.
Decir a la nueva &c.
Decir uno por otro.
Decir ventura.
Decir si, y no.
Decir en duda.
Decir mentira &c.

Ualac, Lalag, Pindang.
Ualat, Uatac.
Paquil, Pacang.
Sira, Labsac, Bagbag.
Labsac, Bagsa.
Bulagsac, Bulabus.
Lalab, Lasao.
Balag.
Ualay.
Tuquiab.
Ulila.
Tastas.
Liping, Ibay, Lio.
Addua, Mulang.
Puyat, Mata, Guising.
Lingat.
Alacalma.
Alanpalad, Bigó.
Tampalasan.
Pusung.
Sapula, Sangi, Linlin.
Lisia, Lindas.
Tisud.
Ticus, Tican.
Camauo.
Lagad.
Cauat, Sagca.
Pinguil, Yata, Tigagal.
Aual, Sabagal.
Atan, Asdal.
Balam, Lambat.
Atul, Butas.
Alal, Butngul, Bucu.
Dinat.
Mura, Libac.
Gulut.
Utang.
Nayon, Dayi.
Ngatba, Sumangid.
Subuc, Lub.
Isa, Tunggal.
Cadcad, Cala.
Gadgad, Ulac.
Alig.
Laccuan.
Pabusta.
Buri, lamang, Gulut.
Bili, Laglag, Tagtag.
Urung.
Tabili, Tabilo, Balag.
Ugus.
Das.
Apolo.
Nga, Cano, Agcas.
Patanid.
Addua.
Palad.
Oua, Ali.
Yata, Pamisan.
Palambang.

D antes de I

Decir no se.
Decirse los nombres.

Tabalo.
Patiga.

D ante de I.

Dia, o sol.
Dia de fiesta.
Dia, y noche.
Dia, y medio.
Dia, de dia en dia.
Diáfano.
Diálogo.
Dibujo.
Dictar.
Disciplinarse.
Dicha.
Dichoso.
Diente de ajo, &c.
Diente dar diente, &c.
Diente dar asi.
Diente dar asi.
Dientes, y nacer.
Dientes, no entrar dtes. &.
Diestro.
Dieta.
Dieta jornada.
Diez, diezmo.
Diezmar.
Difamar.
Difamar divulgar.
Diferencia, sexo.
Diferenciar.
Diferir, distinguir.
Diferir, dilatar.
Dificultad.
Definir, terminar.
Difunto.
Difuso lato.
Digerir la comida.
Digerir mal.
Diges.
Diges de niño.
Dignarse.
Digno.
Dilatar la paga, &c.
Dilatar, y dilacion.
Dilatar V. Diferir.
Dilecion V. Amar.
Diligenciar.
Diligenciar.
Diligente.
Dilubio.
Dinero.
Dinero para el gasto.
Diputar.
Dioses falsos.
Dirigir.
Discordar.
Discordia.
Discurrir.

Aldao.
Pangilin.
Aldao, Bengi.
Magurung.
Bucas.
Aninag, Aninao.
Paquibat.
Lingguít, Liluc, Lagda.
Asboc.
Batbat.
Calma, Palad.
Nio, Palad.
Butil.
Quinguing.
Cainguing.
Capacbaba.
Ipan.
Saban, & c.
Lalang.
Paniti.
Balic.
Apolo.
Sicapolo.
Lolao, Sabi.
Bulalag.
Babai, Lalaqui.
Pinduan.
Liliua, Pinduan.
Aba, Bucas.
Sulit, Culit, Buyut.
Lutas.
Matay.
Aba.
Dunut atian.
Gagto.
Butingting.
Galang, Caling.
Damut. V. Dalita.
Tulid.
Lindo.
Aba.
Liuag.
Lugud, Sinta.
Sangi, Lusung, Sipag.
Saglap.
Salacata.
Albug.
Salapi.
Lual Lagay.
Alala, Tuldo.
Diuata.
Turu, Usuc.
Sual, Saliua.
Sama.
Ganaca.

D antes de O

Discernir.
Discipulo.
Disfome feo.
Disfrazarse.
Disminuir.
Disminuirse dolor, &c.
Disparar.
Disparar la flecha.
Dispararse lazo, &c.
Disparatar.
Dispensar.
Dispensar repartir.
Disponer.
Disponer viaje.
Disponer por su caletre.
Dispuesto, &c.
Disputa.
Disension V. Riña.
Disimuladamente.
Disipar bienes.
Disolucion.
Disolverse.
Disuadir.
Distancia de un nudo, &c.
Distancia.
Distilar.
Distinguir apartar.
Distraido V. Olvido.
Distribuir.
Diversa cosa.
Diversión.
Diversorio V. Posada.
Divertir el animo.
Divertir en algo.
Divertir engañar.
Dividir, repartir.
Dividir, por medio.
Dividir, apartar.
Dividirse apartase
Dividirse, ut camino.

Liliua.
Alagad.
Nauang.
Balitcayo.
Culdas, Ognas, Bauas.
Cupas, Dayi.
Baril.
Bugnus, Pana, Agcas.
Baliccuas, Bagcus.
Balatung.
Upaya.
Dacay.
Tangca, Talaga.
Pacay, Dangca.
Cusa.
Talad, Tingquis.
Attua, Ascal.
Patiga, Pagcal.
Simbambala, Anggap.
Bulalus, Bulagsac.
Landi.
Danum, Tulas.
Sumbal.
Bias.
Dayo, Palac, Pilao.
Alac.
Pinpin, Liliua.
Tulustulus, Balatbat.
Dacay.
Aliua, Pinduan.
Alung.
Layon.
Lili, Limbang.
Limbatao, Limbang.
Linglang.
Dacay.
Pitnga, Bangal.
Cauang, Bicang.
Cauani, Ualay.
Balangi, Salangi.

Dividirse, ut rio.
Divieso.
Divisa.
Divisar de lejos.
Division Yuntura.
Divorcio.
Divulgar.
Divulgar

Salapung, Salapi.
Tigsa, Baya.
Tanda, Quilala.
Silay, Batiyao.
Silang, Lia.
Cauala.
Bulalag, Bacsá, Bantog.
Calat, Lolao, Galay

D antes de O

Doblado traidor.
Dobladura doblez.
Doblar ut foja.
Doblar el cuerpo.
Doblar.
Doblar el filo.
Doblar ut clavo.
Doblar esquina.

Baliccuit, Suquib.
Tuclip, Capit.
Lucut.
Indic, Undali.
Pitis, Lulun.
Lulun, Piluc.
Baluctut.
Salingco, Licao, Lingco.

D antes de U

Doblarse, ut espada.	Bayutuc.
Doblarse. V. Revenirse.	Ascad.
Doblegar la rama.	Bayutuc, Utuc.
Doblegar, sombrero.	Luping, Tucmi
Doblegar el cuerpo.	Ascad, Licad, Liad.
Doctor, sabio.	Biasa.
Doctrina, documento.	Aral, Usuc.
Dogal cordel.	Lubid.
Dolar. V. Desbastar.	Tigpas.
Doler, Doliente.	Saquit, Dalong.
Dolerse.	Sisi.
Dolerse tiernamente.	Simi, Salbat.
Dolerse asi.	Pallyasa.
Domar, domesticar.	Amo.
Domñar.	Suyi, Pilit.
Domésticos.	Balay.
Dominar.	Sacup, Campung.
Don Dádiva.	Alam, Lugud.
Donar en Matrimonio.	Amas.
Donaire.	Saya, Salpitic.
Doncella V. Virgen.	Dalaga.
Donoso.	Santing.
Dorado pez.	Talangtalang.
Dormir.	Nigla, Tudit.
Dormir hacer noche.	Ira.
Dormir sin ropa.	Ulas.
Dormir juntos.	Saling.
Dormir de bruces.	Sapasapa.
Dormitar.	Tungdo.
Dos en número.	Addua.
Dos de un vientre.	Cambal.
Dos caminos, Bivium.	Salapung.
Dosel.	Telabanua.
Dotar, dote.	Duro.
Doctor, medico.	Ulo.
Droguero, y droga.	Lantung, Laram.

D antes de U

Ducho.	Lumao.
Dudar.	Cunut, Addua, Cumu.
Dudar.	Luali, Yata.
Duende.	Patianac, Tigbalang.
Dueño de algo.	Maqui, Guino.
Dulce y en dulzar.	Yomo.
Dulce agua. Agua dulce.	Tabang.
Dura cosa.	Atias.
Dura, difícil.	Sulit.
Dura cosa, cruel.	Saquit.
Duplicar.	Susun.
Durar.	Luat, Luid.
Durar.	Lambat.
Durar enfermedad.	Datay.
Dureza de natural.	Buagan, Aplit.
Duro en dar.	Imut, Cumpit.
Dura miel.	Lansi.
Duro hierro.	Angead, Atias, Asias.

E antes de A

E? lo has entendido?	Ane.
E? que cosa?	Nano.

D antes de C

E? no te do dije?	Ba.
Ea. avivando.	Mona, Balap.
Ea. asi.	Ngamona.
Ea. rogando.	Ngamonauari.
Ea. Pues.	Eyata.

E antes de C

Eclipse, eclipsarse.	Lauo.
Eco.	Talotao, Alungengay.
Eco?	Atling, Alingaongao.
Economo.	Siasat.
Echadizo.	Ligao.
Echar ut en cama.	Ulid, Quera.
Echar carnes.	Laman.
Echar lance.	Subuc.
Echar atras.	Gulut.
Echar sobre si.	Saclung.
Echar afuera.	Lual.
Echar de la boca.	Allua, Aspa, Apsa.
Echar de si.	Piling.
Echarse.	Casay, Pasay.
Echar el gallo otro.	Bugnos, Ando.
Echar al agua.	Bulid, Bungsud.
Echar de la bolsa.	Lual.
Echar zancadilla.	Sambulauit.
Echar de alto algo.	Baldug, Nabo, Pulid.
Echar encima.	Babao.
Echar de bajo.	Lalam.
Echar en vinagre, &c.	Palam.
Echar, poner.	Bili.
Echar, ut sopas.	Bulug.
Echar chispas.	Talansic.
Echar llamas el fuego.	Dalacdac, Calucu.
Echar astillas.	Talandang.
Echar fieros.	Buangit.
Echar hojas.	Bulung.
Echar flores.	Bulaciac, Sampaga.
Echar renuevos.	Suli, Suppling.
Echar asi.	Sulul.
Echar fruta.	Bunga.
Echar á perder.	Sira.
Echar vapor.	Singao.
Echase en la bolsa.	Pisngi.
Echar ventosas.	Bacam.
Echar á fondo.	Atiab.
Echar pluma.	Nutu, Manutub.
Echar a remojo.	Bacad.
Echar el brazo encima.	Sangguro, Sangdugo.
Echar V. Arrojar.	Ugsay.
Echar de golpe.	Saldac.
Echar á rodar.	Dulang.
Echar a bien, o mal.	Inguil.
Echar de lugar.	Lacao.
Echar en cara V. Zaerir.	Tampa.
Echar, ut palay, &c.	Ulay.
Echar culpa.	Sandali, Sala.
Echar en el suelo.	Langan.
Echar mano V. Asir.	Dapat.
Echar mano de algo.	Sagmit.

D antes de D

Echar las cabras.	Sangcan.
Echar en vinagre.	Daloc.
Echar de punta.	Bulusuc.
Echar, y echarse.	Pasay, Amac.
Echarse.	Lugmoc.
Echar de pechos.	Sucub.
Echarse boca arriba.	Taalindata, Bulagta.
Echarse boca abajo.	Sacab.
Echarse de lado.	Talindiquing.
Echarse de cabeza.	Tumbalic.
Echarse la gallina.	Lucub, Locloc.
Echarse el viento.	Tucnang.
Echarse en la ceniza.	Dapug.
Echicera hechizar.	Culam.
Echizo V. Brujo.	Uclub.
Echizo.	Gayuma, Guna.
Echura.	Dapat.

E antes de D

Edad.	Banua, Tua.
Edicto.	Utus.
Edificar.	Gaua.
Educación, y educación.	Iral, Aral, Irang.
Efecto.	Oiab.
Efectuar, consumir.	Sadsad, Dung.
Efectuar V. Acabar.	Yari.
Eficaz.	Siri, Salucsuc.
Efigie.	Larauan.

E antes de L

Elado, Licor.	Tudtud.
Elefante.	Caddia.
Elegancia facundia.	Sita, Ula.
Elegir el cojer.	Pili, Sili.
Elogio elogiar.	Puri.
Elocuente.	Sita.

E antes de M

Embarazar. Impedir.	Asdal.
Embalsamar.	Linis, Pulis.
Embalsar.	Lamo.
Embarazado cerrado.	Sucal.
Embarazar.	Abala, Ilang.
Embarazar el paso.	Salabat.
Embarazo en camino.	Saguay.
Embarazo ocupación.	Abala.
Embarazo de estómago.	Sabal.
Embarazado.	Siqui.
Embarcación.	Sacay.
Embarcación V. Bangca.	Pangga.
Embarcadero.	Dung, Sacay.
Embarcar.	Lulan.
Embargo embargar.	Lub.
Embargarse los sentidos.	Omom, Puput.
Embainar.	Caluban.
Embarnizado V. Barniz.	Capul.
Embarrado.	Sampayut.
Embarrar.	Burac, Pitac.
Embasar.	Tagpus.

D antes de M

Embaucar.	Amuyut.
Embajador.	Tubud, Limpat.
Embaidor.	Lantong.
Embejucar.	Batibat, Calluas.
Embelesado.	Mulala, Linga.
Embes trasera.	Gulut.
Embestir.	Tumboc.
Embestir. V. Acometer.	Sagmit, Langap.
Embevecerse.	Linga.
Embever.	Sipsip.
Embiudar.	Balo.
Embejecer.	Tua.
Embiar, ut carta.	Pabal, Atad.
Embidia embidiar.	Diria.
Embidar en falso.	Pauo.
Embion.	Tulao.
Emblanquecerse.	Puti.
Embocar.	Allua.
Emboltorio.	Balut, Tungcus.
Embolver.	Pulanggus, Culaput,
Lulun.	
Emborracharse.	Lasing, Ibay.
Emboscarse insidiar.	Bacay.
Emboscarse V. Meterse &.	Caqueuan.
Embotarse.	Yulyul, Purul.
Embravecerse.	Anglut, Amlit, Bangis.
Embrear. V. Brea.	CAIupcup, Capul.
Embriagarse.	Lasing.
Embrion.	Agli.
Embrollar.	Salibosao, Barali.
Embuchar.	Simpan, Pisngi.
Embudo.	Salubasib.
Embustero.	Lantong, Laram.
Embutir. V. Atestar.	Sacsac, Sansan, Palpal.
Emendar.	Uman.
Emendarse.	Balic, Alis.
Emolumento.	Tubo.
Empachado.	Absi, Butactac.
Empacho pudor.	Dinay.
Empadronar.	Tanda.
Empalagado.	Saua, Asnoc.
Empañar niño.	Lampin.
Empañarse.	Labog, Latim.
Empantanarse.	Laput.
Empaparse.	Albag.
Emparejar.	Limpi, Tupad, Alas.
Empezar comenzar.	Mula.
Empedernirse.	Talic, Mato, Assias.
Empeine.	Buni.
Empeine del vientre.	Pusu.
Empeine del pié.	Bubung.
Empellon.	Tulac.
Empeñar.	Sanla, Sallya.
Empeñado en algo.	Sanla.
Empeñarse.	Utang.
Empeorarse.	Lulung, Sira.
Empero.	Daput.
Empeorarse.	Saquit.
Empinar.	Tali, Tularac.
Empinar el rabo.	Tularac.

E antes de N

Emplastar emplsto.	Tapal, Subsub.
Emplear.	Sali.
Emplear bien el tiempo.	Samantala.
Empobrecer.	Luca.
Empollar.	Pangsa.
Emponzoñado.	Camandag.
Emprender.	Undol.
Emprender, &c.	Salibosao.
Emprenar V Copula.	Buctuc.
Emprestar.	Otag.
Empujar.	Tulac, Singquil.
Empuñar el puño.	Gamgam.
Empujar, ut cerrando.	Subung.
Empujar.	Tulac.
Empujar la gente.	Singquil.
Empuyar V. Pua.	Pasulu.
Emulo.	Pattio.

E antes de N

En algun tiempo.	Capilanman.
Enamorado en secreto.	Alimit, Salingi.
Enamorar.	Lolao.
Enano.	Pandac.
Enarbolar.	Assuas.
Encabestrar.	Tali.
Encadenar y clausulas.	Cauing.
Encalar con cal.	Puti.
Encalmado.	Aldao.
Encallar. V. Barar.	Sayad.
Encaminar.	Turu.
Encaminarse hacia.	Turo, Arap.
Encanastado.	Lulan.
Encañadorado	Pangsol.
Encancerarse.	Calat.
Encandilarse.	Ilao.
Encantar.	Oclob, Oplay.
Encarado.	Tangad.
Encamar los ojos.	Ilap.
Enzarzarse.	Pali, Cascas.
Encarecer exagerar.	Alac.
Encarecerse.	Mitas á alaga.
Encargar.	Tanto, Bilin.
Encarnado.	Laray.
Encarnar.	Catauan.
Encarnar la herida.	Pupug, Lub.
Encarnizados ojos.	Laray.
Encajar, ut nipa. & c.	Salucsuc.
Encajar, ut flechas.	Singit.
Encajar V. Ajustar.	Lapat.
Encajar, ut tapon.	Sulpa.
Encajearse.	Icat.
Enclavar.	Paco.
Encoger brazo, o pierna.	Acclong.
Encogerse.	Cayungcung.
Encogerse la vestia.	Lucub.
Encogerse, Arrugarse.	Culurun, Culutun.
Encogerse en la cama.	Baluctut.
Encogerse, tabla, ropa.	Salicungcung, Ascad.
Encogido por verguenza.	Cayucut.

E antes de N

Encolar poner cola.	Paiquian.
Encomendar.	Bilin, Tantu.
Encomendarse á Dios.	Panalangin.
Enconarse.	Talic.
Encontrar algo.	Pulut, Tucclas, Aquit.
Encontrar a otro.	Sagana.
Encontrar ir al encuentro.	Salunsun.
Encontrarse, toparse.	Sumpung, Salisi.
Encontrar dar en algo.	Sagquil.
Encontrarse, concurrir.	Tagun, Abno.
Encontrar llegando.	Das.
Encontrar infragante.	Das.
Encontron.	Sagcul, Tumboc, Pungcol.
Encontron peleando.	Salubung.
Encontron cabezada.	Dungcul, Pungcul.
Encordonar.	Talo.
Encorbado.	Bucut, Lucus, Yucub.
Encorbarse, ut Viejo.	Gupu, Yucu.
Encorralar.	Culung.
Encrespar.	Ical.
Encrespase. V. Erizarse.	Quilabut.
Encrucijada.	Salabat.
Encubrir, zelar.	Lingad, Tingali.
Enbubrir, ut ladrones.	Santong, Samaya.
Encuentro, de tabla.	Salubung.
Encunbrado.	Taluctuc, Tauay.
Encenagado.	Laput.
Encender.	Salaing.
Encender fuego.	Tauo, Api.
Encender, e incendio.	Silab.
Encender, ut polvora.	Sulsul.
Encenderse en ira.	Alimbuag.
Encenderse mal tabaco.	Taguipus.
Encenderse ignesco.	Labul, Baya.
Encerrar.	Culung.
Encerrar el palay.	Sapat.
Encharcarse.	Danao, Labac.
Encima.	Babao.
Encima, y dar encima.	Sungsung.
Endecha triste.	Pallyasa.
Endenantes.	Nandin.
Endentecer el niño.	Ipan.
Enderezar.	Tulid, Tutu.
Enderredor y guiar.	Libut.
Endulzar.	Yumu.
Endurecerse.	Assias, Attias.
Endurecerse la mile.	Lansi.
Enebrar aguja.	Sulut, Lambal.
Enemigo.	Sama, Salang, Gaga.
Enemistad.	Sial.
Energia.	Siri.
Enfadadizo.	Sungit, Sungguit.
Enfadadizo asi.	Galitguitan.
Enfadado hartó.	Saua, Asnoc.
Enfadarse, y enfadar.	Ansul, Aso, Asnuc.
Enfadarse.	Saguit, Tampo.
Enfasis.	Taquitaqui.
Enfermar.	Saguit, Salon.
Enfermedad pegajosa.	Asug.
Enfermedad de muger.	Bugal.

E antes de N

Enfermedad de bazo.	Yacyac.
Enfermedad de Corazon.	Sauanin.
Enfermedad de orejas.	Toloc.
Enfermedad larga.	Datay.
En fin.	Nanuta.
Enflaquecer.	Yayat, Acpas.
Enflaquecer desmedrar.	Daingding, Pagquing.
Enfrascarse de una en.	Micapali.
Enfrenar, poner.	Subu, Cana.
Enfrente.	Tangad, Tulid, Arap.
Enfriarse.	Dimla, Guinguing.
Enfriarse. V. Templar.	Caingquing.
Enfurecido.	Buangit, Babi, Anglut.
Engalanar.	Ula.
Engañar.	Piraya, Guila, Gaua.
Engañar diciendo.	Addua, Talinduan.
Engañar dar gato & c.	Baligao, Bilao.
Engañar con trampa.	Lucub, Alit.
Engañar asi.	Linlang, Ilang, Lili.
Engañar en contrato.	Tubaybay.
Engañarse en lo que vee.	Baligao.
Engañarse.	Yuyut.
Engarabatarese los dedos.	Culurun.
Engarabatar.	Bingcung, Aluc.
Engastar.	Calupcuc.
Engatusar.	Seguilut.
Engaitar.	Linglang, Amuyut.
Engarzar.	Tungi.
Engendrar.	Anac.
Engolfarse.	Laut, Baltang.
Engordar V. Echarcarnes.	Taba, Catauan.
Engordar zebra.	Basig.
Engrandezar.	Dangal, Atas.
Engrudo, engrudar.	Adta, Pecat.
Enguerrarse.	Buguc.
Engruesarse.	Capal.
Engullir.	Busung, Amil.
Enharinar.	Tapung, Pupul.
Enhastar V. Hasta.	Pulu.
Enhorabuena dar.	Salamat.
Enigma.	Auit, Bugtung, Taquitaqui.
Enjaezado.	Ula.
Enjaular.	Gulung, Banlat.
Enjugar al yiento &c.	Yangyang, Bilad.
Enjugarse el caiman.	Becut, Bilad.
Enlabiar.	Amuyut, Uyut.
Enlazar en redor.	Saclit, Ayubo, Silo.
Enlazadura nexus.	Cauing.
Enlodarse, emporearse.	Sampayut.
Enloquecer V. Loco.	Aling.
En lugar de &c.	Peca, Bilang.
Enlutarse.	Paldas.
Enmarañar.	Saligutgut, Gulu.
Enmarañarse.	Gutgut, Sabun.
Enmendar.	Uman.
Enmudecer.	Bulad, Imic.
En ninguna manera.	Ngali.
En ningún tiempo.	Capilanman, Tambay.
Enojadizo.	Sunguit, Masiing.
Enojar a otro.	Angsul.

E antes de N

Enojarse.	Moa, Asbo, Saquit.
Enojarse atufarse.	Calicasuc, Asu.
Enojo de doméstico, &c.	Tican, Ticus.
En cuanto.	Magcanu.
Enredadera.	Tibatib.
Enredado.	Sabung.
Enredar.	Alung, Galao.
Enriquecer.	Appla, Bandi.
Enriscar la cola.	Tularac.
Enronquecer.	Payus, Payao.
Enroscar.	Balibad, Calicat.
Enroscarse culebra &c.	Langcul.
Enroscar, ut cordel.	Lutac, Anglun, Aiquid.
Ensalada.	Sisid.
Ensalzar poner alto.	Atas.
Ensalzar alabando.	Puri, Dangal.
Ensanche.	Calao, Naua.
Ensanche.	Liualas, Lapat.
Ensancharse.	Salampad.
Ensangrentar.	Sampayut, Daya.
Ensartar, ut cuentas.	Tungi.
Ensartar ut peces.	Quiliquili, Balaing.
Ensartar disparates.	Cudtan, Laram.
Ensayar.	Lisu, Sulit.
Ensayo.	Bagay.
Ensayo para obra.	Ayul, Basul.
Ensenada.	Luc, Ganlung.
Enseñar V. Adiestrar.	Aral, Turu, Anad.
Enseñar el estuche.	Sungi.
Enseñar mostrando.	Duru, Aquit.
Enseñorear dominar.	Sacup, Lipul.
Ensevar untando.	Cuscus.
Ensordecer.	Atlac.
Ensortijar V. Enroscar.	Anglun.
Ensuciar.	Layac, Sucal, Dinat.
Ensuciar el agua.	Labug, Alug.
Ensuciarse.	Taccla.
En suma.	Nanuta.
Entablar.	Dalig.
Entallador.	Liluc.
Entallecerse las yervas, &c.	Attias.
Entechado.	Sala.
Entenado.	Pangunacan.
Entender.	Tuyag, Usta.
Entender percibir.	Malit.
Entender, enterarse.	Talastas.
Entendido.	Abad.
Entendimiento.	Isip.
Entera cosa.	Bilug.
Enteramente.	Talusay.
Enterar, y enterarse.	Talastas.
Entereza redondez.	Bilug.
Entereza constancia.	Talan, Tapang.
Enternecerse.	Lunus, Lambut.
Entero de una pieza.	Unay.
Entero no capon.	Bulungan.
Enterrar.	Cutcut.
Entihiar.	Ligangam.
Entiharse.	Luma.
En todo cosa.	Macananuman.

E antes de N

Entoldar.	Dalungdung.
Entonces.	Carin.
Entorpecerse la lengua.	Utal.
Entorpecerse el oído.	Atling.
Entortar.	Bucut.
Entrañas.	Bitoca.
Entrañarse dolor, &c.	Antac, Cutcut.
Entrar de paso &c.	Salimbay, Salimbab.
Entrar.	Lub.
Entrar, y salir.	Lungub, Lual, Curut.
Entrar hasta el desvan.	Layun, Laus.
Entrar por estrecho.	Allut, Sulud.
Entrar agua en barco.	Dabulbul, Daliruc.
Entrar por lana, &c.	Saglap.
Entradas de frente.	Suluc.
Entrar la lluvia.	Anggui.
Entrar por zacatal.	Silmac.
Entrar en cuenta.	Bala.
Entrar por espesura.	Gulmuc.
Entrar el viento.	Tibul.
Entrar a escondidas.	Liman, &c.
Entrar la flecha, &c.	Tibul, Salapsap.
Entrarse en la cueba.	Sulud.
Entre dos luces.	Silim, Buclat.
Entregar.	Abiyay.
Entregarse.	Sut, Suco.
Entreoir.	Ulingid, Pindan.
Entremeterse.	Aslat.
Entresacar.	Albut, Nusnus.
Entresacar.	Abnus, Agnus, Acmus.
Entretenerse.	Alung.
Entretejer.	Talo, Sugay.
Entreverar.	Salat, Salquit.
Entrincado.	Sulit.
Entripado.	Amlit, Pangmal.
Enrístecerse.	Lungcut, Lugma.
Entuerto.	Balating.
Entumecerse.	Lupad, Paquil, Pata.
Enturviar.	Alug, Culimlim, Labug.
En una, y otra parte.	Ngatba, Sumangid.
En un momento.	Quisap, Saguli, Saquiras.
En un abrir y cerrar, &c.	Saquirut.
En valde.	Gauing, Bansana.
En vano.	Mola.
Enyarsarse.	Attias, Pulicat.
Envejecer el hombre.	Tua, Ognas.
Envejecer otras cosas, &c.	Aran.
Envegecido mal.	Datay, Damag.
Embes contrario de haz.	Gulut.
En vez de &c.	Peca, Bilang.
Enviciarse.	Lumao.
Envidiar.	Diria.
Enviudar.	Balo.
Enjambre, &c.	Balebay, Cumpul.
Enjuagar.	Banlay, Cañiyao.
Enjuagar.	Luglug, Ngulngul.
Enjugar.	Bilad, Becut, Langi.
Encias.	Guilaguid.

E antes de Q

Equidad.	Tulid.
Equilibrio, y estar.	Attuas, Luali.
Equilibrio V. Dudar.	Tumbultail.
Equivalente.	Abas, Auig.
Equivocarse.	Talibadbad.
Equivocarse.	Magcamali, Balatong.

E antes de R

Era.	Panaon.
Eras de ojos v. g.	Patacpatac.
Erguir.	Bangun, Ticdao.
Erizarse el pelo pluma.	Mulansang.
Erizarse.	Quilabut, Dalangat.
Erudito.	Biasa.
Errado, o perdido.	Lili.
Erramienta.	Sangcap.
Errar la accion.	Sala, Lindas, Balatong.
Errar.	Talabid, Balatong.
Errar el tiro.	Banda.
Errarse en lo concertado.	Catiban.
Errarse en loque oyo.	Talibadbad.

E antes de S

Escabechar.	Mamacsi.
Escabeche sin vinagre.	Buru.
Escabullirse.	Alput, Alsut, Talusad.
Escalar.	Panic, Salacay.
Escalafrio.	Galunggung.
Escaldarse.	Latus, Pali.
Escalera.	Eran, Sangat.
Escalfar.	Bauas, Culang.
Escalones.	Talurang.
Escalon en árbol.	Tibaba, Caut.
Escamas, y escamar.	Calisquis.
Escampar.	Tila, Linao.
Escanciar.	Tagay.
Encandalizar.	Balaquid, Sala, Gaso.
Escándalo.	Marauac á Alimbaua.
Encandallo.	Tarul.
Escaño asiento.	Papag.
Escaparse salirse.	Aspat, Tacas.
Escarabajo.	Ayop.
Escardar los arrozcos.	Linis, Abut, Tactac.
Escarcha.	Ambon.
Escarmentar.	Dala.
Escarmiento.	Icarala.
Escarnecer.	Sunu, Taro, Paguilat.
Escarpia.	Sabit, Caut.
Escarva dientes.	Tinga.
Escarvar la tierra.	Calcay, Culcul.
Escarvar el fuego.	Calcal.
Escased.	Imbut.
Escaso.	Gulang.
Escatimar escatimado.	Tipid, Guitis.
Escavar.	Tambon.
Esclamar.	Yaus.
Esclarecer.	Aslag, Sala, Monag.
Esclarecida cosa.	Tiadag, Sugui.

E antes de S

Esclavo, y esclavizar. Alipan, Sapin.
 Esclavo. Diquing.
 Escluir. Subali.
 Escoba, y escobilla. Palis.
 Escoba para la tela. Sisil.
 Escubilla de dientes. Sipan.
 Escocer. Aplas, Agad.
 Escojer V. Elegir. Pili, Nusun.
 Escojer. Damput, Sili.
 Escollo. Attiab.
 Escolta. Bantay.
 Esconder, ut machin. Pisngi.
 Esconder, y esconderse. Salicut.
 Esconderijo, y esconderse. Sulmuc, Silmac.
 Esconderijo de fieras. Luquib.
 Esconderse en rincon. Salingit, Gulmuc.
 Escopeta. Baril.
 Escoplo, y escoplear. Pat.
 Escoria de metal. Calauang.
 Escribano, escribir. Sulat, Padta.
 Escrupulo. Salupsup, Supan.
 Escuadra cartabon. Sipat.
 Escuchar. Damdam.
 Escudilla. Sullao, Tagay.
 Escudilla mayor. Darao, Lampay.
 Escudo. Calasag, Sagca.
 Escudriñar. Tugcal, Sabungcay.
 Escudriñar Revolver. Bungcal, Siasat.
 Escudriñar Buscar. Calutcut.
 Escuerzo V. Sapo. Tugac.
 Esculpir. Liluc.
 Escupir, escupitina. Lura.
 Escura cosa V. Oscura. Dalumdum, Pisac.
 Escurecerse. Silim.
 Escurridizo. Talunasan.
 Escurrirse. V. Ezeabullirse. Taluras.
 Escurrirse licor. Tictic.
 Escurrirse lo enhevado. Daleray.
 Escusado que no sirve. Alangan.
 Escusado esento. Timaaua.
 Escusarse zafarse. Ligon, Limayon.
 Escusarse. Ili, Sangcan.
 Esdrújulos. V. Rodeos. Taluguigui.
 Esento, y esencion. Subali.
 Esfera estado. Lagay, Bicas.
 Esforzado valiente. Agcas, Bayani.
 Esforzar a otro. Tapang, Yaya.
 Esforzarse, ut enfermo. Sui, Pilit.
 Esfuerzo conatus. Sican, Casi.
 Esfuerzo. Binti, Tapang.
 Esgarrar flema. Angcac.
 Esgremir. Calis.
 Eslabon de sacar fuego. Balul.
 Espaciar el animo. Lili.
 Espaciosa en obrar. Nenay, Lumemay.
 Espacioso flematico. Batug.
 Espada. Calis.
 Espalda. Gulut.
 Espaldilla. Bangsay.
 Espantadizo. Asdan, Pacday.

E antes de S

Espantar mosquitos, &c. Uanguang.
 Espantar aves. Buyao, Bullao, Abbuang.
 Espantar al descuidado. Pacday, Asdan.
 Espantar puercos. Bura.
 Espantarse, admirarse. Tingasngas, Guilalas.
 Espantarse asi. Molala.
 Espantajo de sementera. Pamati.
 Esparcir y estender. Sambulat.
 Esparcir granos. Salbag, Sabuag.
 Esparcir desparramadas. Calat, Culat.
 Esparcir, ut noticia. Bantug, Anam.
 Esparcir, y espolborear. Budbud, Bubud.
 Esparramar. V. Esparcir. Salbag.
 Especial, ó particular. Sarili.
 Especie, ó genero. Bagay, Pinduan.
 Especies, pimienta &c. Sangcap.
 Especies soñadas. Taguimpan.
 Especular. Salamin.
 Espejo. Salamin.
 Espeluzarse de miedo. Quilabut, Mulansang.
 Espeluzarse asi. V. Eri^{zarse}. Dalangat.
 Espender, espensas. Gugul.
 Esperanza y esperar. Alig, Palapaya.
 Esperar V. Aguardar. Abang, Arang.
 Esperar detenerse. Panaya, Pamalalan.
 Esperar con la bocaabierta. Aangat.
 Esperezarse. Offiyat.
 Esperimentar V. ex. Subuc.
 Espesar. Asac, Laquit, Dayuput.
 Espeso. Dinat.
 Espesura, y entrar. Sulmuc, Sual.
 Espetar. Atbac.
 Espetera. Sabit.
 Espia, espiar. Sayat, Abat.
 Espiar, explorar. Misid.
 Espiar. V. Atisbar. Bantal, Bacay.
 Espiga. Lagas, Ulay.
 Espigas cogerlas. Pulut.
 Espigas echarlas. Tilalagay.
 Espigado alto. Palitpit.
 Espigon. Pasac.
 Espina, y espinarse. Sucsuc, Salubsub.
 Espina de pez. Dui, Tibo.
 Espina de cana, y poner. Dauay.
 Espinazo. Galudgud, Abulud.
 Espinilla. Lulud.
 Espino. Sucsuc.
 Espirar, morir. Otas.
 Espirar la luz. Cutab, Curap.
 Espirar echar aliento. Isnaua.
 Espirar la esperanza. Acua, Panaya.
 Esplendido. Susi.
 Espolon, y salirle. Taid.
 Espolonear, picar. Dacati.
 Esponjoso. Umbon, Umboc.
 Esposo esposa. Asaua, Balay.
 Esposas prision. Gapus.
 Esprimir. Pasil, Basla, Pusit.
 Espulgarse el perro. Cutu.
 Espulgarse la ropa. Butingting, Tuma.

E antes de S

Espuma.	Bula, Abbua.
Espumar la olla.	Salac, Tabo, Sagap.
Espumarajo.	Bula.
Espumear.	Sabul.
Espurcicia.	Cupal.
Espurio.	Anac, Sulip.
Esquina, y cortarla.	Guiling.
Esquina V. Doblarla.	Salingco.
Esquina.	Suluc.
Esquina lomo.	Abulud.
Esquiva cosa y ser.	Liap.
Esencia.	Baua, Panga.
Estable cosa.	Luid, Luat.
Establecer estatuto.	Payugali.
Estaca.	Tulus, Tarac, Basul.
Estaca en agua.	Tuad.
Estado, y estatura.	Lagas, Tauo, Bicas.
Estado condicion.	Licas, Asal.
Estado grado de la cosa.	Bili.
Estado mediano.	Ugali.
Estado bajo.	Baba, Mauli.
Estallar quebrandose.	Alsic.
Estallar la onda al pajaro.	Alibasbas.
Estallido con la boca.	Angla.
Estallido V. Sonido.	Acbong.
Estancar generos.	Tabon.
Estancar parar.	Ampat.
Estanque.	Laug.
Estando para.	Nga.
Estaño estañar.	Tangso.
Estar de negocio.	Balasan.
Estar en pié.	Talacad.
Estar sobre un pie.	Patintica.
Estar echado sin cabecera.	Langan, Ulay.
Estar perplejo V Dudar.	Ampa, Luali.
Estar cabizbajo.	Yungyung.
Estar para caer.	Tilay, Libis.
Estar en lugar.	Carin.
Estar en la cama.	Salay.
Estar á lo dicho.	Agcas.
Estar entre dos aguas.	Luali, Tumbultail.
Estar de asiento.	Dati.
Estar á los últimos.	Pasul.
Estarse.	Campo.
Estatua.	Larauan.
Estatura.	Lagay, Sucad.
Esteba del arado.	Uguit.
Estender lo encojido.	Oñyat, apis, Aba.
Estender lo doblado.	Lantang, Lambulat.
Estender asi alambre &c.	Yunat, Ladlad.
Estender masa.	Pipis, Liguís.
Estender el cuello.	Anglao.
Estender el brazo &c.	Apsay, Uñat, Yatyat.
Estender uno, &c.	Capit.
Estender asi.	Gauang.
Estender la pierna.	Apasay.
Estender la madeja.	Sintac.
Estender, ut clavo tuerto.	Yatyat.
Estender la mano.	Adduang.
Estender las alas.	Silad.

E antes de S

Estenderse ut la vista &.	Aclap.
Estenderse el dominio.	Actang, Salacun.
Estenderse asi.	Lagap.
Estenderse en la cama.	Asay, Casay.
Estenderse el cuidado &c.	Laganap.
Estenderse ut calabazas.	Calatay, Culaput.
Estenderse ut raiz.	Culamut.
Estenderse ut olor &c.	Salicbobb.
Estenderse ut banca.	Salicangcang.
Estenderse ut aceite.	Acclat, Calat.
Estenuado ut.	Titi, Tagquing.
Esteril.	Baug.
Esterilidad.	Salat.
Esterillos, ut de marea.	Salingsing.
Exterior.	Lual.
Estero.	Sapa.
Estevado de piernas &c.	Sacang Dacclong.
Estilo, regla.	Ugali, Agpang.
Estilla, y sutil.	Abbiang.
Estillas.	Tatal.
Estimar, tasar.	Alaga.
Estimar en mucho.	Ngali, Mal.
Estimar.	Mangdarapusa.
Estinguir.	Apda.
Estiva o cañuto.	Pangsul.
Estirar las orejas, &c.	Sapingil, Abit.
Estirar cuero, &c.	Aba, Sapad.
Estirar. V. Estender.	binglit, Yatyat.
Estirarse asperizando.	Uñyat.
Estirarse moribundo.	Sicadsicad.
Estocadas, dar.	Ungsul, Dugdug.
Estomago.	Dungus.
Estomago revuelto.	Talam, Alimbucay.
Estomago asi.	Libadbad, Ducal.
Estopa del coco.	Bunut.
Estorac, olor.	Camangian.
Estornudar.	Asnga.
Estorbar. V. Impedir.	Sumbal, Ilang.
Estrada V. Espiar.	Bacay.
Estragado, ó cuchillo.	Bingao.
Estrago.	Sira.
Estrañar.	Mulala, Aglao, Bayo.
Estrañar, agenaar.	Bating.
Estranguria.	Balisasao.
Estratagena.	Alit, Lalang.
Estrecho angosto.	Quiput, quitid, Ascop.
Estregar ropa.	Cusut, Aplus.
Estregar cabeza.	Gusgus.
Estregarse, &c.	Lacusut.
Estrella.	Batuin, Daguis.
Estrella en la frente.	Batuin.
Estremado.	Bigla, Sari, Saquit.
Estremecerse.	Galgat, Quisig.
Estremecerse V. Temblar.	Lintag, Tabig.
Estremecerse.	Ligquig.
Estrimidad.	Luguit, Lauit.
Estrimidad del tapis.	Salimpat.

E antes de V

Estrimidad.	Libis.
Estremo. V. Andar.	Tauay, Libis.
Estreñar.	Magpanibayo.
Estreñido.	Tablan.
Estreñir. V. Espimir.	Pusit.
Estrepito de golpe.	Acbag, Alpac, Gatug.
Estrepito de rayo.	Acsing, Calansing.
Estrepito. V. Ruido.	Calansag, Actong.
Estribar.	Sicad.
Estribar algo sobre el.	Sapno.
Estribar así la barba.	Salumbabà.
Estrellarse.	Casat.
Estropajo.	Basan.
Estropeado.	Paquil, Pacang.
Estruendo estrépitus.	Acbong, Atni.
Estruja. V. Hajar.	Danut, Pasla.
Estrujar.	Lulupit.
Estuprar.	Suyi, & c.
Estuche.	Caluban, Bulubulu.
Estudiar.	Aral.
Estudio diligencia.	Sipag.
Estudio de studio.	Tiquis, Pacsa.
Estupendo.	Mulala.

E antes de V.

Evacuar.	Bauas.
Evano.	Culayadiang.
Evaporar.	Singao.
Evidente.	Usta.
Evitar.	Paniti.

E antes de X

Exactamente.	Talusay.
Exageracion.	Alac.
Exagerar.	Pacapuri.
Exagerativo.	Mangsa.
Exalar vapor.	Singao.
Exalar olor, ó tufo.	Bao, Salibusub.
Exalar hedor.	Salimotmot.
Exalar fragancia.	Salingalngal.
Exalacion.	Bulalacao.
Examinar.	Sulit, Talingting.
Exceder.	Lalo, Liclic.
Exceder.	Iguít, Lauit.
Excelente cosa.	Mambang.
Excelente.	Sari, Sacdal, Ubu.
Exceptuar.	Subali.
Exclamar.	Yaus.
Excluir.	Sacquil.
Excremento.	Tacla, Tilis.
Excitar.	Yaya, Guising.
Excitar.	Yagyag, Irug.
Executar.	Balaus.
Exe.	Galunggung.
Exsecrable.	Dinat.
Exe de aspa.	Galunggung.
Exemplo y darle.	Alimbaua.
Exercicio, exercitar.	Sanay.
Eximir.	Timaua.

F antes de A

Eximirse.	Cabus, Cabbius.
Exorbitante.	Eugali.
Exortar.	Usuc, Aral.
Expedir. V. Arrojar.	Allua.
Expedito.	Galasgas.
Experimentar.	Subuc.
Explicar. V. Exp.	Usta.
Exploner. V. Exp.	
Expresar.	Talusay.
Exprimir. V. Esp.	Aspal, Apia.
Exponer.	Tayo, Ain.

F antes de A

Fabricar Naos.	Dauit.
Fabricar fábrica.	Gaua.
Fabricar de ingenio.	Lalang.
Fábula.	Salita.
Facultad hacienda.	Bandi.
Facultad poder.	Upaya.
Facundia.	Sita, Ula.
Fachada.	Arap.
Faccion.	Lupa, Añyo.
Facil en descubrir.	Asbo.
Facil de hacer.	Macapipilan & c.
Facineroso.	Mulang.
Faena.	Alinglangan.
Falca, y falcar.	Dait, Salupil.
Falda de monte.	Saladsad.
Falda de ropa.	Salimpat.
Falda de animal.	Lulupit.
Falla, y fallar.	Sala, Cabla.
Falla.	Lupit, Lupit.
Fallecer.	Matay, Otas.
Falsedad de peso, &c.	Cana.
Falso embrollado.	Bansao.
Falso testimonio.	Bintang.
Faltar el resuello.	Singap.
Falta, y culpa.	Sala.
Falta yerro.	Balatung.
Faltar algo.	Ala.
Faltar y mermar.	Culang, Ala.
Faltar el aliento.	Singap.
Falto de vista, ó corto.	Tualo, Batulalangan.
Falto de vista, ut mo.	Batang, Iaua.
Fama, crédito.	Buñyi, Damla.
Fama rumor.	Saplala, Bantug.
Fama corer.	Puri, Saplala.
Familia.	Bubung, Balay.
Familiaridad.	Sandugo, Basa.
Famoso.	Bunyi.
Fanfarria.	Mangsa.
Fardel.	Suput.
Farfullar.	Lucub, Linglang.
Fastidio.	Asnoc, Angsol, Saua.
Fatalidad.	Tagco.
Fatiga del alma.	Bitquil.
Fatigar.	Bagac, Tical.
Fatigarse, y fatigado.	Pacang, Pagal.
Fausto, galas, follaje.	Labong.

F antes de E

Fausto bambolla.	Dacala butinting.
Favor.	Lugud.
Favorable propicio.	Lugud.
Favorable viento.	Ugut.
Favor, pedir.	Lugud.
Favorecer. V. Amparar.	Culang.
Favor, y aplauso.	Puri.
Faja, y fajar.	Babat.
Faja, ó braguero.	Sacbibí, Sacbali.
Faz.	Lupa, Añyo, Arap.

F antes de E

Fe.	Salpantaya.
Fea. Cosa.	Nauang, Daul.
Feliz, felicidad.	Nuan, Nio, Palad.
Fementido.	Liwas.
Fenecer de oficio.	Otas.
Fenecer, finio.	Lubas.
Fenecer. V. Acabar.	Yari.
Feno.	Dicut.
Feriar, comerciar.	Calacal.
Feroz, y fiera.	Danga, Sangil, Buangis.
Fertil.	Yari, Taba.
Fervoroso.	Sulung.
Festejar.	Abala, Susi.
Feto.	Agli, Buctut, Agcas.
Fecho.	Buis.

F antes de I

Fiado dar.	Tiuala.
Fiár de otro.	Alig, Ara.
Fiár a otro, y fianza.	Aco.
Ficción, fingimiento.	Sibanbala.
Ficción de achaque.	Pilo.
Fidedigno.	Tiuala.
Fiebre, y tenerla.	Lagnat.
Fiel de peso.	Talaro.
Fiel, tindelis.	Tapat, Cana.
Fiera.	Lasip, Bungil.
Fiereza.	Sangil.
Fiera cosa, adv.	Saquit.
Fiesta que se guarda.	Pangilin.
Fiesta. V. Festejar.	Abala.
Figura retrato.	Larauan.
Figura.	Anyo.
Figura en la proa.	Naga.
Filiación.	Anac.
Filigrana.	Daua.
Filo, y sacarle.	Datang.
Filo. V. Afilar.	Taram.
Filtro.	Guna.
Fimbria.	Libis, Sisi.
Fin, salida, exitus.	Das, Yari.
Fin conclusion.	Lutas.
Fin paradero.	Uli, Uacas.
Fin termino.	Angga.
Fin motivo.	Saria.
Fin perfección.	Yari.
Fin desde el principio.	Sepo.

F antes de L

Fin, y finalizar.	Lutas, Pupus, Sepo.
Finalmente.	Uacas.
Finalizado.	Tiuasay.
Finar, y fallecer.	Otas.
Fingir, y fingimiento.	Cano.
Fingir, disimular.	Anggap.
Finiquito.	Lutas.
Fino acendrado.	Sugui, Uagas, Sacdal.
Fino fuerte.	Dalisay.
Fino primoroso.	Sacdal, Sadsad, Uican.
Firme cosa.	Tibay, Gugut.
Firme, ut mesa.	Tatag, Tampac.
Firme así.	Talpac, Talan.
Firmemente, adv.	Tibay.
Fescalizar.	Tulicsa, Siasat.
Fisga, y fisgar.	Biro, Taro.
Fisga.	Salapang, Pamuga.
Fisgar, mofar.	Paguilat.
Fisonomia.	Añyo.
Fistula.	Sugat.
Fijar en las puertas.	Padta.
Fijar. V. Clavar.	Sulu.
Fijar los ojos.	Tulug.
Fijar el pie.	Sicad.
Fijar el animo, &c.	Duruc.
Fijar.	Dangat.

F antes de L

Flaco.	Yatyat, Yagang, Acpas.
Flaco, en los huesos.	Tagguian.
Flaqueza humana.	Labuad.
Flato.	Angin.
Flauta.	Basli.
Flecha, y flechar.	Pana, Uyung.
Flecha con boton.	Sulpung, Bungsul.
Flema en obrar.	Nangnang, Nenay, Catay.
Flema, en hablar.	Luntay, Taltal.
Flemas, hecharlas.	Angcag, Uaua.
Flematico.	Pecat, Lamlam.
Flete.	Upa.
Flor, y florecer.	Sampaga, Bulaclac.
Flor roja.	Sulbang, Gumamila.
Flor conocida.	Camantigui.
Flor de caña, &c.	Ulay.
Flor a medio abrir.	Cambang, Lago, Buco.
Flor lapa de licor.	Culapu.
Flor, y requiebro.	Canda.
Florece, y en virtud.	Labon, Sulung.
Flotar.	Ilut.
Flojo, y flojedad.	Batug, Tamad, Sagan.
Flojo no tirante.	Lubac.
Flojo en el animo.	Yauil.
Flueco.	Lambo.
Flujo de sangre.	Balangingi.
Flujo, y reflujo.	Subli, Subli.
Fluido.	Aninag.

F antes de R

F antes de O

Fofa cosa, ut corcho.	Lamid, Damil.
Fofa.	Tubbiad.
Fofa sin fuerza.	Buyaid.
Fogon.	Calang, Luñgao.
Fogon de cañon.	Sumbo.
Follar dar asi viento.	Bulus.
Follon.	Batug, Dapil.
Fomentar.	Palabul.
Fondo.	Lalam.
Fondo, y dar.	Tucnang.
Forzar obligor.	Suyi, Pilit.
Forcejar.	Magpipilig, Lacusut.
Forzoso.	Pilit, Suyi.
Forjar. y forjado.	Banhay, V. Basal.
Forjar embustes.	Cudta, Gaua.
Forma o manera.	Lupa, Añyo.
Formal.	Talusay.
Formalizarse.	Gauantoto.
Formar queja.	Mañayayangan.
Formidable.	Tacut, Quilabut.
Fornido.	Lacas, Sican.
Fornicar.	Ayut, Catauan.
Forrage.	Alinglangan.
Fortaleza de varon.	Sican, Cabayanguan.
Fortaleza.	Cuta.
Fortaleza edificio.	Tibay.
Fortaleza de licor.	Tapang, Siri, Sangsang.
Fortalecer confortar.	Tapagn, Asngao.
Fortificar. V. Firme.	Tibay.
Fortuito.	Bulad, Balo.
Fortuna.	Calma, Palad, Nio.
Fosa.	Lungga, Talaga.
Forzudo.	Lacas.

F antes de R

Fracaso.	Tagco.
Fragancia. V. Exalar.	Sanganga, Samio.
Fragil.	Balbal, Dunut.
Fragil.	Labuad.
Francado. V. Fisga.	Salapang.
Franco, liberal.	Alam.
Fraude. V. Engano.	Alit.
Fregar, frico.	Ilud, Imalid.
Fregar platos, &c.	Uyas, Irid.
Fregar estregando.	Cusut, Cuscus.
Fregar los dientes.	Sipan.
Frenesi frenético.	Mulang, Addua.
Frenillo, &c.	Guilit.
Frente, frons.	Canuan.
Frente, á frente.	Tangad, Tulid, Arap.
Frentes del techo.	Sangpad.
Frecuentar.	Dalas.
Fresco reciente.	Saguiua, Bayo.
Freco, frio.	Dimla.
Frejoles.	Camangyan.
Freir.	Titi.
Frio frialdad.	Dimla, Tingga.
Frio de calentura.	Galunggung.

G antes de A

Frio de natural.	Lamlam.
Frisar.	Tuntun, Subuc.
Frondoso.	Labong, Cusisap.
Frontero.	Tangad, Dungao.
Frugalidad.	Palan.
Frustrarse.	Banda, Asa.
Fruta ingenere.	Bunga.
Fruta muy agria.	Camyas.
Fruta redonda.	Calyat.
Fruta aun no madura.	Culda.
Fruta como castañas.	Bulacus.
Fruta de sarten.	Baruya.
Fruta del orosos.	Saga.
Fruta ó palo que emborr.	Tuba.
Frutilla encarnada.	Lamuyung.
Frutilla del samat.	Puru.
Frutilla blanda.	Lunu.
Fruto que tiene defecto.	Absi.
Fruto. V. Vano.	Pipi.
Fuego y encenderse.	Tauo, Api.
Fuego con caña.	Asus.
Fuego de la boca.	Agguap.
Fuelles.	Lulubungan.
Fuente.	Sibul.
Fuera de chanza.	Biro.
Fuera foras.	Lual.
Fuerza, y forzado.	Lacas.
Fuerza, hacerla.	Pilit, Suyi.
Fuerza, y cobrarla.	Ubad, Ilac.
Fuerte. V. Constante.	Talan.
Fuerte. V. firme.	Tibay.
Fuerte, ut vino.	Sangsang.
Fuertemente.	Sican.
Fugitivo.	Tacas.
Fulano.	Cayi.
Fullero.	Lucub.
Funda de almoadas, &c.	Caluban.
Fundar.	Tali, Talacad.
Fundarse, &c.	Taletay.
Fundir metal.	Bubu.
Fundir, ó imprimir.	Limbag.
Funebre.	Lungcut.
Funesto.	Añyaya, Lugma.
Furia, furor.	Sangil.
Furia francesa.	Laganas.

G antes de A

Gabilla. V. Tropa.	Pingcoc.
Gafo.	Cucung.
Gafo.	Salap.
Gajes.	Buli, Aspi.
Gajo, ut de plántanos.	Ula.
Gala, vestido.	Salpitic.
Gala, donaire.	Labong.
Galas echar.	Santing.
Galan hermoso.	Lolao.
Galantear.	Pauican.
Galapago.	Pala, Salap, Abblas.
Galardon.	Tamad.
Galbana.	

G antes de A

Gallardete.	Pandipandi.
Gallardia.	Tingquis.
Gallinero.	Laga.
Galilo, y dar en el.	Tilaou, Sanipan.
Gallito hacerle.	Mano.
Gallo, y esteril.	Sabung, Buguc.
Gallo todo de un color.	Lunus, Bulus.
Gallo de monte.	Labuyo.
Gallo matizado.	Lasac.
Gamella.	Batea.
Gana. V. Antojo.	Pamita, Liman.
Gana tener V. Apetito.	Ibug.
Ganado, cabruno.	Cambing.
Ganancia, ganar.	Tubu.
Gananciales.	Ganaca, Tangi, Saclang.
Ganar, y vencer.	Saul, Sambut.
Ganar, conquistar.	Sacup, Lipul.
Ganar salario.	Upa.
Ganar la voluntad.	Supud, Panayon.
Gacho.	Sacbit.
Ganguear, Gangoso.	Bungad.
Ganta, medir.	Pati.
Gañan.	Lacas.
Gañir.	Sagueoc.
Ganon tragadero.	Almon.
Ganzua.	Salauit.
Garanon.	Bulungan.
Garavato, y coger.	Aluc, Salauit, Cauti.
Garzotas.	Saguisag.
Garda.	Libay.
Garfio, Uncinus.	Sungquit.
Garfio para sacar.	Salauit, Cauti.
Gargajo, gargagear.	Angcac.
Garganta, garguero.	Galung galungan.
Gargantear.	Galgai.
Gargantilla.	Sacal.
Gargarismo.	Molmol.
Garita.	Lango, Lango.
Garlear.	Dila.
Garlito y caer en el.	Bangcat, Umang.
Garrapata.	Burug.
Garrapaton, barbarismo.	Garil.
Garra.	Sacmal.
Garrote palo.	Paluca.
Garrote y darle.	Anglit.
Garrote plumage.	Saguisag.
Gastar esponder.	Gugul.
Gastar, ut prodigo.	Lalab.
Gastar, V. Consumir.	Dunut.
Gastar usando.	Gasgas, Gugul, Pangal.
Gastar. V. Desperdiciar.	Bulagsac.
Gastar con miseria.	Dimul, Dit.
Gastar poco a poco.	Inut, Agad.
Gatear serpo.	Culatay, Gapang.
Gato, y gatilo.	Pusa, Cuting.
Gato alfalfa.	Musang.
Gato montes.	Lamiran.
Gavilan.	Balauay, Latiat.
Gaznatada.	Tampa.
Gaznate.	Almol.

G antes de L

G antes de E

Geme.	Turu.
Gemir rogando.	Daing.
Gemir, suspirar.	Isnaua, Saldac.
Gemir quejarse.	Dalong.
Genealogia.	Nono.
Generacion posteridad.	Suli, Palipi.
Generacion linage.	Dayi.
Generacion.	Anac.
General, comun.	Alda, Ugali.
Genero, o diferencia.	Bagay.
Generoso, ut vino.	Dalisay, Sangsang.
Generoso liberal.	Alam.
Genio natural.	Asal, Ascay.
Genio, modo.	Añyo, Uray.
Gente, y gentio.	Tauo.
Geringa, o zerbata.	Sumpit.
Gesto, vultus.	Anyo.
Gesto con las narices.	Salirangdang, Isding.
Gesto, visage.	Ngisngis.
Gesto con los labios.	Guiguit, Tamsic.
Gesto.	Iri.

G antes de I

Giba, y giboso.	Buct, Yucus.
Gigote.	Tadtad.
Ginete.	Talan, Tuntun.
Gira.	Pindang.
Girones, y hacer.	Birang, Guitlay.
Girones. V. Andrajos.	Uacuac.

G antes de L

Glandula.	Culñyayan.
Glandula.	Bayqui, Paso.
Globo.	Bilug.
Gloria, gozo.	Ligaya.
Gloria, alabanza.	Puri, Dangkal.
Gloriarse. V. Jactarse.	Lalo, Dangkal.
Glorificar, dar gloria.	Nuan.
Glorioso.	Mambang.
Glorioso, gozoso.	Ligaya, Tula.
Glosa, esposicion.	Dulubasa.
Glosar las palabras.	Sulubuasa, Sala.
Gloton.	Duay.

G antes de O

Golfo, engolfarse.	Laut, Baltang.
Golondrina.	Campapalis, Sibad.
Goloso.	Tacao.
Golpe de corazon.	Cabug, Acdug.
Golpe, y golpear.	Bunu.
Golpe de agua.	Laguntac.
Golpe que suena.	Cabag.
Golpe de leche.	Aglas.
Golpear, ut con palo.	Daldal, Paluca, Taldo.
Golpear labando.	Palupalu, Ducduc.
Golpear ut puerta.	Pucpuc.
Golpear a puno cerrado.	Dugdug.
Golpear en el agua.	Tabug.

G antes de O

Golpear para que quepa.	Yogyog.
Golpear de punta.	Puldung, Balantic.
Golpear las olas.	Mamsa, Sapuc.
Golpear V. Dar con duro.	Pucul, Bugbug.
Golpear, llamar en la orill.	Tilauo.
Golpear contra el sueloa.	Saldac.
Golpear, ut, viento.	Bunsa, Bunggo.
Golpear llamando.	Catug.
Golpear de arriba.	Tacad.
Golpear raigones.	Pacting.
Goma.	Adta, Bagcat.
Gordo.	Taba.
Gordura de mofletes.	Limoc.
Gordura de puerco.	Lagat.
Gora de cangrejo.	Quibal.
Gorgeo, gorgear.	Sioc.
Gorgojo.	Bucbuc.
Gorgoritos, y hacer.	Bulucbuc.
Gorrion.	Denas.
Gota.	Pio.
Gota, y rezumarse.	Attia.
Gota coral.	Sauanin.
Gotear destilar.	Tictic, Tulu, Patac.
Gobernador.	Basal.
Gobernar.	Bala, Pon.
Gobernar soldados.	Tatag.
Gobernar banca, &c.	Multu, Uguit.
Gobernar la proa.	Sumanga.
Gobierno, Jurisdiccion.	Sacup.
Gozar, furor.	Tula, Camit, Das.
Gozarse, deleitarse.	Ligaya, Tula.
Gozes.	Cauit.
Gozoso.	Aglas, Mapa, Daup.

G antes de R

Gracia, beneficio.	Lugud.
Gracia, décor.	Lago.
Gracia en decir.	Saya.
Gracia donaire.	Salpitic.
Gracias darlas.	Salamat.
Gracioso, bobo.	Pusung.
Grada Escalon.	Talurang, Balitang.
Grajo.	Auac.
Gramo.	
Grana color.	Lutu.
Grande.	Dagul.
Grangear.	Tipon.
Granillos de cascadura.	Gutli, Alas, Tubig.
Granillos de filigrana.	Daua.
Granillo.	Guiguit.
Granizo.	Lipat.
Grano de arroz, &c.	Palay, Nasi.
Grano, &c.	Butil.
Grano lleno.	Timias.
Grano medio.	Tuliapis, Tuluapis.
Grano vano.	Apa, Pipi, Sapo.
Granos del cuerpo.	Bungan aldao.
Granos de la cara.	Daliuauat.
Granos, ut viruelas.	Lucu.

G antes de U

Granos de razimos.	Butil.
Granzas.	Matamata, Seca.
Grasa, nadar.	Litab.
Grave molesto.	Saquit.
Gravedad, autoridad.	Camal.
Graznar el cuervo.	Uacuac, Gacgac.
Greda como ella.	Atay.
Germio.	Campi.
Grietas en los pies.	Bicsuang, Caluscus.
Grietas en la tierra.	Abtac, Abblang.
Grillo, y cantar.	Duit.
Gritar llorando.	Iyac, Ngulangul.
Gritar riñendo.	Galiquit, Bulyao.
Gritar llamando.	Taul, Culauit.
Gritar.	Aclis, Galiac.
Gritar por la calle.	Lansangan.
Gritar.	Culisac, Culyao.
Gritar la gallina.	Queuoc.
Grito de quien rine.	Alintuang, Alinbubu.
Grito, ut por ladrones.	Alinbuang.
Grosura. V. Gordura.	Lubad.
Grosura sobre el agua.	Calauang.
Grueso, ut Madera.	Capal.
Grumos tiernos.	Tulid.
Grunir, refunfuñar.	Bulung, Tampo.
Grunir el niño.	Ngiingil.
Grunir el perro.	Bangay, Ising.
Grunir el puerco.	Ngicngic, Gocgoc.
Grunir el gato.	Ngisi.

G antes de U

Guadana.	Lauit.
Guantada.	Tampa.
Guarda custos.	Cumit, Ingtat.
Guarda, custodia.	Simpan.
Guardar rencor.	Patas, Tanam.
Guardar algo.	Simpan, Larin.
Guardar Ganado.	Cumit, Ingtat.
Guardar los frutos.	Sapat.
Guardar en el regazo.	Pusu.
Guardar, ut preceptos.	Tuntun.
Guardar fiestas.	Mangilin.
Guardar los generos.	Tinggal, Tigang.
Guardar, ut casa.	Tunggo, Tauo.
Guardar, ut secreto, &c.	Ligpit, Cumpit.
Guardar el cuerpo.	Ilag.
Guardarse.	Ingtat.
Guardia, guarda.	Bantay, Tanud.
Guarecerse.	Canlong.
Guarida refugio.	Santong.
Guarnecer.	Calupcup.
Guarnecer fortalecer.	Tibay.
Guero huevo.	Bugoc.
Guerra hacer.	Salang, Patay.
Guerrear.	Lamas.
Guia, dux.	Una, Punsalang.
Guia, y guiar.	Ugut, Turu.
Guiar el ciego.	Tauid.
Guiar al ojo.	Quindat.

H antes de A

Guirnalda de flores.	Putung.
Guisar manjares.	Lutu.
Guisar pescado.	Lagat.
Guisar.	Quilao.
Gubia.	Iicup, Lucub.
Gula.	Tacao.
Guley. Ortaliza.	Alpa, Bulay.
Gusanillo.	Cagao.
Gusanillos que vuelan.	Patang.
Gusano, y peludo.	Ulad, Bitongol.
Gusano para diviesos.	Babingabon, Ucuc.
Gusano que roe.	Tatad, Tambiloc.
Gusano que reluce.	Antipalo.
Gustar, y gusto.	Lasa, Yamyam.
Gustar agradar.	Appia.
Gustar de alabanza.	Puri.
Gusto sabor.	Sarap, Yaman.
Gusto contento.	Tula, Saya.
Gusto de cosa sensual.	Linamnam.
Gustoso.	Yama.

H antes de A

Habil.	Pantas.
Habil.	Melababalo, Lagap.
Habilitar.	Upaya.
Habilidad ingeniosa.	Lalang.
Habitar.	Saut, Sulut, Angbay.
Habituarse.	Lumao, Biasa, Gaudi.
Hablador.	Lipac, Dila.
Hablar.	Amano, Bulad.
Hablar con elegancia.	Talus.
Hablar mucho.	Dila, Asboc, Ayan.
Hablar alto.	Galiguit.
Hablar despacio.	Taltal.
Hablar de priesa.	Sacurut.
Hablar, entre dientes.	Bulung, Ngongao.
Hablar en secreto.	Alimit, Alingit.
Hablar al aire.	Simbalang.
Hablar al oído.	Sitsit, Amlit.
Hablar mal el idioma.	Garil, Balid.
Hablar asi.	Balibag, Saguiua.
Hablar fuera del caso.	Saglauay, Sambitla.
Hablar rabioso.	Buangit.
Hablar sumiso.	Ampo.
Hablar en tiple.	Pussyao.
Hadear, ut fatigado Jadear.	Angus, Singa.
Hado fatum.	Calma, Batuin.
Halagar.	Aro, Amo.
Halagar con la mano.	Apis.
Hallar.	Pulut, Aquit.
Hallar.	Calap, Saglap.
Hallazgo.	Salap.
Hambre, y hambriento.	Danup, Palue.
Hambre morir de.	Dalucduc.
Haragan.	Batug, Ligung.
Harina.	Tapong, Pupul.
Harmonia.	Sigla, Tingid.
Harpillera.	Basan.
Hartar, hartarse.	Absi, Asnoc, Saua.
Hartura, Hartazgo.	Tamasa, Butactac.

H antes de A

Hasta, usque.	Angga.
Hasta cuando.	Angga, Capilan.
Hsta, de lanza.	Landa, Lagangan, Pulu.
Hastio, y tenerle.	Asnoc, Angul.
Haber.	Tin.
Haberes.	Bandi.
Haz la cara.	Lupa.
Haz superficie.	Babao.
Haz frente.	Arap.
Haz de leña. V. Atado.	Tangca.
Hazaña facinus.	Dapat, alaga.
Hacedor autor.	Gaua.
Hacendado.	Bandi, Upaya.
Hacer.	Gaua, Dapat.
Hacerlo tablas.	Dapulí.
Hacer tropezar.	Balaquid, Taquid.
Hacer ruido el raton.	Tic, tic.
Hacer pie.	Das.
Hacer alarde.	Mangsa.
Hacer por donde, &c.	Tagtag.
Hacer voto.	Tanto.
Hacer, ó decir de lejos.	Patlauay.
Hacer anticipadamente.	Danun, Ona.
Hacer reir.	Catiqui.
Hacer de nuevo.	Bayo.
Hacer daño, ó vejacion.	Añaya.
Hacer bueno bueno.	Amas, amas.
Hacer por la mañana.	Abac.
Hacer de barro.	Pipi.
Hacer bien.	Ayap.
Hacer imperfecte.	Quitil.
Hacer de ojo guiñando.	Quindat.
Hacer esclavo á otro.	Alipan.
Hacer poco caso.	Mistula.
Hacer solo todo.	Catung.
Hacer á todos iguales.	Balus.
Hacer libiana la cosa.	Ayan.
Hacer á la par.	Agnan.
Hecer, ó decir en secreto.	Alimit, Amlit.
Hacer á poquitos.	Utay, Guinut.
Hacer en bruto.	Baul, Banghay.
Hacer por dormir.	Alap.
Hacer manojos.	Capit.
Hacer caso.	Langay.
Hacer repente.	Biglay.
Hacer con tiento.	Tima, Lumay, Lala.
Hacerruido, ut duro cond.	Catug.
Hacer lo peor.	Sudsud.
Hacer á trechos.	Lucto.
Hacer son, con los dedos.	Culatic.
Hacer ruido, ut raton.	Culut, Culut.
Hacer ruido.	Ingay.
Hacer ruido en zacate.	Culus.
Hacer en su tiempo.	Panaon.
Hacer ceremonia.	Daput.
Hacer ruido.	Lagusgus.
Hacer ruido mascando.	Sipa, Lagas.
Hacer despacio.	Lumemay.
Hacer a menudo la accion.	Dalas.
Hacer reverencia.	Ducu.

H antes de E

Hacer fuerza.	Sican.
Hacer desigual.	Iling, Iguít.
Hacer senas tosiendo.	Sigam.
Hacer senas.	Calbit.
Hacer que no sabe.	Sibambalo.
Hacer cargo.	Calacal, Suat.
Hacer con afecto.	Samal.
Hacer operacion.	Salam.
Hacer asi, ut veneno.	Caru.
Hacer de proposito.	Saria.
Hacer, o decir sin tiento.	Simbalang.
Hacer, o decir por si aciert.	Lunbang.
Hacer manojitos.	Acpal.
Hacer buyo.	Tagtag.
Hacer cordel de tres hilos.	Talo.
Hacer por hacer.	Daput.
Hacerse algo.	Biasa, Aui.
Hacerse de Nuevo.	Manggap.
Hacia. V. Haciaa.	Nangan.
Hacienda.	Bandi.

H antes de E

He aqui adv. Ecce.	Nio, Ti, Ta.
Hebra de hilo, &c.	Lambal.
Hebra raiz delgada.	Tucal.
Hecho heroico.	Dapat, Alaga.
Hechos afeminados.	Lutad.
Hechura de oro.	Camagui, Calambigas.
Hechura otra.	Pinoro.
Hediondo.	Baling, Buluc, Bauo.
Hedor sobaquina.	Angsad.
Hedor de orines.	Balin, Camaso.
Hedor de carne, &c.	Batta.
Hedor, ut de palay.	Umuc, Aum.
Hedor de pescado.	Lantong.
Hedor de cadaver.	Mangal.
Hedor de cieno.	Lanam.
Hedor de excremento.	Bangay, Laris.
Hedor agua.	Langtut.
Hedor de la boca.	Bauo.
Helecho.	Paco.
Hembra.	Babai.
Hembra venado.	Maibi.
Hembra caraballa.	Cabayian.
Henchir. V. Embutir.	Sacsac.
Hender, herramienta.	Guitang.
Hender por medio.	Bangal, Langap.
Hender con cuna.	Angsal, Pari.
Hender, quebrar.	Tangap.
Hender V. Abrirse.	Ablang.
Hendida cosa.	Aspuc.
Hendidura, &c.	Guitang, Lamat.
Heno.	Dicut.
Heredar, herencia.	Mana.
Heredar las mañas.	Culi, Puli.
Herida y herir.	Sugat.
Herido de rayo.	Abpa.
Herir de alto.	Tacad, Daldal.
Herir de punta urgar.	Ungsul.

H antes de I

Herirse con sus armas.	Onay.
Herir al soslayo.	Dapiús, Saplit.
Herir de muerte.	Tanam, Tambing.
Herir asi.	Tamac.
Hermano.	Capatad.
Hermano carnal.	Tunglo, Pusu, Salay.
Hermano mayor.	Caca.
Hermano menor.	Uali.
Hermosa.	Lago, Linang.
Hermoso.	Santing.
Hermoso deleitable.	Yama, Oili.
Hermosura hermosear.	Sampat.
Herrada para agua.	Tucung.
Herramientas.	Sangcap, Salbabala.
Herramienta mala.	Tumal.
Herramientas asi.	Pagauayan.
Herrar ganado.	Quintal.
Herrar la flecha.	Salipadpad.
Herrar la accion.	Lindas, Sala.
Herrer el golpe.	Talipsao.
Herrar.	Balatung.
Herrero.	Panday.
Herrumbre.	Calauang.
Hervir.	Bucal, Sulac.
Hervir los peces &c.	Sulac, Abbua.
Hervir en gusanos.	Cuyam, Bulac.
Heces. V. Asientos.	Sapa, Palac.

H antes de I

Hidalgo.	Appia.
Hiel.	Atdo, acal.
Hierno.	Ilang.
Hierno.	Manuyang.
Hierro, ó metal.	Bacal, Atac.
Hierro. V. Falta.	Balatong.
Hierro de flecha.	Paslo, Tinadtad.
Hierro de marcar.	Quintal.
Hierro de arado.	Lipya.
Higado, y como el.	Atay, Bicquia.
Higuera del infierno.	Tangantangan.
Hijadas.	Lulupit.
Hijo, ó hija.	Anac, Cambang.
Hijos de una Madre.	Pusu, Indo.
Hijo de animal.	Ebon.
Hijo unigenito.	Bugtung.
Hijo primogénitor.	Panganay.
Hijo, el menor.	Bungso.
Hijo, hijastro.	Pangunacan.
Hijo.	Suli, Bunga, Sulul.
Hijo de puta.	Bitto, Aquit.
Hilada de piedras.	Talatag.
Hilar.	Sulad.
Hilbanar.	Salisul.
Hilas.	Gulgul.
Hilera.	Talatag.
Hilera, y poner.	Tatag, Taladtad.
Hilo de China.	Pisi.
Hilo tramado.	Danay, Datig.
Hilo á hilo corer.	Saguesay.

H antes de O

Hilo de algodón.	Lambal.
Hilo alambre.	Cauad.
Hincar fijo.	Dacdac, Tulus.
Hicar los ojos.	Tulug.
Hincarse.	Siclaud.
Hincordio.	Culuñayan.
Hinchado, hincharse.	Albag.
Hinchar, ut vegiga.	Tiup.
Hinchar la culebra.	Cabag.
Hincharse.	Climayo, Baya.
Hincharse de piernas.	Tibac.
Hincharse de cuerpo.	Albog.
Hincharse de barriga.	Busung.
Hipo, y tener.	Sicut, sigue.
Hipócrita.	Mag.
Hipoteca.	Sanla.
Hisopear. V. Rociar.	Uiguig.
Historia.	Salita, Sabi.
Hito, de hito en hito.	Atdac á mata.

H antes de O

Hobachon.	Batug.
Hozar.	Sabo, Amboc.
Hocico.	Balungus.
Hocico, y ponerle.	Sibangut, Angut.
Hocico, y hociar.	Sungcal.
Hoguera.	Dapug.
Hoja.	Bulung.
Hojas tiernas.	Lage, Muna.
Hojas de buyo.	Samat, Sangilo.
Hoja, ut de cañas.	Usbung.
Hojas de gandús.	Lain.
Hojas para salsa.	Putat.
Hojas grandes.	Palapa, Liplip.
Hojas de palma.	Palaspas.
Hojas asperas.	Alasas.
Hojas, y echar.	Bulung.
Hojaldre.	Tumbung.
Holgadamente.	Naua, Basa, Apuap.
Holgar, holgarse.	Along.
Holgazan.	Sagan.
Hollar.	Damusac, Lutac.
Hollar pisotear.	Dacurac, Dalpac.
Hollin.	Calauang, Agui.
Homblijo.	Pusad.
Hombre.	Tauo.
Hombre machucho.	Tatas.
Hombre esteril.	Baug, buguc.
Hombre sin cuydado.	Lual.
Hombre de mal contento.	Sunggit, Ingguit.
Hombre mal hecho.	Sabagal, dabal.
Hombre. V. Bien hecho.	Ticas, Tiedi.
Hombre afeminado.	Babay.
Hombre amugerado.	Gasso.
Hombros, y menearlos.	Cayo, Cayo, Pagao.
Homicidio.	Matay.
Honda, y tirar.	Bayubay.
Hondear el licor.	Simpuc.
Hondo profundo.	Lalam, Laut.

H antes de U

Hondon.	Buldit.
Hondo, ut plato.	Culcul.
Honesto.	Datna.
Hongo.	Payong.
Honra, y honrar.	Galang, Dangal.
Honra, credito.	Puri, Damla.
Honrar, alabar.	Bunyi.
Honra, y hacer.	Uacas, Upung.
Hora de comer.	Abac.
Horadar.	Caticut, Tusuc.
Horca, y ahorcarse.	Bitay, Bitqui.
Horca de dos gajos.	Sungquit, Salangat.
Horcadura.	Saclang, Salalac.
Horma.	Sucad.
Hormigas.	Panas, Anas.
Hormigas que pican.	Salusad, Yantic.
Hormiguear.	Pitic.
Hormigero.	Calaba.
Hornillo.	Lungao.
Horquilla de mosquete, &.	Curacura, Saupang.
Horquilla para fruta.	Songquit.
Horrendo.	Quilabut, Asdan.
Horrorizar.	Gulat.
Hortaliza.	Alpa. V. Gulay.
Hortigas.	Lupa.
Hopedar.	Layon.
Hostigar instigo.	Ticling.
Hostilidad.	Salang.
Hosado.	Palangapang, Paslang.
Hoyo.	Aun, Gumbac.
Hoyo, en los carrillos.	Busbus.
Hoyo, y meter el pie.	Talabo.
Hoyo. V. Atolladero.	Balaun, Labac.
Hoy de bolsa &c.	Lambuyuc.
Hozar. V. Ozar.	Sungcal.

H antes de U

Huebas.	Puga.
Hucha, y ahuchar.	Imbut.
Huevo, y esteril.	Buguc, Ebon.
Hueca cosa.	Lucung, Lungao.
Hueco de arbol.	CAlubcub, Goang.
Hueco.	Culuung, Luquib.
Huella, y buscar.	Bacas.
Huellas, y seguir.	Tuqui, Apus.
Huerfano, y del todo.	Ulilang pupus.
Huerta.	Caingin.
Huerta y hacerla.	Mula, Tambac.
Huesped.	Tauo, Sulut.
Hueso in genere.	Butul.
Hueso, espaldilla.	Bagay.
Hueso encima del hombro.	Balicat.
Huir, escapar.	Tacas, Tipas.
Huer lejos.	Uala.
Huir del peligro.	Lisia.
Huir de la batalla.	Tacas.
Huir el rostro.	Balinggui.
Huir el cuerpo V. Rehuir.	Ilag.
Humanidad.	Tauo.
Humazo dar.	Uplay.

I antes de M

Humedad en ropa.	Limadmad.
Humedecer.	Amig.
Humildad, humillarse.	Baba.
Humillarse, rendirse.	Sut, Dalampo.
Humo grueso.	SAlicasuc, Asuc.
Humor, y conocer.	Licas.
Humor pegadizo.	Asug.
Hundido de ojos.	Dalauo.
Hundido de boca.	Lipia.

DE LA LETRA I

I antes de C

I conjunction.	Ampon, Manga, At.
I pariter.	Pati.

I antes de D

Ida, ir, irse.	Cay, Lacao.
Idea idear.	Ucul, Gampa.
Idioma.	Amanu.
Idiota.	Alanbalo.
Idolo, idolatrar.	Diuata.

I antes de G

Iglesia.	Samba.
Ignominia.	Mura.
Ignorancia.	Baga.
Ignorar.	Balubalu.
Igual.	Parapara, Alas.
Igual justo.	Ganap.
Igualdad.	Sang.
Igualar.	Padpad, Guiling.
Iguana.	Barag.

I antes de L

Ilacion.	Batas.
Ilegitimo.	Anac sulip.
Illicito.	Baua.
Ilusion.	Piraya.
Ilustrar.	Aslag.
Ilustrisimo.	Sugui, Pauit, Ubu.

I antes de M

Imagen retrato.	Larauan.
Imaginar.	Ganaca, Gaga.
Imitar.	Uuad, Dungdung.
Imitar.	Alimbaua, Adlay.
Imitar lo que vee.	Tulad.
Immaculado.	Alan labug.
Immediato.	Agad, Danay, Datig.
Immodesto.	Tara.
Immunda cosa.	Dinat.
Impaciencia.	Ingguit, Sungguit.
Impedimento. V. Estorbo.	Ambangan, Guli.
Impedir. V. Atajar.	Balangbang.
Impedir el andar.	Balaquid, Sabagal.
Impedir el util.	Sacclao.
Impedir corriente.	Tahon.

I antes de N

Impedir V. Viento.	Sumpal.
Impedimento.	Sumbat.
Impeler.	Tulac, Dapulpul.
Impeler el barco.	Subung.
Impeler a un lado.	Sagunsun.
Imperceptible.	Malt.
Imperfecto.	Sauili.
Impertinente.	Ingguit, Sungguit.
Impetu.	Sulung, Tutu.
Impio.	Sangil, Buangis.
Implorar.	Yaus.
Imponderable.	Ulat.
Imponer, achacar.	Sandali, Sangcan.
Impotante.	Alaga, Ibat, Diquil.
Importuno.	Urira, Usisa.
Importunar.	Ulit, Lingasngas.
Imposible.	Alangan.
Imprimir.	Limbag.
Impropiedad.	Saliua.
Improperar.	Umis, Libac.

I antes de N

Inabil.	Pitus.
Inabilitar.	Baua.
Inadvertencia.	Lilo.
Incapaz.	Pintas.
Inclinado por carga.	Sanducut, Dayucut.
Inclinado mal.	Mulang.
Inclinacion.	Dulug, Culi.
Inclinar.	Ducu, Unglay.
Inclinarse, ut casa.	Sunday.
Inclinar. V. Apesgar.	Ucos, Yucyoc, Bayotoc.
Inclinarse.	Ducut, Cuyapa.
Incluir.	Sacclao, Uli.
Inconseguinte.	Bangsali.
Incordio.	Culunyayan.
Incorporarse con &c.	Lamas, Sauaua.
Incorporarse.	Catauan, Agum, Alab.
Incorporarse en la cama.	Bangun, Tali.
Incorregible.	Amanu.
Incurrir.	Tamac.
Incesantemente.	Cauasa.
Incestuoso.	Babi.
Inchazon.	Baya, Albag.
Incitar.	Asag, Asu.
Incitar avibando.	Yagyag, Balap.
Incitar.	Cascas, Urali.
Incitar.	Uluu, Ulut.
Indagar.	Butbut, Tucal.
Indecencia.	Nauang.
Indeciso.	Addua, Luali.
Independencia.	Bala.
Indicios.	Tanda.
Indeferente. V. Duda.	Addua.
Indigencia.	Luca, Ala.
Indignacion.	Asbo.
Indispuesto andar.	Dalong, Lango.
Indispuesto.	Landang, Benat.
Indomito.	Bugusuc.

I antes de N

Inducir. V. Incitar.	Cassi.
Industria, industrial.	Usuc.
Industrial. V. Enseñar.	Anad.
Inepto.	Alangan.
Infalible.	Cabla.
Infamar.	Siranpuri.
Infame.	Siranpuri, Mura.
Infeliz.	Tagco, Bigo.
Inferior.	Sacup.
Inferir.	Batas.
Inficionar.	Aua.
Infel traidor.	Liuas.
Infimo.	Mauli, Tali.
Infinidad.	Alanangga.
Inflamacion.	Baya.
Inflamado.	Calucu.
Inflexible.	Tungdon.
Influir.	Pa.
Informar, informe.	Tutul, Tutuc.
Informarse.	Talastas.
Infortunio.	Tagco, Sagcul, Sumbat.
Ingenio, y ingenioso.	Isip, Lalang.
Inginuidad.	Talusay.
Ingerir especies.	Asboc.
Ingle y ser herido.	Singit.
Ingratitud.	Ebiasang pasalamat.
Ingrato.	Paliuas, Palamara.
Ingratissimo.	Liuas, Bilang.
Ingerir.	Padta.
Ingerir tegiendo.	Sugay.
Inhiesto clavado.	Tarac.
Inhumano.	Sangil.
Inicuo Juez.	Cabid.
Injuria de palabra.	Mura, Libac.
Injuriar.	Tampalasan.
Inocente.	Mulala.
Inocente simple.	Butang, Tugao.
Inquietar	Alimbuyo, Alinglangan.
Inquieto, ut calenturiento.	Alisuas.
Inquieto del estómago.	Talam.
Inquieto, bullicioso.	Galao, Quimil.
Inquieto por cuidado.	Aligapgap.
Inquietud.	Balisa, Ligalig, Balususan.
Inquirir. V. Averiguar.	Usta, Tulicsa.
Inquirir buscando.	Butbut, Balo.
Insensato.	Mangmang.
Inspiracion.	Yaus.
Instigar.	Taguis.
Insuficiente.	Alangan.
Insufrible.	Sungit.
Insulso sin sabor.	Tabang.
Insultar.	Paguilat.
Instabilidad.	Yauil.
Instante, en un.	Saguli, Saquirap.
Instar.	Sui.
Instituir.	Lalang.
Instrumento solibiar.	Salungquit.
Instrumento de sement.	Pagulung.
Instrumento para cargar.	Tambayoc.
Instrumento para fruta.	Sungquit.

I antes de R

Inteligencia.	Isip.
Intencion.	Ina, Patong.
Intensarse, &c.	Lulung.
Intento de hacer.	Pacsa, Saria, Tiquis.
Intercalar, alternando.	Alat, Salat.
Interceder. V. Rogar.	Pilatan.
Interceder.	Sut, Panalangin.
Intercesor.	Pintacasi, Tulun.
Interes.	Auing.
Interin.	Samanta.
Interior.	Busal, Lub.
Interjeccion de alegria.	Culala.
Interpolar.	Balaqui, Salat.
Interpretar, y traducir.	Dulubasa, Tulid, Licas.
Interrupcion.	Calaro, Tanat.
Intervalo.	Licat, Pilatan.
Intervenir.	Dungut.
Intestino.	Bitoca.
Intimidar.	Bantag, Tacut.
Intitular.	Bansag.
Intrépido.	Bugasuc.
Intrincado.	Gutgut, Sulit.
Introducirse.	Salucsuc.
Introduccion.	Taya.
Inundar.	Albug.
Invalidar.	Labag.
Inventar, invencion.	Cudta, Gaua, Lalang.
Invertir.	Balatung.
Investigar. V. Averiguar.	Tucal.
Inveterar, inveterado.	Datila, Damag.
Invierno.	Panaon, Dimla, Uram.
Inusitado.	Eugali.
Inutil.	Alanquepapacanan.

I antes de P

Ipocresia.
I pues.

I antes de R

Ir, co, is.	Cayi.
Ir, y venir.	Subli, Subli.
Ir, a traer algo.	Daquit.
Ir, y volver.	Salauli, Balic.
Ir, al encuentro.	Salubung, Sagana.
Ir, á la parte.	Samac.
Ir, contra pelo.	Salunga, Suba, Sungsung.
Ir, a reconocer.	Asdap.
Ir, en contra.	Sagca.
Ir, á pie.	Lacad, Lacbang.
Ir, á mas.	Sulung, Lusuc, Gagad.
Ir, por zacate.	Cumpay.
Ir, en seguimiento.	Salunsun.
Ir, delante.	Una.
Ir, á la par.	Angbay, Ambay.
Ir, cualquiera parte.	Mangcayayan.
Ir, por lana.	Saglap.
Ir, á fiesta.	Dayo.
Ir, cobrando fuerzas.	Baggua, Talan.
Ir, á ver.	Apa.
Ir, á matar.	Ayao.

J antes de A

Ir, despacio. V. Flema.	Lumemay.
Irse con tiento.	Tima.
Irse despacio en obra.	Guinut.
Irse por sus pasos.	Sausig.
Ir, ó venir en valde.	Gauing.
Ir, bajar al rio.	Dulung.
Ir, transeo.	Balaus, Laus.
Irse, ó partirse.	Lacao Tulac.
Ir, y venir, recociendo.	Sayat, Limbad.
Irse á pique.	Attiab.
Irse á la banda.	Linggui.
Irse con otro.	Tambaya.
Ira.	Moa, Asbo.
Ironia.	Taro.
Irracional.	Ayop.
Irreprehensible.	Pantas, Alanisala.
Irritado.	Dalangat, Anglut.
Irritar. V. Incitar.	Cascas, Cadcad.
Irritar.	Urali, Tungdon.

I antes de S

Isla, ó isletas.	Pulo.
Isoppear.	

I antes de T

Item.	Layon.
Iterar. V. Repetir.	Ulit.

J antes de A

Jabali.	Babi.
Jabon un pan.	Papa.
Jabon, y jabonar á su uso.	Gugu.
Jabon de Palencia.	Palupalu.
Jacara.	Dalit.
Jactarse. De linajudo.	Culayo.
Jactarse. V. Blasonar.	Lalu, Aya, Dangal.
Jamaca, y en jamacar.	Duyan.
Jamaca, cuna.	Sumbia, Indayon.
Jamás.	Capilanman.
Jardin, huerta.	Mola.
Jarro, cantarillo.	Galong.
Jaula, y enjaular.	Culung.

J antes de E**VIDE G. ANTES DE E****J antes de O**

Jó á la vaca, ó carabao.	Lóa.
Jornada hacer.	Lacbay.
Jornada de un dia.	Balic.
Jornal, &c.	Upa.
Joyas.	Iyas Guinto.

J antes de U

Juanete.	Bucul, Lipac.
Juventud. V. Juventud.	Quebaintauonan.
Jubilar.	Timaun.

L antes de A

Jubon á su uso.	Baro.
Juego de palabras.	Bugtong.
Juego diversion.	Along.
Juego de niños.	Bican, Sigay, Patid.
Juego de manos.	Malicmata, Taguibulag.
Juego de sigueyes.	Sungca.
Juego otro.	Salilican.
Juego de niños.	Sintac.
Juego de gallos.	Sabung.
Juez, y juzgar.	Ocom.
Jugador, jugueton.	Along.
Jugar con el pié.	Quinaquin, Bato
Jugar de manos.	Gauang
Juicio, y juzgar.	Isip
Juicio maduro.	Tunud
Juicio profundo.	Lalam
Junta.	Polong
Juntar.	Tipon, Misan, Langcap
Juntar.	Laquit, Lapit
Juntar contiguo.	Datig
Juntar. V. Ajustar.	Lapat, Cabcab
Juntar gente.	Tipon
Juntar a un lado.	Salunsun, Pinpin
Juntarse dos rios.	Salapung
Juntarse.	Datang,
Juntarse á function.	Upang, Pulung
Juntarse con otros.	Daguyo
Juntos. V. Apñados.	Campul
Juntura de artejos.	Picalocaloan
Juntura de piedras.	Pilingatan
Juntura de tables.	Lapat
Juramentarse.	Sumpa
Juramento á su uso.	Tuto, Tabang
Jurar, y jurador.	Sacsi, Sumpa
Jurisdiccion.	Sacup
Justa cosa.	Tulid
Justamenté puntual.	Cabud
Justicia equitas.	Talaro
Justicia.	Bala
Justo Santo.	Banal
Justo. V. Cabal.	Ganap
Juventud, y joven.	Quebaintauoan
Juzgar.	Ocom, Isip
Juzgar.	Bala, Amanan
Juzgar pensar.	Isip, Ganaca

L antes de A

Labia V. Enlabira.	Amuyut
Labio.	Labi
Labio partido.	Sungi, Bungi
Labor moldura.	Liluc, Aglit
Labor de aguja.	Sulam
Labrador, y labrar.	Labas, Gaua, Palcaya
Labrar maderas &c.	Bigguas, Tigpas
Labrar en cuadro.	Parisucat
Labrar metal.	Panday
Labrar en barro.	Pipi
Lacónico.	Sita
Lacra. V. Falla.	Yupit, Yupi

L antes de A

Lacio, languido.	Lanta
Ladeado.	Balinggui, Linggui
Ladeado, ut barco &c.	Quiling
Ladear.	Lingus
Ladear, ut cantaro.	Sacquiab
Ladear.	Bubu
Ladearse, ut juez.	Cabid
Ladearse.	Salipadpad
Ladera de cuesta.	Saladsad
Ladilla.	Tungao
Ladino.	Talusay
Lado, y ponerse.	Talindiquing
Lado consejero.	Cutang
Lado. V. Banda.	Sumangid
Ladrar.	Alulung
LadRAR auLLar.	Caung
Lacron. V. Hurtar.	Samsam
Lagañas, y limpiar.	Muri
Lagartija.	Lupisac
Lagarto.	Timbabalac
Lago.	Laug
Lagrima. V. Llorar.	Lua, Danac
LagrimaL.	Muri
Laguna, Lagunilla.	Labac, Lusac, Pinac
Lama, ut en piedras.	Culapu, Lumut, Laguit
Lamentarse.	Sambitan, Tagolelay.
Lamer etiam turpiter.	Dila.
Lamer los dedos.	Sipsip.
Lámpara.	Sulugui, Paritaan.
Lampiño.	Binabay.
Lamprea.	Palus.
Lana, ir por ella, &c.	Saglap.
Lance estrecho.	Bili, Saquit.
Landre. V. Glandula.	Culuñayan.
Langaruto.	Baccuay, Bias, Aba.
Langaruto.	Lagguay, Palitpit.
Langostrila.	huctun, Dayupay.
Lánguido, ut flaco.	Tagquing.
Lanza, lanzear.	Tandus, Cuyang, Binanag.
Lanzadera.	Siccuan, Bulus.
Laña.	Camang.
Lapas, ó flor de licor.	Culapu.
Lardear.	Laid.
Largar cordel.	Tugut.
Largar. V. Alargar.	Anglao.
Largar de la mano.	Tabilo.
Largas, dar.	Aba.
Largo, camino, &c.	Laccuay.
Largo, ut caña.	Bauay, Beuay.
Largo, y largura.	Aba, Lambay, Calatcat.
Largo liberal.	Alam.
Lascibia, lascivo.	Libi, Liud.
Lastar, pagar.	Sacclong, Gugul.
Lástima, lastimoso.	Cauang, sayang.
Lastimarse con algo.	Sugat.
Lastimarse en la herida.	Sagquil.
Lastre.	Pabayat.
Látigo.	Batbat, Paltoc.
Latir, pulsar.	Pitic, Quibul.
Latir asi.	Cabug.

L antes de E

Laton metal.	Tingaputi.
Lavar.	Uias.
Lavar arroz.	Uñyab.
Lavar ropa.	Pipi, tugas.
Lavar verdure.	Luglug.
Lavar la cara.	Imo.
Lavar tierra.	Dulang.
Lavar las manos.	Uias.
Lavar mancha.	Ugus.
Lavar enjuagando.	Luglug.
Lavazas.	Canñyao.
Lazada.	Saguiot, Sacbit.
Lazarillo.	Tauid.
Lazeria.	Imbut.
Lazo &.	Silo, Bicus.
Lazo que se arrojan.	Saclit.
Lazo ó braguero.	Sacbibí, Sacbali.
Lazo para pájaros.	Palipao, Sanlong.
Lazo asi.	Palipat, Bitag.
Laya, ó gènere.	Bagay, Lupa.

L antes de E

Leal fiel.	Tapat.
Lechada.	Tugtug.
Leche de toda hembra.	Gatas, Sabad.
Leche de coco.	Piga, Gata.
Leche de árbol.	Adta.
Lechera.	Gatas.
Lechigada. V. Ventregada.	Indu.
Lecho cama.	Tudtud, Demon.
Lechon.	Babi, Basig.
Lechoncillo.	Abbiac, Bigac.
Lechonazo sucio.	Dinat.
Lechuza.	Culayu.
Leer, leccion.	Basa.
Legrado manda.	Sacquil, Bilin.
Legajo atado.	Capit.
Legal.	Tiuala, tapat.
Legia. V. Lexia.	Tasic.
Legislador.	Payugali.
Legitimo, legitimar.	Tunay.
Legumbre.	Auot, quisa.
Lengua.	Dila.
Lengua idioma.	Amano.
Lengua de baca.	Cundilat.
Lengua de campana.	Butubutu.
Lengua de anzuelo.	Sugauit.
Leña.	Dutung, Bacao.
Leon.	Ulimao.
Lepra.	Gatal.
Lérdo.	Mangmang.
LeRdo.	Batug.
Lesna.	Balibul.
Letra y letrero.	Sulat.
Letrina.	Diquing.
Levadura.	Tapong.
Levantar. V. Alzar.	Buat.
Levantar polvo.	Salicobobo.
Levantar.	Cudta, Gaua.

L antes de I

Levantar bando.	Campi.
Levantar el brazo.	Talac.
Levantar el viento.	Salampong, Alisuag.
Levantarse.	Bangun, Tali., ticdao.
Levantarse con todo.	Baliti.
Levantarse de repente.	Baliccuas.
Levantarse &c.	Atdae.
Levantar el culo.	Tuad, Tuag.
Leve, ligero.	Aian.
Lejia hacer.	Tasic.
Lejos.	Dayo, Ualac.
Lejos irse.	Lacquay, Butilao.
Ley.	Payugali.

L antes de I

Lia rpetate &c.	Lulun.
Liar, ut caja.	Silo.
Liarlas.	Tacas, Tipas.
Liberal franco.	Alam.
Liberal, ligero.	Licsi, Talustus.
Liberal asi.	Galasgas.
Liberal con lo ageno.	Sauac.
Libertad.	Timaua, Lub.
Libertarse.	Atbus.
Libra de la tierra.	Cati.
Librar dineros.	Catandanan.
Librar de algo.	Cabbius, Cabus.
Libre liberto.	Timaua, Pungapul.
Licor destilado.	Alac.
Licor de la palma.	Tuba.
Licencia. V. Pedir.	Tabi, Sangtabi.
Licencia dar.	Tulut.
Licencioso.	Palangapang, Paslang.
Lid pelea.	Lamas, Pamoc.
Liendres crier.	Lias.
Liga faedus.	Tipan.
Liga en el oro &c.	Lauc.
Liga.	Adta, Pecat.
Ligadura, y dar.	Aptas, Bitic.
Ligereza.	Licsi, Bilis.
Ligero veloz.	Salusu.
Ligero en hacer.	Galing.
Ligero de sueño.	Guising, Lingat.
Ligero barco.	Salusu.
Ligero en leer.	Galasgas.
Lima, limar.	Quiquil.
Limitar.	Angga.
Limon.	Dalayap.
Limosna pedir.	Lugud.
Limpiar.	Pulis.
Limpiar la boca.	Allual.
Limpiar con la mano &c.	Pispis.
Limpiar basura.	Pilis.
Limpiar el rio.	Linis.
Limpiar el arroz.	Dasdas, Yapyap.
Limpiar. V. Fregar.	Irid, Isis.
Limpiar el culo.	Tanguilo.
Limpiar ut mesa.	Pulis.
Limpiar la sementera.	Danglay, Palbud.

L antes de O

Limpiar caña dulce.	Tipla.
Limpiar bejuco.	Cayas.
Limpiarse los dientes.	Suguigui.
Limpia cosa.	Linis, Linao.
Limpieza aseo.	Sicap, Buanbuan.
Limpio V. Sacar en &c.	Linao, Bitug.
Linage.	Palipi.
Linda cosa.	Santing, Sampat.
Lindero lindar.	Dulun.
Linea.	Tuntun.
Linea.	Talatag.
Linterna.	Sulu.
Lipia del arado.	Bulang.
Liquido, liquidar.	Lines, Bitog.
Liquido.	Yato, Sibug.
Lisa.	Alugasin, Dulug Balanac.
Liso. V. Alisar.	Linatnat.
Liso, y llano.	Talusay.
Lisongear. V. Adular.	Pasuuauay.
Lisongero.	Tungdon, Sunud.
Lisura.	Linap, Linis.
Lisura de árbol.	Talunas.
Litigar.	Amano.
Liviano ligero.	Ayan.
Livianos.	Baga.
Lija pescado.	Pagui.

L antes de O

Loa, loar.	Puri.
Lobanillo.	Bucul.
Lóbrego.	Limputan.
Loco, ó tornado.	Tulingtuling.
Loco, tonto.	Mangmang.
Loco amens.	Culang, sulat.
Lodazal.	Papasali.
Lodo tierra.	Gabon.
Lodo profundo.	Burac.
Lodo liquido.	Pitac, Lusac.
Lodo debajo de casa.	Papasali.
Lograr, logrero.	Tubu.
Loma.	Bundubundu, Bunduc.
Lomboy.	Duat.
Lombriz.	Bulati.
Lombriz del cuerpo.	Culapad.
Lomo de animal.	Gulut.
Lomo de cuchillo.	Piling, Abulud.
Loor laus.	Puri.
Loriga.	Baluti.
Loza.	Capsa, Balasini.
Lozano fruto.	Lalocayap.
Lucerna gusano.	Lipatpat, Culipatpat.
Lucha, luchar.	Pantoc.
Lucir.	Sala, Aslag.
Ludir.	Calis, Cascas.
Ludir.	Sanguiad, Gadgad.
Ludir asi.	Galadgad.
Luego de aquim, aun poco.	Painauandit.
Luego al punto.	Cabud.
Luego que.	Pati, Paqui.

Ll antes de A

Luego, ergo.	Eyata.
Lugar.	Carin.
Lugar principal.	Sidduan.
Lugar inferior.	Diquing.
Lugar abrigado.	Canlong.
Lugar en que muchos &c.	Salaula.
Lugar estado.	Bilin pandig.
Lugar que cabe mas.	Apuap.
Lumbre.	Api.
Lumbrera.	Lablab.
Luna.	Bulan.
Luna menguante.	Dunut.
Luna llena.	Bilug.
Lunar.	Alimpuyo.
Lunático.	Bulan.
Lustre. V. Resplandor.	Sapo, tinyao, Sangag.
Lustroso.	Quinang.
Luto traer.	Paldas.
Lujuria.	Libi, Liud.
Luz.	Sulu, Sulugui.
Luz del día.	Sala, Aslag.
Luz de lo que no se vee.	Sinag.
Luzero.	Tala.
Luzio.	Quinang.

LL antes de A

Llaga, herida.	Sugat.
Llaga, solapada,	Bucocao, Bucbuc.
Llaagado como lazaro.	Gatal.
Llagado matado.	Sugat.
Llama. V. Ardor.	Saladsab, Lablab.
Llamar á voces.	Taul, Culauit.
Llamar al perro.	Tata.
Llamar, ut con la mano.	Payapay, Pepay.
Llamar las gallinas.	Curuc.
Llamar los puercos.	Ican, Iquic.
Llamarlagallinalospollos.	Coccoc.
Llamar.	Yaus.
Llamar á la puerta.	Tigtig, Ouay.
Llamar nombrar.	Lagguio.
Llamar convocar.	Sungco.
Lamatada.	Delacdac, Calucu.
Llamarada.	Calabcab.
Llana cosa plana.	Pantay, Patag.
Llaneza.	Basa.
Llanto de niño.	Ngilngil.
Llanto de lloros.	Ngulangul.
Llanto planctus.	Galanggang.
Llave abrir cerrar.	Sulut.
Llave, viga.	Sangcal, Caban.
Llaveta de los quilos.	Tacad.

LL antes de E

Llegado valido.	Basa.
Llegar con amor.	Supapi, Suli.
Llegar.	Das.
Llegar tarde.	Tauli, Alangan.
Llegar antes.	Cabud, Danun.
Llegar. V. Acercarse.	Lapit, Cubcub.

L antes de E

Llegar barco á la orilla.	Alubebay.
Llegar.	Dangpal.
Llegar á su termino.	Balayon.
Llegar á hablar.	Durup.
Llegar de paso.	Ampit.
Llegarse contiguo.	Datig.
Llegar hasta.	Angga.
Llegar juntar.	Tampal.
Llegar uno, y otro.	Datang.
Llegar al Puerto.	Sadsad.
Llenar, ut vaso.	Apno, Atmo, Pamno.
Llenar, ut almoada.	Sacsac.
Llenar, ut pliego.	Pilit.
Llenar, ocupar.	Sicat, Actang.
Llenarse, ut de lodo.	Asna, Casat.
Llenarse, ut de empeynes.	Sicat.
Llenarse la boca de agua.	Danum, Talibatab.
Lleno dar de lleno.	Tamac.
Llevado de las olas.	Dalampul.
Llevar, ut carta.	Atad, Abal.
Llevar, o traer.	Cay, Dala.
Llevar por burla &c.	Paralanbiro.
Llevar en la cabeza.	Puntoc.
Llevar atado, ut a banca.	Tunda, Onda.
Llevar rio abajo.	Lulus.
Llevar rio arriba.	Suba.
Llevar acuestas bayulo.	Pusan.
Llevar en brazos &c	Bitbit, Cumun.
Llevar persuadierido.	Acay, Atag.
Llevar tras si	Tacay.
Llevar el viento.	Paid, Padpad.
Llevar en la boca.	Tangay.
Llevar parte.	Dacay.
Llevar las balsas.	Tunda.
Llevar guiando, utciego &.	Turo, Taud.
Llevar a todos por un rasero.	Balus.
Llevar consigo.	Usi.
Llevar la corriente.	Anod.
Llevar colgado de la mano.	Bitbit.
Llevar entre dos	Tambayoc.
Llevar entre dos alhombro.	Pusan.
Llevar en ambas manos.	Cauing
Llevar en la palma.	Sapno.
Llevar de vencida.	Dapilpil.
Llevar arrastrando.	Guyud, Taguinis.

LL antes de O

lorar. V. Gritar.	Taniis, Lua.
Llorar, lamentar.	Sambitan.
Llorar á gritos.	Galanggang, Aclis.
Llover, y lluvia.	Uran, Lintic.
Llover desdichas.	Sapin, susun.

LL antes de U.

Lluvia que el viento mete.	Anggui.
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M antes de A.

Maza de perro &c.	Asuasú, Calanggang.
Mazada dar.	Yotyot, Pucul.

M antes de A

Macizo Sólido.	Batibut.
Macilento palido	Putla.
Mazorca ut de sasa.	Pusu.
Machacar moler.	Bugbug.
Machacar.	Daldac, Daldal.
Machete.	Iua, Palang.
Machin.	Butacal, Baquis.
Machin.	Baculao.
Macho.	Lalaqui.
Machorra estéril.	Baug.
Machucar.	Dunut.
Machucho.	Tunud, Tatas.
Madera in genere.	Dutung.
Madera cortada.	Calap.
Madera de ley.	Tanglon, Betis, Apalit.
Madero, y cadena &c.	Binan.
Maderos del tabon.	Atang.
Madero en que estriban.	Salalay.
Madrasta, o tia.	Dara.
Madre.	Indo, Inda.
Madre donde concibe.	Anac.
Madre de rio, y salir de ella.	Lapao, Pacao.
Madrina.	Tauag.
Madrugar.	Danun.
Madura cosa.	Lulut, Lumun.
Madurar.	Lulut, Lalay.
Madurar, ablandar.	Lambut.
Madurarse.	Nacnac.
Maduro medio.	Malibalang.
Maduro pasado.	Damitac.
Maduro V. Juicio.	Timtim, Tunud.
Maestro.	Aral, Turo.
Magestuoso.	Mal.
Magnanimo.	Alam, Magcas, Tapang.
Magullar.	Dunut.
Majadero.	Butang.
Majar con mazo.	Daldac.
Majar, ut ajo.	Daldac.
Majar con martillo.	Pucpuc.
Mal enfermedad.	Salun, Saquit.
Mal de orina.	Balisasao.
Mal de corazon.	Sauanin.
Mala encarnadura.	Baya.
Mal aventurado.	Tagco, Bigo.
Mal acondicionado.	Masing, Sungguit.
Maldecir.	Sumpa.
Maldicion grave.	Saccapul.
Mal dicha cosa .	Saliua.
Malhechor.	Mulang.
Maleficar.	Sauay, Bungsul, Gaui.
Malefecio. V. Echizo.	Guna, Gayuma.
Maleza, ó espesura.	Sucal.
Malo.	Dauac, Daual.
Malo. V. Enfermo.	Salun, Saquit.
Mal intencionado.	Tagco.
Malogar.	Sayang.
Malparir.	Quiquan.
Malsin delator.	Saquib, Liuas.
Maltratada cosa .	Lupad.
Malvado.	Nieti.

M antes de A

Malvas.	Gulut, Culutan.
Malla lóriga.	Baluti.
Mamar, y dar.	Susu.
Manada andar, de.	Lenon.
Manantial.	Sibul, Bucal.
Manar podre.	Nana, Sayo.
Manco.	Quiquim.
Mancomunarse.	Alda.
Mancebo, Manceba.	Lugud.
Mancebo adolescens.	Bayung tauo.
Mancilla.	Labug, Sumbat.
Mancha, ut en hábito.	Palid, Galu.
Mancha, y manchar.	Dinat, Balantan.
Mancha.	Baladbad, Balad, Bulan.
Manchas de la luna.	Labo.
Manda de testamento .	Bilin, Sacquil.
Mandar, y mandato.	Otos.
Manera.	Lilas, Tilas.
Manera modo.	Ascay, Anyo.
Manga .	Tacday.
Mango. V. Cabo, hasta.	Pulu, Palda.
Mania thema.	Niali.
Maniatar.	Gapus.
Manida cosa.	Dunut, Bilasa.
Manifestar.	Dayao, Aquit.
Manifestarse.	Alcas.
Manifiesto ser.	Ayagayag.
Manilla.	Bacsao.
Manirroto.	Bula.
Manjar.	Can.
Manjar.	Calamay.
Mano, y obrar.	Gamat, Camauo.
Mano diestra.	Uanan.
Mano siniestra.	Caili.
Mano de mortero &c.	Alo.
Mano V. Alzarla.	Damac.
Manojo V. Atado	Tangcas, Bugong
Manosear V. Ahajar.	Liputu, Alis.
Manosear.	Butilit, Salot.
Manosear.	Timil, Samuyac.
Manso, mansedumbre.	Amo.
Manta de cama.	Ulas.
Manta negra.	Ising.
Manteca v. Gordura.	Taba.
Mantellina.	Talicbong.
Mantener algo .	Lali.
Mantenerse á lois.	Sesia, Tunglo.
Manto. V. Cubija.	Pondong.
Maña dalo.	Alit.
Maña de casta.	Culi, Culi.
Maña habilidad.	Lalang.
Mañana.	Acbac, Bucas.
Maquinar.	Lalang.
Mar.	Dayat.
Mar. alta, y pasar.	Laut, Baltang.
Maravillarse. V. Admirarse.	Tinianias.
Marcar, y marca.	Quintal.
Marchar..	Lacao, Tulac.
Marchitarse.	Lanta, Salot.
Marea.	Danum.

M antes de A

Marea en equilibrio.	Luali, Atab.
Marearse la cabeza.	Lio, Paidpid, Lipang.
Marfil.	Garing.
Margen de libro, y pasar.	Gamit, Lelay.
Margen del río.	Pangpang.
Mariposa.	Talubang, Gamogamo.
Martillar.	Palo, Pucpuc.
Mas, plus.	Iguit, Lalo, Laccuas.
Mas ir á mas.	Lulung.
Mas de die v.g.	Lauit.
Mascar.	Tacam, Laniut.
Mascar, el puerco.	Niuniu.
Mascar pegajoso.	Lacam.
Mascar disimulado.	Cumul.
Mascular.	Nhulniul.
Mas que.	Imburi.
Masticar.	Lacam, Amil.
Matalotage.	Bacal, Pacay.
Matar.	Matay.
Matar piojos.	Dicdic.
Matarse.	Bitqui.
Matar ut albarda.	Sugar.
Materia muestra.	Adlay, Tulad.
Materia podre, y manar.	Nana, Sayo.
Matizar.	
Matraca.	Galadgad.
Matrimonio.	Saua.
Mayar el gato.	Nleung.
Mayas.	Denas.
Maza.	Asu, Calangcang.
Maza.	Patauan.
Mazizo.	Batibut.

M antes de E,

Mear, y meado.	Iyi.
Mecerse la nao.	Linggang, Lipang.
Mecha, mechero.	Simsim.
Medalla.	Amasin.
Media ganta.	Pitis.
Medianero, mediar	Pintacasi, Pilatan.
Medfania.	Pilatan.
Mediano.	Dampat, Duag.
Media noche.	Pitnia, Sioc.
Mediante.	Una &c.
Medicinar.	Ulu, Dampi.
Medida, medir.	Sucad, Baluctut.
Medir.	Balitang.
Medida de 10 brazaz.	Calat.
Medida de una mano.	Damac.
Medida de algodón.	Cabid.
Medida de un dedo.	Dali.
Medidilla.	Sibul.
Medio, y poner.	Libutad.
Medio entender &c.	Sicamoang.
Medio coco labrarle.	Dubasa.
Medio día y hacer.	Ugto.
Medio día.	Magurung.
Medio maduro.	Malibalang.
Medio coquillo.	Buo.
Medio dormido.	Alimaniauan.

M antes de E

Medio asado.	Bantilao.
Medio muerto.	Matay.
Medio tae.	Tinla.
Medio caer.	Undali.
Medio granos &c.	Tacal.
Medirio grueso.	Balalao.
Medir otra vez.	Balac.
Meditar.	Ganaca.
Medrar.	Nanao.
Medriñaque,	Sucub.
Medroso.	Tacut.
Medulla.	Utac, Laman.
Mejilla.	Baling, Pislil.
Mejora.	Tagulaling.
Mejorar de achaque.	Baggua.
Mejorarse.	Ayap, Paldan, Yari.
Mejorar de estado.	Baggun, masmas, Nonao.
Mejor fuera, adv.	Yari.
Melancolia.	Lugma.
Melena.	Buac.
Melifluo,	Sita.
Melindra.	Anyos, Sala.
Melodia.	Tiniig.
Mella, mellar.	Pising, Biniao.
Mellado.	Bunii, Bitas.
Mellado vasa.	Pinias, Pising.
Mellizos.	Cambal.
Membrana.	Ubac.
Memoria.	Tanda.
Memoria tierna.	Niali, Aglao.
Memoria aprecio.	Alala.
Mencion, hacer.	Sambitla, Saglauay.
Mendigar, mendigo.	Salanta.
Mendruco,	Gulgul.
Menear. V mover.	Taguin, Quilis, Quilus.
Menear brazo &c.	Cauai, Asuas.
Menear ut pendula.	Dugarug.
Menear revolver.	Alucay, Gogao.
Menear, ut jamaca.	Yuyu.
Menear, ut rabo.	Cuaqui, Cuyi.
Menear, ut cesto.	Unon, Ulug, Ugug.
Menear lo pendiente.	Paid.
Menear la cabeza, ut vano	Taling.
Menear la cabeza.	Yungdo, Taco.
Menearse, ut mesa.	Yunga, caso, Yungdo.
Menearse, ut hoja.	Pid.
Menearse, ut carnes.	Tabig.
Menearse los dientes &c.	Tagay, Tual.
Menear, ut arbor.	Yoyo.
Menearse de lugar.	Alis.
Menearse por temblor.	Yunia.
Menearse el agua &c.	Quinung.
Meneos en la red.	Lipasay, Cusad, Casao.
Meneos de melindrosa.	Adquio, Latud.
Meneos del que azotan.	Quinyud, Quirut.
Meneos asi.	Quirut.
Menestras.	Sangcap.
Menguado mengua.	Buyuguin.
Menguante Luna.	Dunut, Dulum.
Menguante marea.	Cati.

M antes de E

Menguar, mermar.	Banlic, Culang, Bauas.
Menor.	Duag.
Menor de sus hermanos.	Bungso.
Menospreciar.	Ara, Mistula.
Mensagero.	Tubud, Limpat.
Menstruo.	Bulan.
Mentar. V. Mencion.	Sambitla.
Mente.	Ganaca.
Mentira en escrito.	Balatung
Mentir, y mentira.	Larut, Larut.
Mentir mucho.	Talindua.
Menudear el paso.	Quisi.
Menudear.	Dalas, Dali.
Menudear.	Caras caras.
Menudisimo. V. Atomo.	Poracsing, Cutit.
Menudos, ut barillas.	Lamus.
Meollo tuetanos.	Utac, Laman.
Mercachifle.	Laco, Banaga.
Mercader.	Baliuas, Calacal.
Merced favor	Lugud.
Merecer merito.	Tulid, Pala.
Mermar. V. Quitando.	Bauas, Culang.
Mes, un mes.	Bulan.
Mesa, y comer en ella.	Dulang.
Mesar los cabellos.	Sabunut.
Meson posada.	Layon.
Mesura, modestia.	Datna, Timtim.
Metal.	Tangso.
Meter, ut cala.	Sulut.
Meter de alto.	Totao.
Meter los dedos.	Subu.
Meterlos por los ojos.	Tulsic.
Meter ut en costal.	Lulan, Tapuc.
Meter la mano.	Dayo, Galauc.
Meterla, ó pie.	Cocao, Dorao, Talabo.
Meterlos en agua.	Dorao.
Meter en agua, ut pano.	Yabiab.
Meter en danza.	Catcat.
Meter en el corazon.	Tapoc, Busal.
Meter en la bolsa.	Sulud.
Meter de cabeza.	Nguri.
Meter asi en cepo.	Pangao, Batal.
Meter en la boca &c.	Subo.
Meter asi,.	Suguigui, Sunguisungui.
Meter, y sacar ut ropa.	Sosao, Totao.
Meter en agua, V. remojar.	Yabyab.
Meter en el rescoldo.	Subsu, Yobiob.
Meter adentro.	Lub.
Meter entre las piernas.	Sipit.
Meter en estrecho.	Aslat.
Meter. V. Zizaña.	Tungdon.
Meter, ut en libro.	Busal.
Meterse entre los dientes.	Tinga.
Meterse entre los enemigos.	Talas.
Meterse en sotullo.	Salilong.
Meterse entre muchos.	Liquit.
Meterse ut cueva.	Sulud, Salingit.
Meterse en espesura.	Silmac, Sulmuc.
Meterse ut pojojo.	Salucut.
Meterse dos en una manta.	Ulas.

M antes de E

Meterse a comer.	Sulu.
Metido, ut en pozo.	Cocao.
Mejilla.	Paliug.
Mezcla para oro.	Sangag, Sapo.
Mezcla.	Lauc.
Mezcla de colores.	Galatgat.
Mezclado.	Ilao.
Mezclar el agua fria.	Banto.
Mezclar generos.	Salat.
Mezclar V. Champurrar.	Agum, Samue.
Mezquino interesado.	Imbot, Imot, Damot.
Mezer. V. Menear.	Yoyo, Unan.
Miar el gato.	Ngeong.
Miedo tener.	Tacut.
Miedo meter.	Monayi, Bantag.
Miedo horror.	Quilabut, gulat, ablad.
Miel de Abejas.	Pulut.
Miel de caña.	Tictic.
Miembro artus.	Bias.
Miembro viril.	Lalaqui, Buto.
Miembros.	Sangcap.
Mientras, dum.	Samanta.
Mientras, cuandiu.	Angga.
Mierda.	Tacla.
Mieses.	Tanam.
Miga, y migar.	Dunut, mogmog.
Migajas	Gulgul, damul, Simi.
Mil.	Libo.
Milagros hacer.	Mala.
Milano.	Balauas, latiat.
Milicia, y militar.	Campi, camping.
Million.	Sanggota.
Mimo.	Saua iqui.
Mina de oro.	Dulang.
Minimo.	Mauli.
Minorar.	Duag.
Mira V. Atalaya.	Lango lango, batiao.
Mira atencion.	Ta, Ni, Ti.
Mirar V. ver.	Timanman, lauay.
Mirar el Cielo.	Talanga.
Mirar al suelo.	Dungdung.
Mirar atras.	Baling gui.
Mirar lejos.	Batyao, Silay.
Mirar á hurtadillas.	Dinglas.
Mirar de traves.	Suliap, ilap.
Mirar tuerto.	Quilit.
Mirar teniendo.	Dampil.
Mirar á todas partes.	Linga, quila, quila.
Mirar con recelo.	Lingap.
Mirar amparando.	Lingon.
Mirar con cuidado.	Tangal, Talanga.
Mirar vuelto el rostro.	Lingus, Baliquid.
Mirarse.	Salamin, Aninao.
Mirarse bien.	Timtim.
Mirra.	Camangian.
Miserable, miseria.	Imut, Igut.
Miserable duro.	Cumpit.
Miserable pobre.	Calulo.
Misericordia tener.	Cauan, Calolo.
Misero. V. Mezquino.	Limit, Simpat.

M antes de O

Mismo.
Mistura. V. Mezcla.
Mitad.
Mitad medio.
Mitigarse.

M antes de O

Movible.
Mocos quitarlos.
Mocos de acha quitar.
Mocoso.
Mocedad puericia.
Mocedad adolescencia.
Mozo para mandados.
Mochila, talega.
Mochuelo.
Modelo, idea.
Moderno.
Moderado.
Modesto. Modestia.
Modo tener.
Modo manera.
Mofa mofar.
Mofar, escupiendo.
Mohino atulado.
Moho por humedad.
Moho del hierro.
Moho, ut en dulce.
Mojado mojar.
Mojar en plato.
Mojar mojarse.
Mojicon sopla, mocos.
Mojon, mojonar.
Molaue.
Moldura, y hacer.
Moler.
Moler granos.
Moler cana.
Moler en mortero.
Moler machacar.
Moler a golpes.
Molestar, inquietar.
Molestar enojando.
Molesto importuno.
Molido. V. Quebrantado.
Molleja.
Molleja mandria.
Mollera.
Mollete.
Momia carne.
Mona. V. Machin.
Mondadientes.
Mondar fruta.
Mondar ut bejuco.
Mondar cana.
Mondarse los dientes.
Moneda.
Mondeda menuda.
Monecillos.
Mongos.

Pin.
Samot.
Pitnga.
Libutad.
Dayi.

Yauil.
Pusit.
Tingting.
Saldang.
Anac.
Cabayangnan.
Tubud.
Susut.
Guiua.
Baul.
Bayo.
Carampatan, Pala.
Datna.
Tus, Alala.
Ascay.
Sunu, Taru, Umis.
Lura.
Asuc.
Alamag.
Calauang.
Culapo.
Basa.
Tiltit.
Sabi.
Tampa.
Pasac, Dulun.
Bulaun.
Lingguait, Liluc.
Tapong.
Guiling, Liguís.
Cabbyao.
Daldac.
Bugbug, Daldal.
Bugbug.
Alinglangan.
Lingasngas.
Ulit, Urira.
Quisi.
Balunbalunan.
Alpa.
Bunbunan.
Umbong.
Laman.
Baquis, Baculao.
Tinga.
Talip, Lupas.
Gayas.
Tipla, Laplap.
Suguigui.
Salapi.
Lamuc.
Mosmos.
Balatong.

M antes de O

Monipodio.
Monstruo quimera.
Montana.
Montar monta.
Montar.
Montaraz.
Monte.
Monte no alto.
Monton, acervus.
Monton de anay.
Monton. V. Amontonar.
Morado.
Morador inquilino.
Morar habitar.
Saut.
Morar en otra casa.
Morcielago.
Mordaza.
Morder.
Morder ut cana.
Morder los peces.
Morder por el cogote.
Morder el jabali &c.
Morder el raton.
Morder ut cayman.
Morder el cangrejo.
Morder los labios.
Moreno trigueno.
Morir.
Morir de hambre.
Morir mozo.
Morir las plantas.
Morisqueta.
Morisqueta liquida.
Morisqueta pasaada de &c.
Mortaja, amortajar.
Mortal.
Mortandad.
Mortero.
Mortificar.
Mortificarse.
Mortuorio antierro.
Mosca.
Mosca dañosa.
Mosquitos.
Mostaza.
Mostrar con el dedo.
Mostrar dar a ver.
Mostrarse fiero.
Mota ut de ojo.
Mota. V. Atomo.
Mote poner.
Motejar notar.
Motilado.
Motin.
Motivo ó causa.
Momton polea.
Mover la mano &c.
Mover de lugar.
Mover. V. Menear.

Saclao.
Bondoc.
Sibug.
Sacay.
Layas, Liap.
Bondoc.
Talimondoc.
Tumpuc.
Pungso.
Taalumpoc.
Cuntang.
Upa.
Sulut, Ilass.
Talibatab, Paniqui.
Sicang.
Cayat, Ngabngab.
Quinis.
Sicmat.
Tongdon.
Lacac.
Atat.
Sabpang, Sicmat.
Sipit.
Alinguin.
Cayumangui.
Matay.
Dalucduc.
Apas.
Lauly.
Nasi.
Lelot, Lugao.
Alpa, Sacat.
Sapat, Punggus.
Matay.
Pucsa, Nasa, Pintas.
Asuc.
Bagac.
Lasa, Sui, Pilit.
Cutcut.
Langao.
Libangao.
Yamoc, Nicnic, Sibaung.
Tiltit.
Turo.
Duro, Aquit.
Munyangit.
Puling.
Cuta.
Binyag.
Ato, Libac.
Urud.
Gunggun, Sagosao.
Sangcan, Saria.
Calung.
Caul.
Alis, Quilis.
Ulug, Taguin.

M antes de U

Movido &c.	Buat.
Movimiento del corazon.	Acdug, Quimot.
Movimiento de pies.	Quinaquin.
Movimiento lento.	Quisao.
Movimientos &c.	Lucasut.
Mojicon, dar.	Tampa.
M antes de U	
Muchacho, muchachada.	Anac.
Muchas veces.	Dalas, Uman.
Mucho, y muchos.	Dacal.
Mucho tiempo.	Lampat.
Mudable, mudanza.	Alis, Uman.
Mudarse de lugar &c.	Alis, Balis.
Mudarse ropa.	Abblas.
Mudar de estado la cosa.	Mali, Masmas.
Mudar en parecer.	Palis, Mali, Balic.
Mudar casa amo &c.	Saut, Lipat.
Mudar la pluma.	Nutu.
Mudar la piel.	Lupi.
Mudar los dientes.	Bungal.
Mudar los cuernos.	Bulu.
Mudar la guardia &c.	Canlas.
Mudar, color..	Mali.
Mudar arigue.	Usuc.
Mudarse, ut tiempo.	Biling.
Mudarse fortuna.	Balic, Yubing.
Mudarse suceder.	Canlas.
Mudarse, ut beleta.	Palis, Balic.
Mudo .	Pipi.
Muela.	Bagang.
Muela para molar.	Guiling.
Muela de anlar.	Tais.
Muerte.	Salauit.
Muerte adormecido.	Ngalo.
Muesca para subir.	Sangat.
Muesca, y encajar.	Liba, Lapat.
Muesca en punta .	Tanglad.
Muesca para arrastrar.	Arongarong.
Muestra.	Lupa, Tulad, Yayul.
Muger.	Babai.
Muger deshonesto.	Landi.
Muger a quien dejo &c.	Bulandal.
Muger profana.	Galai.
Mugeril cosa.	Lutad, Babai.
Mugriento.	Data.
Muladar.	Papasali.
Mulato palo.	Salingga.
Multa Multar.	Dusa, Amia.
Multiplicar.	Dacal, Susun.
Multiplicarse.	Langcai, Supling.
Multitud.	Pacut.
Mundo.	Yato.
Municion.	Cuta.
Muneca.	Picalucaluan.
Munequeras.	Galang.
Muralla, y muro.	Cuta.
Murmollo.	Alingongao, Aligongon.
Murmurar.	Mura, Libac.
Muslo.	Ita, Puad.

N antes de E

Mustio.	Lugma.
Muy adv.	Bina, Lunga.
Muy de noche.	Bengi.

N antes de A

Nacer.	Bait, Tubu.
Nacer salir.	Sibut.
Nacer de pies.	Baclay, Suyi.
Nacer brotar las plantas.	Sibul.
Nacimiento del sol.	Sibut.
Nacimiento de los rios.	Ulu.
Nacion, naciones.	Daya.
Nada.	Ala, Baut.
Nadar.	Cauay.
Nadar a somormujo.	Sungab.
Nalgas.	Papaluan.
Nao.	Daung.
Naranja de China.	Lucman, Sua.
Naranja silvestre.	Cabuyao.
Nariz.	Arung.
Nariz aguileña.	Tilus.
Narracion.	Sabi.
Nata de leche & c.	Popao, Litab.
Natural bueno.	Ganaca.
Natural de Betis v.g.	Tavo, Tubo.
Natural cosa.	Tubo.
Natural condicion.	Asal.
Naturaleza.	Tavo.
Navaja del gallo.	Tari.
Navegar por vela.	Layag.
Navegar contra &c.	Suba, Sumang.
Naveta.	Pitac.
Navio, nao.	Daung.
Naufragio.	Attiab.

N antes de E

Neblina, niebla.	Ulap.
Necedadd, ignorancia.	Simbalang.
Necesariamente.	Pilit, Sui.
Necesarias.	Diquing.
Necesidad.	Ala, Salat.
Necesitar.	Gula.
Nefando pecado.	Buldit.
Negacion, y negar.	E, Ali.
Negar encubriendo.	Lingad.
Negar con la cabeza.	Piling.
Negarse.	Tingali.
Negar el debito.	Sacquil, Sanggalang.
Negar el habla.	Adduangsi, Cutang.
Negar asi.	Patas.
Negligencia.	Tamad, Bangan.
Negociar tratar.	Iaco, Banyaga, Calacal.
Negociar el que buscaba.	Saglap, Calap.
Negocio, diligencia.	Sangi.
Negocio estar de &c.	Abala.
Negra cosa, y tenir.	Tuling.
Negro.	Pugut, Agta, Baluga.
Negro en superlativo.	Pantis.
Neguilla del arroz.	Matamata.
Nervio.	Lilitid, Quiquil.

N antes de U

N antes de I

Nicho. V. Concabo.	Luquib.
Nidal de gallinas.	Pugad, Cati.
Nido hacer.	Salay, Laba.
Niebla, neblina.	Ulap.
Nieto, ó nieta.	Apo.
Nimia cosa.	Bigla, Bina.
Nimio prolijo.	Urira, Usisa.
Ninguno.	Ala.
Nina del ojo.	Balintatauo.
Nina immodesta.	Talandi.
Nino, Nina &c.	Anac, Bingut, Pungul.
Nipa arbol.	Sasa.
Nipa tejida.	Paud.
Nipar.	Atap.
Nivel.	Sipat.

N antes de O

No.	E, Ali.
No, ay.	Ala.
No se.	Tabalo.
No bale, ut azote en yago.	Bala.
Noble principal.	Appia.
Noble, ilustre.	Sugui, Atas.
Noche, y hacer.	Bengi, Ira.
Noche toda.	Bucas.
Noche media.	Pitnga.
Nocivo.	Sira, Anyaya.
No dejar lo comenzado.	Unus.
Nombre, y poner.	Laguio.
Nombrar.	Bunyag, Binyag.
Non, nones.	Gansal.
Nono noveno.	Siam.
Nordeste.	Sabalas.
Norte.	Amian.
Norueste.	Ualac, Laut
No sea que.	Apog.
Notaa, y notar.	Asboc.
Notar, tachar.	Ato.
Notar senalando.	Tanda.
Notica Novedad.	Balita, Saabi.
Noticia vislumbre.	Sicamuang.
Noticias volanderas.	Bantong.
Notificar.	Balo.
Notorio manifiesto.	Usta, Ayagayag.
Novela.	Salita.
Novicio tiron.	Alagad.
Novio, novia.	Asaua.
Novillo, novilla.	Ebon vaca.

N antes de U

Nube.	Biga.
Nube del ojo.	Biling, Puguita.
Nublado, y anublarse.	Lulam, Lula.
Nuera.	Manuyang.
Nuevas hacerse de.	Angap.
Nueva cosa, y hacer.	Bayo.
Nueva.	Siam.
Nuez en la garganta.	Gulunggulungan.

O antes de C

Nulo anular.	Labag.
Numero, numerar.	Bilang.
Nunca.	Capilanman.
Nudo, anudar.	Butngul.
Nudo coyuntura.	Bucu.
Nudo de cabello.	Sanggul.
Nudo de caña &c.	Buco, Gutul.

O antes de B

Obedecer.	Pinto, Damdam.
Oblata, oblatio.	Daun.
Obligado, obnoxio.	Utang.
Obligado por precepto.	Tungcul.
Obligar. V. Forzar.	Pilit, Suy.
Obra mal hecha.	Bansao, Balangcad.
Obra la cosa hecha.	Dapat.
Obra, y obrar.	Dapat, Gaua.
Obrar de golpe.	Sacurut.
Obrar la purga &c.	Salam.
Obrar de lejos.	Patlauay.
Obrar asi.	Simbalang.
Obrar con teson.	Sulung, Samal, Picasian.
Obrar V. Hacer.	
Obrar contra pelo.	Salunga, Salungat.
Obrar con el pie.	Dara, Tisud.
Obrar de paso.	Saguilay, Sabilay.
Obrero.	Labas.
Obscuro.	Dalumдум, Pisac.
Obscuro en la Luna.	Lao.
Observar, ut estilo.	Abpang, Ugali.
Observar guardar.	Pangilin, Paniti.
Observar, notar.	Masid, Silao.
Observar.	Malasmas.
Obstáculo V. Embarazo.	Guli.
Obstinado.	Talic, Igut.
Obtener gozar.	Das, Camit.

O antes de C

Ocasion cayuntura.	Dalan.
Ocasion, aguardar.	Sayang.
Ocasion achaque.	Sangan, Pasali.
Ocasion tiempo.	Masa.
Ocasionar.	Pasali, Uli.
Occidente.	Albug, Paroba.
Ocho octavo.	Ualo.
Ocioso, ociosidad.	Pugago, Lugpuc.
Ocioso estar.	Tungango, Talungco.
Ocioso hacerse.	Lugmuc, sagan.
Ocularmente.	Usta.
Ocultar, oculto.	Lingad.
Ocupado.	Abala, Balusasan.
Ocupar Henando.	Sicat.
Ocupar V. Estorvar.	Alinglangan.
Ocurrir.	Aglaao.
Ocurrir.	Sumpung, Dalan.

O antes de D

Odio V. enemistad.	Tanam, Sama.
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O antes de Ll

O antes de F

Ofender pecar.	Sala, Liuas.
Ofender danar.	Anyaya, Saria.
Ofender la luz.	Ilao.
Ofenderse.	Sala.
Oficial, discipulo.	Alagad.
Oficial de hierro &c.	Panday.
Oficio tener por.	Bagui, Alal.
Ofrecer dar.	Inging.
Ofrecer ofrenda.	Ain, Daun.
Ofrecer aplicar.	Tungcul.
Ofrecer, esponder.	Ain.
Ofrecer á sus difuntos.	Anito.
Ofrecer ocasion.	Tagun.
Ofrecer.	Sampung, Tulong.
Ofuscarse.	Gutgut, Saligutgut.

O antes de J

Ojala.	Nanan, Angat.
Ojeada dar.	Quindat.
Ojea pajaros.	Banculala, Buyao.
Ojeras.	As, Siac.
Ojo, ut de hacha.	Talicol.
Ojo de culo.	Buldit.
Ojo de aguja.	Busbus.
Ojos.	Mata.
Ojos saltados.	Pulluac.
Ojos de gato.	Bulangao.
Ojos de sanglay.	Cupit.
Ojos colorados.	Talamuri.
Ojuelas.	Quiping.

O antes de L

Ola llamando.	Ayi.
Ola de agua.	Alon, Lipsong.
Olas muertas.	Buyun.
Oler.	Baut, Sango.
Oler mal.	Buluc, Lantung.
Oler bien.	Banglo.
Oler bien o mal.	Bauo.
Oler a chamusquina.	Alitungtung, Bangnas.
Oler a sobaquina.	Angsad.
Oler andar oliendo.	Angut, Baut.
Oliscar, ut carne.	Lanam.
Olor V. Heder.	Mangal.
Oloroso.	Banglo.
Olvidado, desechado.	Langalang.
Olvidar, olvido.	Calinguan.
Olvidar el divertido.	Limbatao.
Olvida el olvidadizo.	Lilo, Lingo.

O antes de LL

Olla.	Curan, Balanga.
Olla grande.	Daba, Balanga, Anglit.
Olla en rio.	Alauli.
Ollero figulus.	Pipi.

O antes de M

Ombligadas dar.	Quinyud.
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O antes de R

Omblogo.	Pusad.
Omitir, omission.	Lisan, Sala.

O antes de N

Onda, ondear.	Tarul.
Ondear lo liquido.	Cansong.
Ongo.	Daguis.
Once.	Labinmetung.

O antes P

Operacion hacer.	Salam, Curug.
Opinion.	Atul, Ganaca.
Oponerse.	Alang, Salabat.
Oponerse.	Pagcal.
Oprimir V. Forzar.	Sui.
Oprimir, ut vara.	Tilmid.
Oprimir, opresion.	Lingquis.
Oprobio.	Mura.
Opugnar.	Bagbag.
Opulencia.	Capayan.

O antes de R

Oracion orar.	Panalangin.
Orden fila, y tener.	Talagtag.
Ordenando, concertado.	Nayon.
Ordenanza, ordenar.	Tatag.
Ordenar.	Gatas.
Ordinaria cosa.	Ugali.
Ordinario y bajar.	Daya, Bulan.
Orear el viento.	Yangyang.
Orear al Sol.	Bilad.
Orear al fuego.	Salab.
Orearse V. Enjugar.	Becut.
Oreja.	Balugbug.
Oreja lo blando.	Pingul.
Oreja ya agujerado.	Talinga.
Orejas caydas.	Tucmi.
Orejas asas.	Talinga.
Oriente.	Alaya, Sibut, Aslag.
Oriental.	Paralaya.
Orificio.	Tumbung.
Origen principio.	Mola, Pun.
Origen de el rio.	Ulu.
Original prototipo.	Larauan, Lupa.
Original para traslado.	Licas.
Originario.	Tauo.
Orilla y andar por.	Lelay, Bebay, Libis.
Orilla panpan.	Pangpang.
Orilla fimbria.	Sisi, Guiling, Bicas.
Orilla acanalada.	Talipapa.
Orina, orinar, orines.	Yyi.
Orizonte.	Suclub.
Oro.	Guinto, Lapang.
Oro falso.	Panica, Belatan.
Oropendula.	Culliauan.
Oujo V. Hece.	Sapal, Pallat.
Orujo de cana.	Pialan.
Orzar.	Paliug, Baling.

O antes de Y

O antes se S

Osadia audacia.
Osar atreverse.
Ostra pescado.
Ostiones. V. Abrir.
Ostiones capis.

O antes de T

Otorgar.
Otra vez.
Otras cosas &c.
Otro alter.
Ovachon.

O antes de Y

Oy.
Oydo, y oyr.
Oyr exaudio.
Oyr atento.
Oyr Misa.
Oz guadana.

Palangapang, Paslang.
Ngasngas, Palamara.
Talaba.
Binggac.
Capis.

Tango, Aco.
Uman, Pasibayo.
Aliuapa.
Aliua.
Batug.

Aldo ngeni.
Damdam.
Damdam.
Tingid.
Simba.
Salauti.

P antes de A

Pactar.
Pacer.
Pachorra V. Flema.
Paciencia V. Sufrir.
Pacificar.
Padecer.
Padraastro, y tio.
Padraastro de unas.
Padre, y llamar.
Padre, o Madre.
Padrino.
Paga de trabajo.
Paga. V. Retribucion.
Paga de lo comprado.
Pagar deuda.
Pagar tributo.
Pagar pena, luo.
Pagar por otro.
Pagar antes.
Pagar lo que labra.
Pago heredad.
Paja de arroz.
Pajuela.
Pala de remo.
Palabra.
Palabra de cariño.
Palabra asi.
Palabra asi.
Palabra asi.
Palabra torpe.
Palabras ruines, y decir.
Palabras asi, y decir.
Palacio.
Paladar.
Paladearse.
Palay yano. V. Arroz.

Tango.
Lutlut, Sibsib.
Lumemay.
Bata.
Alam, Aga, Paum.
Lasa, Saquit.
Bapa.
Simulmul, Tacnip.
Ibpa.
Ari.
Tauag.
Upa.
Abblas.
Abli.
Bayad.
Buis.
Amia, Dusa.
Sacclong.
Suclab.
Bunga.
Dayat.
Dayami, Aria Gupg.
Simsim.
Bulung.
Amano.
Ibpa, Inda, Apo.
Caca, Bungso.
Uali, Bandi, Liag.
Sapni.
Bugal.
Panyala.
Panimalang; Tampalac.
Gatdula.
Ngalangala.
Lasa.
Pucsa, Pipi.

P antes de A

Palanca, y. solibiar.
Palanca de cargar.
Paetilla.
Paetilla.
Paliado.
Palido, palidez.
Palillo del tabaco.
Palillo de tambor.
Palillos de contar.
Palillo de escoba.
Palma.
Palma silbestre.
Palma silvestre.
Palma de la mano.
Palmada.
Palmadas dar.
Palmadilla dar.
Palmadas en el agua.
Palmito de la palma.
Palmo, y. medir.
Palo garrote, y dar.
Palo con cuerda.
Palo, o cana entre dos.
Palo para carbon.
Palo asi.
Palo de tinaja.
Palo para aceyte.
Palo sobre los quillos.
Palo de los salauag.
Palo seco y dejado.
Palo rajado.
Palo de la tela.
Palo oloroso.
Palo con que allanan.
Palo de manglar.
Paloma.
Palomar.
Palomino.
Palpar tentar.
Palpitar.
Pan.
Pan de jabon.
Pan de oro, y plata.
Panal.
Panarizo.
Panza de animal.
Panzudo.
Panera granero.
Pantano V. Atoilarse.
Pantalla.
Pantorrilla.
Pantorrilla mal echa.
Panales, y embolber.
Panito, y ponerle.
Pano al pescuezo.
Pano en la cabeza.
Pano otro asi.
Pano atado a la barba.
Pano al reves de este.
Pano asi.

Salungquit, Sungcat.
Tambayoc
Caladcad.
Sudsud.
Salucut.
Patla, Puyasyao.
Caruru.
Pactong.
Calacal.
Tingting.
Ungot, Anibong.
Luyong, Ebus, Banga.
Ana, Tamping.
Palad.
Tampi, Tampa.
Daup, Mapa.
Picpic, Tampi.
Tampisao.
Ubud.
Dangan.
Paluca.
Bungbung.
Tabayoc.
Guyungguyung.
Baninuyu.
Balungquit.
Balucanag.
Calangan.
Lambang.
Latang.
Labag.
Tandayan.
Sandana.
Pagulung, Latac.
Bacao, Tangal.
patipati, Batobato.
Culung.
Manutub.
Capa, Capcap.
Quimut, Quisao.
Tinapay.
Papa.
Peac.
Laba, Panilao.
Tunga.
Labut.
Busadsad.
Lunglung.
Bana.
Dingdingali.
Butit.
Parangbasal.
Lampin.
Saclit.
Saclay.
Putong.
Tubatub.
Sacbibí, bayucbuc.
Talicbung.
Bayucbuc.

P antes de A

Pano al hombro.
Pano de Caliz.
Papada.
Papagayo.
Paparo.
Papas de arroz.
Papel dorado plat.
Papirote.
Papo de ave.
Papudo.
Par.
Para ut.
Parabola.
Paradero.
Paralelo.
Paramo.
Parapeto.
Parar sisto.
Parar represar.
Parasismo.
Parcialidad.
Pardal, Gorrión.
Pardear, y pardo.
Parece dudando.
Parecer sentir.
Parecer lo perdido.
Parecer dares a ver.
Parecerse. V. asemejarse.
Pared.
Pareja cosa V. Igual.
Parejo.
Pares de muger.
Pariante.
Pariante remoto.
Parir.
Parir paridera.
Parir la primera vez.
Parlar.
Parlar, charlar.
Parpado.
Parrales.
Parsimonia.
Parte, y partir.
Parte en contrato.
Parte queletoca.
Partear partera.
Partecilla. V. Athomo.
Partes del yaron.
Pates de la hembra.
Partes asi.
Pates asi.
Partes en pleitos.
Partes del macho.
Particularizarse.
Particuls.
Participante.
Participar.
Participar.
Participar.
Partida, y partirse.

Sabblay.
Talicbung.
Buclao, bayqui.
Quilaquil.
Mulala, l, manga.
Ngungu.
Palara.
Pitic.
Bucsi.
Buclao.
Tupad.
Ba.
Alimvawa.
Uli, patung.
Tuntun.
Ilang.
Tayacad.
Tucnang.
Tabon, ampat.
Maghimatay.
Campi.
D3enas.
Culimlim.
Yata.
Atul, amanan.
Aquit.
Sibut.
Ari.
Dingding.
Pantay, angbay.
Ngatba, agapay.
Inolonan.
Pon, Salay.
Nayon, dayi.
Anac.
Gaindo.
Panganay.
Sabi.
Dila.
Talucab.
Balatay.
Capalaran.
Dacal.
Tapa.
Tungul, Tuctuc.
Ilut.
Paracsing, Cutit.
Lalaqui.
Babai.
Tingguil, Tuca.
Antac, Puqui.
Sumnagid, Ngatba.
Buto.
Sarili.
Mogmog, Momo.
Damay, Sampayut.
Dacay.
Aua.
Tutuc.
Lacao, Tulac.

P antes de A

Partida cosa.
Parir, repartir.
Partir en pedazos.
Partire en pedacillos.
Partir en dos.
Partir por medio.
Partir ojas de ovos.
Partir en trocos.
Partir con las manos.
Parto, y estarde.
Parto mal.
Pasma o calambre.
Pasados, ut dias.
Pasado manido.
Pasamanos arrimo.
Pasar transeo.
Pasar por medio.
Pasar caminando.
Pasar de mano en mano.
Pasar de raya.
Pasar al otra banda.
Pasar el rio.
Pasar, ut por cana.
Pasar por la imaginacion.
Pasar de paso. V. Tocar.
Pasar por debajo.
Passar por encima.
Pasar rompiendo.
Pasar los limites.
Pasar a raiz el cuchillo.
Pasar adelante.
Pasar de regla.
Pasar reconociendo.
Pasarse el tiempo &c.
Pasarse el papel.
Pasarse de repente.
Pascar.
Pasion.
Pasiones.
Paso peligroso.
Paso dar.
Pasto.
Pastor, y pastar.
Patatas, y largas.
Patatas.
Patear.
Patear bailando.
Patear. V. Coz.
Pati tuerto.
Pato ordinario.
Pato.
Pato silvestre.
Patron.
Pavesa.
Pajarilla.
Pajaro.
Pajaro cillador.
Pajaro pequeno.

Bangal.
Dacay.
Bilug, Alab, Lasi.
Lamoc.
Pidduan, Sagsag.
Pitnga.
Bulay.
Lalag.
Paccli.
Anac, Damdam.
Quicquan.
Pulicat.
Liban.
Bilasa.
Guyabnan.
Laus.
Damac, Baltang.
Dalan, Lagas.
Adduang.
Dasig.
Dung, Lipat.
Dalaquit.
Taletay.
Dalan, Sumpung.
Sabilay, Saguilay.
Suclab.
Lacbang.
Lambac.
Gamit.
Gagpag.
Balayon.
Taga, Dasig.
Limpat.
Limpas, Labas.
Culat, Albag, Taus.
Culdap.
Lolao, Main.
Lasa.
Sangit, Pamita.
Baling, Nganib.
Lacdong, Lacbang.
Can, Dicut.
Cumit.
Bitis, Aba.
Dan.
Parac, Liparac.
Paldac.
Dambobo, Dambo.
Ticquad.
Balivis, Papa, Bibi.
Dara, Batiqui.
Canugtug.
Tulun, Pintacasi.
Antin, Lipatpat.
Cundilat.
Ayop.
Tarat.
Culasisi, Bacquit.

P antes de E

Pajaro nocturno.
Pajaro, ut denas.
Pajo.

Bacao.
Paquing.
Pao.

P antes de E

Pebre.
Peca.
Pecado y pecar.
Pecador por costumbre.
Pechero.
Pecho.
Pecho de venado.
Pechos.
Pechuga.
Pechuguera.
Pecoso.
Peculio.
Peson.
Pezon de litlit.
Pedacillo.
Pedazo de cana.
Pedazo.
Pedazos hacer.
Pedir.
Pedir en secreto.
Pedir consejo.
Pedir rogando.
Pedir perdon.
Pedir con confianza.
Pedir el debito.
Pedir de mano en, mano.
Pedir o dar prestado.
Pedir dinero adelantado.
Pedir licencia.
Pedir, V. Rogar.
Pedrera.
Peer.
Pegar V. Arrimar.
Pegarla.
Pegarse.
Pegarse.
Pegarse ut dedos.
Pegarse.
Pegarse.
Pegar, ut mangas.
Pegar fuego.
Pelado. V. Rapado.
Pelar, V. Arrancar.
Pelarse.
Pelea.
Pelear.
Pelear Gallos.
Pelechar.
Peligro.
Peligro.
Pelo.
Pelo de gallo &c.
Pelos.

Tilitil.
Palung.
Sala.
Babad, Laut.
Bubung, Pulung.
Salo.
Sucub.
Susu.
Salo.
Paius.
Bacas.
Pujunan.
Tangcay, Utang.
Utngal.
Pisi, Lamuc.
Langday.
Birang, Lapis.
Sintang, Pisi.
Yauad, Inta.
Alingit, Ulic.
Parali.
Pintacasi, Dalamp, Ingit.
Tauad.
Saua.
Ingit, Saling.
Adduang.
Utang, Dam.
Bala.
Sangtabi, Cutang.
Ilic.
Tibang.
Atut.
Tultul.
Lingo, Suquib.
Dicat, Manta.
Adta, Patda, Asaua.
Taip, Diquit.
Pecat, Dalicat.
Dalamat, Aua.
Taquid.
Sulsul.
Bungcalo, Urud.
Laput, Putput.
Tutug.
Salang, Pamoc.
Lamas, Matay.
Sabong.
Lugus.
Nganib.
Malabay, Tibi.
Buac.
Lasac.
Bulbul.

P antes de E

Pelota del coco.
Pelota jugar.
Peludo.
Pellas hacer.
Pellejo.
Pelliscar.
Pelliscar.
Peltre.
Pena trabajo.
Pena. V. Castigo.
Pena tierna.
Pena asi.
Pena tierna.
Penacho.
Penalidad.
Penar.
Penca.
Penca.
Pendejo.
Pendencia. V. Renir.
Peneder, ut dijés.
Pender &c.
Pender.
Pendiente.
Pendola.
Penetrar, ut dolor.
Penetrarse, ut bala &c.
Penetrarse. V. Resumarse.
Pensar.
Pensar, entender.
Pensativo.
Penultimo.
Penuria escasez.
Pena.
Peon.
Pepino.
Pepitas.
Pequenez.
Percibir.
Percudirse.
Perder algo.
Perder la fuerza.
Perder la estimacion.
Perder jugando.
Perder el color.
Perder en el trato.
Perder el habla.
Perder el tiempo.
Perder el juicio.
Pederse algo.
Pederse el palay &c.
Pederse en camino.
Perdicion.
Perdida cosa.
Perdida de todo.
Perdido.
Peerdon, y. perdonar.
Perdurable.
Perecer.
Peregrinar.

Tumbung.
Alumalum.
Bulbulin.
Malmal.
Balat.
Candut, Acdut.
Lapiris.
Tingaputi.
Lsa, Saquit.
Dusa.
Yauis, Mallasa.
Simi, Lunus.
Sinta, Salbat.
Saguisag.
Bagac.
Saquit.
Sanga, Palapa.
Sapi.
Bayugin, Babayi.
Gaga, Patiga.
Laping.
Sosao, Totao.
Ibat.
Tingga.
Dugarug.
Antac.
Talab.
Aspat.
Lub, Isip, Ganaca.
Bala, Amanan.
Gunam.
Dalan tauli.
Salat.
Bato.
Alagad.
Catimun.
Butul.
Intac, Lati.
Malit, Pindan, Usta.
Talab, Latim, Dalamat.
Bating.
Curul, Luma, Lumapau.
Aran.
Sambot.
Cupas.
Lugui.
Ngutal.
Lugui.
Ilang.
Lanap.
Lau.
Lili.
Sayang.
Langalang.
Tuguis.
Bulagsac.
Tauad.
Alanangga.
Bating, Sira.
Manibangbayan.

P antes de E

Pereza. V. Ocioso.	Tamad.
Perfeccion.	Ganap, Sadsad.
Perfeccionar. V. Acabar.	Talusay, Langpus.
Perfumar.	Labong.
Perjurar.	Sumpa, Sacsí.
Permanecar.	Dalita, Luat.
Permutar.	Alili, Libay.
Pernear.	Palagpalag.
Perno.	Pasac.
Pero.	Dapot.
Perpenar.	Lutut, Guilguil.
Perpendicular.	Durul.
Peerplejo estar.	Addua, Luali.
Perplejo así.	Ampa, Cunut.
Persecucion.	Ticling, Pagcal.
Perseguido.	Pandig.
Perseguir.	Talabid, Tagco.
Perseguir, ut desdichas.	Mamoc.
Perseverancia.	Dalita, Luat.
Persinarse.	Gulis.
Persona.	Tauo, Maquiganaca.
Persuadir. V. Incitar.	Aluc, Abloc.
Pertenecer.	Tungcul, Inguil.
Pertinacia.	Tungdon, Tiguit.
Perro. V. Cachorro.	Asu, Cua.
Pesa. V. Pesador.	Amas.
Pesadilla.	Ngali.
Pesado.	Bayat.
Pesado.	Tibabayat, Saguyad.
Pesador, y pesar.	Cati, Timbang.
Pesadumbre, y dar.	Sucal, Sabal.
Pesadumbre.	Ascop, Alimbucay.
Pesar. V. Pena.	Sisi.
Pescadillos.	Ayungin.
Pescadillos blancos.	Dilis, Bia.
Pescado.	Asan.
Pescado cocido.	Lampan.
Pescado seco.	Daing.
Pescado espinoso.	Buanbuan.
Pescar, y pescador.	Ligao.
Pescar. V. Coger &c.	Baclad.
Pescozon, y dar.	Sirul.
Pescuezzo.	Batal.
Pesebre.	Lalabangan.
Pesilla.	Saga.
Peso. V. pesador.	Cati.
Ppeso que bruma.	Patan.
Pesquisa.	Ligao.
Pestanas, y pestanear.	Irap, Cutap, Curam.
Peste.	Bungo, Salut.
Petaquilla.	Caban.
Petaquilla.	Mama, Abubut.
Petate.	Dasai, Dayaua.
Petate labrado.	Salabat.
Petate de la Laguna.	Bangcuang.
Peto.	Baluti, Calay.
Peynar y untar.	Untay, Assuay.
Pez.	Saing.
Pez espada.	Taggang.
Pez raya.	Pagui.

P antes de I

Pez venenoso.	butiti.
Pez aguja.	Balatay.
Pezecillo.	Alubay.
Pezon.	Pusad.
P antes de I	
Piadoso.	Lugud.
Piar.	Siuc.
Picadillo, y picar.	Tadtad.
Picadura, y. picar.	Asiad.
Picar el ave.	tuctuc.
Picar la culebra.	Tuca.
Picar, ut chile.	Paras.
Picar de todo.	Sait.
Picar.	Saquit.
Picar el pece.	Damit.
Picardia.	Mulang.
Picazon.	Sangsang.
Pico de ave.	Tuctuc.
Pico ut de azadon.	Absac.
Pico de la lengua.	Danggut.
Picota.	Batbat.
Pichon.	Manutub.
Pie.	Bitis.
Pie, ut de arbol.	Pon.
Pie torcido.	Tampiluc.
Pies del cangrejo.	Galamay.
Piedad.	Lugud.
Piedra.	Batu, Buga.
Piedra preciosa.	Mutia.
Piedra de toque.	Uri.
Piedra vezar.	Baton usa.
Piedra iman.	Batubalani.
Piedra alumbre.	Tauas.
Piedra cristalina.	Casa.
Piedras falsas.	Sanggauali, Sula.
Piel, y quitarla.	Catat, Balat.
Pielago.	Laut.
Pierna.	Dan.
Pierna de ropa.	Papa, Patas.
Pierna hinchada.	Tibac.
Pies.	Bitis.
Pies de la cama.	Tumban.
Pieza de ropa.	Bulus.
Pila de agua, bendita.	Tiltit.
Pilar.	Bayo.
Pillar al buelo.	Sagpang.
Pillego.	Tigatao.
Pillar en mentira. V. &c.	Silao, Sudsud.
Piloto, y. gobernar.	Mulin, Uguil.
Pimiento.	Lara.
Pimpollo. V. Renuevo.	Suppling, Sulul.
Pitos, hacer.	Dampang.
Pintado.	Batic, Buticbutic.
Pintripirado.	Lupa.
Piojo V. Espulgar.	Tuma, Cumad.
Piojos de gallina.	Apsang.
Pipa valde.	Tucung.

P antes de L

Pisadas.
Pisar recio.
Pisotear. V. Hollar.
Pito. V. Cuerno.

P antes de L

Plaga.
Plan.
Planeta.
Planir. V. Llorar.
Plano dar de.
Planta del pie.
Planta y plantar.
Planta que gatea.
Plantas Justas.
Plantano.
Plantano obispo.
Plantano conocido.
Plantano.
Plantano pepita.
Plantano oloroso.
Plantar. V. Planta.
Plantar V. Sembrar.
Plasmar.
Plata, y nomas.
Plateado.
Platero.
Platica.
Plato, y. poner.
Plato grande.
Playa.
Placer, V. Costo.
Placer V. Agradar.
Plazo.
Plebe y plebeyo.
Plegar.
Plenitud.
Pleitear.
Pliegues.
Plomo.
Pluma.
Pluma de ave.
Plumas de flechas.
Pluma de la cola.
Plumas y encrespar.
Plumaje.

P antes de O

Poblazon.
Poblar.
Pobre, y de espiritu.
Pobre mendigo.
Pocas veces.
Poco.
Poco a poco.
Poco a muchos.
Pocos.
Poza.

Bacas.
Paldac.
Dacurac, Damusac, Lutac.
Pasuit.

Saquit.
Lunas.
Batuin.
Galanggang.
Palapad.
Talpampacan.
Tanam, Salin, Sacul.
Uacay.
Dingin.
Saguin.
Saba.
Binticuhul.
Tondoc, Galean.
Butul.
Bungulan.
Salin.
Usad.
Gaua.
Pilac.
Calupcup.
Panday.
Aral, Sabi.
Pingan, Sanga.
Tapac, Lalic.
Dalanpasig.
Aappia.
Tula.
Tipan.
Laman.
Cutun.
Atab.
Amano.
Cutun.
Tilngga.
Pacpac.
Bulbul.
Palad.
Tulatud.
Puluc.
Saguisag.

Balay.
Tali.
Luca.
Salanta, Pusa.
Lagad.
Ditac, Dit.
Pelagiai.
Cutao.
Bigira.
Pitac.

P antes de O

Pocilga.
Poco.
Poder.
Poderse.
Poderoso.
Podre. V. Manar.
Podricion.
Podrido madero &c.
Podrirse, ut fruta.
Podrirse el palay.
Poeta.
Polea.
Polilla.
Poltrol.
Polucion.
Polvillo &c.
Polvo.
Polvora.
Polla.
Pollo.
Pomo.
Pomponearse.
Poncona.
Ponderar.
Poner.
Poner huevos.
Poner en alto.
Poner uno sobre otro.
Poner en trevedes.
Poner a secar al fuego.
Poner, ut en cesto.
Poner, en oficio.
Poner la barba &c.
Poner faldas en cinta.
Poner, ut olla.
Poner tropiezo.
Poner a arder.
Poner al sol.
Poner arrimar.
Poner seguido.
Poner a recado.
Poner costanero.
Poner en remojo.
Poner asi.
Poner dentro.
Poner la comida.
Poner ala llama.
Poner boca abajo.
Poner en pie.
Poner por testigo.
Poner la escalera.
Poner en publico.
Poner al humo.
Poner cordel a palo.
Poner pantalla.
Poner noble.
Poner, lut mote.
Poner las manos.
Poner a trecos.
Poner los pies.

Culungbabi.
Talaga.
Upaya, Acayan, Sucat.
Sapuli, Suqui
Sican, Opaya.
Nana, Sayo.
Lagguac
Abud, Gato, Guipus.
Dunut, Abbiang.
Api.
Maquirapat, Cudta.
Calo.
Bucbuc.
Saut.
Lagay, Bait.
Bulu.
Alicabo, Alipungpung.
Ubat.
Dumalaga.
Sisi, Tandang.
Pulupulu.
Mal.
Camandag.
Alac.
Bili.
Ebun, Sibug.
Tampuluc.
Tumpac.
Asiang.
Tustus.
Dapoe, Daton.
Alal.
Salumbaba
Salungquit.
Yasiang.
Balaquid.
Latag.
Vilad, Aldao, Silip.
Tampal, Datig.
Taludtud.
Larin, Tamcap.
Saladsad.
Babad, Banli.
Talbug, Bulug.
Lub, Laman, Busal.
Apag.
Salab, Sangab.
Sacub.
Talachad.
Saksi.
Sangdi.
Buntaga, Tandayag.
Lun.
Bungbung.
Panpan.
Lagguio.
Binyag.
Samba.
Patag, Catay.
Dantic.

P antes de O

Poner la cabeza.	Ulunan.
Poner precio.	Alaga.
Poner en el suelo.	Langan.
Poner en lugar de otro.	Alili.
Poner en cruz.	Abpa.
Poner en hilera.	Talatag.
Poner en orden.	Tatag.
Poner a vaporizar.	Asngao.
Ponerse de jarras.	Paniquing.
Ponerse en presencia.	Durup, Arap.
Ponerse de pechos.	Sucub.
Ponerse pies arriba.	Tumbalic, Suyi.
Ponerse a, o contra viento.	Sabang.
Ponere al sol.	Albug.
Ponerse al aire.	Angin.
Ponerse sobre los huevos.	Lucub.
Ponerse en pie sobre.	Tuclo.
Ponerse en dos pies.	Salacat.
Ponerse a mano.	Nayon.
Ponerse sobre algo.	Salalay.
Poner ut pabellon.	Cana.
Ponerse a la lumbre.	Patinguro.
Ponerse Colorado.	Laray.
Ponerse de puntillas.	Ticad.
Ponerse en cuclillas.	Tinyacad.
Poniente.	Albug, Sucsuc.
Popa.	Mulin.
Poquito.	Dit.
Por.	Uli.
Porcelana.	Gabuc.
Porcion toca al perro.	Bito.
Porcion al que labra.	Tagulaling.
Por esto.	Ina.
Porfia.	Attua, Ascal, Sui.
Por la mañana.	Abac.
Por menudo.	Isa.
Por poco.	Mabno, Bidso.
Porqueria. V. Suciedad.	Dinat.
Porrizo dar.	Buno, Batbat.
Por tanto.	Inia.
Portarse como Viejo.	Tua.
Portarse, ut pobre.	Damit.
Por ventura.	Casi, Caya, Uala.
Posada.	Layon.
Posaderas.	Papaluan.
Posar.	Abpa, Tuclo.
Posesion dar y quitar.	Lacad.
Poseer.	Dapat.
Posible.	Upaya, Sucat.
Posponer.	Tauli.
Poste.	Asias.
Postema.	Baya, Bucocao, Dagao.
Postilla costar.	Langib.
Postrado.	Damag.
Postrarse.	Sacab, Tuag.
Postrero.	Tauli.
Potajes.	Alpa.
Potroso.	Bayag.
Poza, pozillo.	Labac.
Pozo.	Talaga.

P antes de R

Prado, y pradera.	Gutad.
Practico.	Subuc.
Preambulo.	Taluguigui.
Preceder.	Una.
Precepto.	Otos.
Preceptor.	Turo.
Preciarse, V. Jactarse.	Lalo.
Precio de pecado.	Pamaugui.
Precio, y poner.	Alaga, Magcano.
Precioso que vale.	Alaga, Mal.
Precipicio, y precipitar.	Sulung, Pulid.
Preciso.	Sui, Pilit.
Predecessor.	Alili, Canlas.
Predestinar.	Talaga, Tagana.
Predicar.	Aral.
Preferencia.	Una, Lalo, Iguir.
Pregonar.	Taul, Yaus.
Preguntar.	Cutang.
Prelado.	Pon.
Premio galardón.	Pala, Salap, Galal.
Prenda.	Sanla.
Prender.	Sucul, Bilango, Dapat.
Prender las plantas.	Iamot.
Prender con afiler &c.	Aspili, Calauit, Cauing.
Prensa y prensar.	Buctut, Pusu.
Preocupar.	Danum, Taming.
Preparar.	Saddia, Tangca.
Prepararse.	Gani, Agad.
Prepucio.	Culupari.
Prerogativa.	Bucud.
Presa.	Tabon, Sacal.
Presa que lleva &c.	Tangay.
Presa colmillos.	Passuit.
Presa en Guerra.	Dangin.
Presagio.	Tanda, Alug.
Presencia, y Buena.	Arap, Ayap.
Presentar testigo.	Durup.
Presente, V. Regalo.	Alam.
Preservar.	Subali, Cabal.
Presidio.	Cuta.
Presidir.	Una.
Preso.	Dacap, Sucul.
Prestar.	Utang, Dam.
Presteza V. Apresurar.	Bigla, Galing.
Prestigio.	Malicmata.
Presto.	Lagaua.
Presumido.	Talin, Tali.
Pretender.	Lolao, Ungquit.
Pretendientes.	Maro, Aslat.
Pretesto.	Sangan.
Prevenir &c.	Sungal
Prevenir.	Tangca.
Prevencion.	Bacal, Pacal.
Priesa.	Gasol, Caras.
Priesa.	Dapal, Gasa.
Prieto.	Tuling.
Primacia, y primera.	Una.

P antes de R

primeras aguas.	Danao.
Primeriza.	Panganay.
Primoroso.	Sacdal, o Uican.
Primoroso.	Pantas, Sari.
Principales.	Appia.
Principiante.	Alagad, Bayo.
Principiar.	Mola, Ibat, pon.
Prinque, y prigar.	Sosao.
Prision.	Sucul.
Privadamente.	Sarili.
Privado.	Bassa, Pacabistan.
Priviligiar.	Subali, Bucud.
Proa, y hacerla &c.	Saping, Sumanga.
Probar.	Subuc, Pacna, Baso.
Probar gustar.	Tacman, Lasa.
Probar los gallos.	Tuluc.
Probar, ut amargo.	Yamyam.
Probar, ut vino.	Simsim.
Probar la espada.	Tacman, Subuc.
Probar bien.	Apad.
Probar ut talento.	Taral, Subac.
Proclamar.	Yaus.
Procrastinar.	Bucas, Abao.
Procurar.	Sangi.
Procurar mal a otro.	Tagco, Talabid.
Procurar en pleito.	Asboc.
Proceder.	Ibat.
Procesion.	Limbon.
Prodigalidad.	Bulagsac.
Prodigio.	Mala.
Prodigio. V. Gastador.	Bulalus.
Producto.	Sali, Bonga, Sibug.
Proeza.	Dapat, Alaga.
Profano.	Dangal.
Profestar.	Tanto.
Profundidad.	Sulung.
Profundo.	Lalam, Laut.
Progenitors.	Nono.
Progresos.	Dacal.
Prohibir. V. Impedir.	Baua.
Prohibir V. Estorvar.	Yoyao.
Prohijar.	Anac, Bilang.
Prolijidad.	Urira, Usisa.
Prolongar. V. Alargar.	Taludtud, Danay.
Prometer, y promesa.	Aco, Tanto.
Promover.	Atas, Dangal.
Prompto.	Galasgas, Licsi.
Promulgar.	Bantug, Yaus.
Pronosticar.	Ola, Alag.
Pronunciar.	Agcas, Causal.
Propagacion.	Dagdag, Dacal.
Propasarse.	Taga.
Propension.	Culi.
Propheta.	Ola, Siac.
Propiamente.	Tutu.
Propicio.	Lugud.
Propinquo.	Capun, Bangcal.
Proponer.	Taya, Tayo.
Proporcionado.	Sucad, Bagay, Tampa.
Proposito, y proponer.	Tanto.

P antes de U

Propiedades.	Asal.
Prorrogar.	Liban, Aba.
Prosapia.	Dayi.
Proseguir.	Balaua, Balayon.
Proseguir, ut danza.	Sugay.
Prosperar.	Masmas.
Protervo.	Tiguit, Tas, Tungdon.
Protestar.	Toto.
Protejer.	Santong.
Provecho. V. aprovechar.	Asngao, Ibat, Nabang.
Proveer.	Ipus.
Proveer.	Abbiay, Ipus, Iral.
Proveerse.	Tatag.
Provenir.	Ibat, Uyab.
Providencia.	Tanata, Talaga.
Provido.	Mata.
Provision.	Bacal.
Provocar V. Incitar.	Uluc, tucso.
Provocador.	Linggaso, Gaso.
Proximo.	Lapit.
Proximo V. Projimo.	Para.
Prueba, y dar.	Usta, Talastas.
Prudencia.	Ganaca.

P antes de U

Pua.	Salubsub, Pasulu.
Pua.	Sucsuc, Subbiang.
Publicar, V. Divulgar	Bantug, Limbon.
Publico.	Passiag.
Puchero.	Curan.
Pucheros, y hacer.	Ngilingil, Lambis.
Pudor.	Dinay.
Pudrirse Madera.	Atbud.
Pudrirse V. Podrido.	Nacnac.
Pueblo.	Balay.
Puente &c.	Tetai, Taletay.
Puerca a muger.	Sapat.
Puerca.	Gaindo.
Puerco cevado.	Basig, Linasigan.
Puerco al hombre.	Dungis.
Puerco. V. Lechon.	Babi.
Puerta.	Pasbul, Cabat, tacap.
Puerta falsa.	Liua.
Puertecillo.	Abang.
Puerto.	Sadsad.
Puerto ensinada.	Canlung, Luc.
Pues y pues.	Ayo, Baquit.
Puesto V. Estado.	Carinan.
Puesto a la zurda.	Sauili.
Puesto al reves.	Tayo.
Puja.	Iguit, Dagdag.
Pujar.	Dayas, Subung.
Pujos.	Daguis, Guilid.
Pulgada.	Dali.
Pilido.	Ouican.
Pulido galan.	Tilinguis, Tiedi
Pulpa.	Laman.
Pulpito.	Aral.
Pulpo.	Puguita.

Q antes de U

Pulsar.	Quimot.
Pulseras.	Galang.
Punchar V. Hurgar.	Tibsuc, Lusub, Suri.
Pundonor.	Dangal.
Punta, y. de lengua.	Danggut.
Punta de rama.	Tauay.
Punta y sacar.	Layi, Tilus, Ticmus.
Punta de rio.	Lingco.
Puntada.	Tayi.
Puntal.	Tucud, Suqui, Salu.
Puntal.	Pamogsoc, Talucud.
Puntales.	Panaglay.
Punta pie.	Tumban, Lisud.
Puntas hacer.	Icat.
Puntero.	Toldo.
Punti sagudo.	Layi.
Puntillos.	Culit.
Punto.	Danay, Libutad.
Puntual.	Cabud.
Puñadas en la cara.	Tumboc.
Puñadas en el cuerpo.	Dugdug.
Puñado.	Daclut, Curu, Damput.
Puñal de dos filos.	Balarao, Iua.
Punalada.	Dugdug.
Puno.	Gangam.
Pureza.	Linis, Linao.
Purgatorio.	Uagas, Tanac.
Purpureo.	Sulbang, Larai.
Puro.	Lubus, Pulus.
Puro.	Tibubus, Paua.
Pusilanime.	Ina.
Putá.	Salac, Laganap.
Putanero.	Salac, Linggasos.

Q antes de U

Cuadrado.	Parisucat.
Cuadrar.	Tampa, Tuntun, Tud.
Cuadril.	Quilic.
Cuadrilla. V. Tropa.	Pulun, Panauan.
Quajarse la sangre.	Luto.
Quarjarse la leche.	Bilug, Bitug.
Quajarse, cortarse.	Bilutug.
Qualquiera.	Balang.
Quando.	Capilan.
Quando.	Nun, Ynang.
Quantas veces.	Macapipilan.
Quantos.	Pilan.
Quarteron.	Balila.
Quarto delantero.	Salap.

Qu antes de E

Quebradizo.	Batus quiping.
Quebradizo.	Lutong gapuc.
Quebrado, y quebrar.	Balbal, Patli, Pucli, Pacli.
Quebrantado palay.	Luba.
Quebrantado.	Paquil, Pacang.
Quebrantar precepto.	Lapas, Alus.
Quebrar así.	Lampung.
Quebrar, ut cordel.	Patad, patlud.

Q antes de E

Quebrar en pedacillos.	Lamuc.
Quebrar golpeando.	Langpas.
Quebrar en anicos.	Sintang.
Quebrar arroz.	Binglad.
Quebrar la cabeza.	Lingasngas.
Quebrar amistad.	Singga.
Quebrarse.	Calansang, bunggo.
Quedar burlado.	Tubebay.
Quedarse con la miel.	Salya, Asa, Banda, Alac.
Quedarse.	Lacquan.
Quedarse el ultimo.	Tauli.
Quedarse atras.	Laglag.
Quedarse.	Calinguan.
Quedarse tieso.	Manias, Attias.
Quedito.	Lalay.
Quejarse.	Aroy, Yris.
Quejarse.	Dalung, Ayaba.
Quejarse.	Paguinaquit.
Quejarse el perro.	Cangcang.
Quemado la ipa.	Daig.
Quemado.	Tangpus, Tutung.
Quemadura.	Latus.
Quemar.	Duluc, silab
Quemar ollas.	Tiba.
Quemar muniga.	Dapug.
Quemarse. V. Fuego.	Guipus, pali.
Querella.	Dalum basa.
Querellarse.	Maguinaquit.
Querellarse.	Sumbung, parali.
Querer.	Bisa, buri.
Querer.	Ibug, lub.
Querer mal.	Lulam.
Querer.	Sangit.
Querer alabanza.	Puri.
Que se puede hacer.	Nanan.
Queso.	Gatas.
Questionar.	Attua.
Quizas V. acaso.	Panlang.
Quicio.	Tacad, tayu.
Quien lo dice.	Ngana nino.
Quietarse.	Applac, datun.
Quijada.	Saping.
Quijada de pece.	Pangil.
Quilatar.	Dalisay.
Quilla.	Lunas.
Quimera.	Balira.
Quintar, y quinto.	Lima.
Quitar.	Lacao.
Quitar.	Bauas, culang.
Quitar la lena &c.	Alangay.
Quitar a poquitos.	Utay.
Quitar prisiones.	Calag.
Quitar los mocos.	Singut, pusit.
Quitar todo.	Calus.
Quitar dientes.	Sungal.
Quitar de la cabeza &c.	Sambal.
Quitar uno, a uno.	Simutmut.
Quitar la posesion.	Lacao.
Quitar prenda.	Ilit.
Quitar las ganas.	Tabang.

R antes de A

Quitarse el sombrero.
Quitarse la calentura.

Lugay, Pugay.
Apsao.

R antes de A

Rabadilla V. cola.
Rabia apuro.
Rabiatar.
Rabo.
Rabo andar al .
Rabon.
Racimo.
Racimo que rinde &c.
Racimo arracimar.
Razon.
Racion.
Razonar.
Radicarse. V. Arreigarse.
Raer. V. Raspar.
Paigon, y. quitar.
Ralea. V. Raza.
Ralo.
Ralo, ut atole.
Rallar.
Rallo, y rallar.
Rama.
Ramada.
Ramal.
Rama de cana.
Ramera.
Rana.
Rancor. V. Rencor.
Rancho.
Racio.
Rapar.
Rapaz.
Rapido.
Rapinar, y rapina.
Rara vez.
Raro, y poco.
Rascaduras.
Rascar con bonot.
Rascarse.
Rascarse, ut bestia.
Rascarse el perro.
Rascarse con rabia.
Rasero y raer.
Rasgar.
Rasgar al sesgo.
Rasgar. V. Descoser.
Rasgo.
Rasguño.
Raso campos.
Raspa, y raspar.
Raspar.
Raspar. V. Mondar.
Rastro, rastrear.
Rastro, en zacate.
Rastro de banca.
Rastro caminillo.
Rasura.

Caicut.
Camas.
Tuati.
Yqui.
Tuati.
Putut.
Buli.
Buticas.
Balebay.
Labul.
Sangcang.
Sabi.
Yamot, damag.
Alus, calis, gasgas.
Paludpud.
Culi.
Lagad.
Lanao.
Cudcud.
Cacas.
Sanga.
Yangag.
Batbat.
Dauay.
Salac, abong.
Talimusac, tugac.
Tanim, sama.
Balungbalung.
Anta.
Orod, gapas.
Tubu, Puius.
Balibid.
Samsam, ayao, balauay.
Lagad, manaman.
Bigira, lagad.
Gutli.
Sisil.
Gayao.
Galiad.
Cutu.
Cumus.
Alus.
Guisi, gabac.
Talabis.
Lilas, guilluac.
Guilis.
Luris, lucdis.
Danglay.
Calisquis, calis.
Cayud cayus.
Baluc, cascás.
Bacas, baut.
Sanguay, sagloi.
Aluyun.
Lacdat.
Orod.

R antes de E

Ratificarse.
Rato.
Raton.
Ratoncillo.
Ratonera.
Raudal.
Raja sutil.
Rajadura.
Rajar.
Rajarse.
Rajarse las plantas.
Rajarse. V. arirse.
Raya, y rayar.
Rayo, y caer.
Rayo de luz.
Raiz.
Raiz de platano.
Raiz conocida.
Raiz de tenir.
Raiz y esconderse.
Raiz a raiz.
Raiz con que amarran.
Raizes que sa pугan.
Raza casta.

Tilmid.
Saguli.
Daguis, blaga.
Bulilit.
Panglub, Umang.
Bulus.
Abbiang.
Lamat, Lila, aspac.
Labag, langab.
Abtac, lingcag.
Bisuang.
Tangab, lingcag.
Gulis.
Alti.
Aslag, simbul.
Yamut, Uacat.
Sappua.
Tamo, gugo.
Lino.
Lalid.
Tactac.
Cunyi.
Lapang.
Culi, puli.

R antes de E

Reacio.
Real.
Realmente.
Reator.
Rebaja.
Rebaja, y pedir.
Rebanada.
Rebanada mal &c.
Rebanar.
Rebanar, y rapinar.
Rebatina.
Rebelar. V. Descurrir.
Rebelarse.
Rebelde.
Rebentar.
Rebentar las olas.
Rebentar, ut huebo &c.
Rebentar por salir.
Rebocar.
Rebocar el aire.
Rebocarse.
Rebolcarse.
Rebolcarse ut enfermo.
Rebolcarse.
Rebolear.
Rebolver.
Rebolver. V. Trabucar.
Rebolver.
Rebolver pleitos.
Rebolverse el estomago.
Rebolverse asi.
Rebosar ut rio.
Rebosar ut verterse.

Damag, mato, batug.
Sicapat.
Tuto, tantu.
Tali, tuati.
Cuidas, bauas, ognas.
Tauad.
Alipis bislug.
Tugapis.
lalip, ilis.
Cudcud.
Ayao, tigotao.
Sigao, bait.
Laban.
Laban, amto, tungdon.
Uasag, langab, atdas.
Mansa.
Apsa.
Mandas.
Labag.
Salingco, alimpuyut.
Balabal, landa.
Casat, cusut.
Uasang, lundasay.
Pasag, lipasag.
Salimbaad, limbad, libad.
Alucay, gogao, bucalcal.
Bungcal, gulu.
Alimbucay.
Caladcad.
Ducal, talam.
Talibatab.
Lapao, lungad.
Sapao, sabing, lappuac.

R antes de E

Rebotar.	Subli.
Rebuelto. V. Estomago.	Alimbuag, lucid.
Rebucar.	Tigotao, calug.
Rebucar.	Dalum dum.
Recado aparejo.	Sangcap, sabla.
Recado de escribir.	Sulat.
Recaer.	Benat.
Recalcar. V. Atestar.	Salacsac, Sacsac.
Recalcar. V. Embutir.	Pitpit, palpal.
Recatarse.	Ingat.
Reclamo.	Ati.
Reclinarse V. Recostarse.	Alig.
Recodo.	Luc.
Recoger ut paño.	Sampulun, datang.
Recoger cobrando.	Ilac.
Recoger ut en pano.	Pulon.
Recomendar.	Bilin.
Recompensar.	Abblas, basian.
Reconcentrarse.	Antac, cutcut.
Reconciliador.	Pilatan.
Reconciliarse.	bulad, cutnag.
Reconciliarse.	Alam, aga.
Reconocer. V. Conocer.	Silao, alcas.
Recopilar.	Agguio, laman.
Recordar.	Lingat, duat.
Recorrer.	Timanman.
Recorrer. V. Repasar.	Sulit.
Recostarse.	Ilig, Indic, alig.
Recostarse en el brazo &c.	Salumbaba, salureray.
Recostarse.	Timid, salisadsad.
Recocer.	Lamud.
Recreacion.	Along.
Recreo.	Yama, uili.
Rectitude.	Tulid.
Reuerdo. V. Recordar.	Aglaog, ngali, pallyasa.
Regular.	Urung.
Recuperar.	Baggua.
Recurrir.	Pulayi, sacdal.
Recusar.	Sacquil.
Rezar y rezo.	Pangadyi.
Rechinar. V. Crujir.	Langutngut.
Rechinar asi.	Laguitic, Laguitgut.
Rechinar los dientes.	Lugus, Langas.
Rechinar.	Latuat, latiat.
Rechoncho.	Lipungdong, liputo.
Recibir.	Tanggap.
Recibir adelantado.	Bala.
Recibi. V. Aparar.	Salud, salo.
Recibimiento.	Salubung.
Reciente.	Saguiua, bayo.
Recio.	Sican.
Recio de natural.	Ambuangan.
Reciproco.	Unay.
Resumarse.	Talas, aspat, tulu.
Red, y de cargar.	Bitana, batulang.
Red.	Pucat, tacsai.
Red barredera.	Panti, Quitig, Pucut.
Red.	Dala, Sacag, Bating.
Redanos.	Linoac.
Redecilla.	Sagap, salap, tayag.

R antes de E

Redimir.	Abtus.
Redondear mal y mal.	Sandiquil, bilug.
Redondear cerquillo &c.	Patpat, sandirit, dirit.
Reducir convertir.	Balic.
Reducirse.	Uli.
Referir.	Sabi.
Refinado.	Sari.
Refinar. V. Aquilatar.	Uagas, tanac.
Reflejar.	Malasmas.
Reflujo.	Subli.
Reformar.	Uman, bayo.
Refrán.	Taquitaqui.
Refregar. V. Fregar.	Cuscus, irid, imalid.
Refregar.	Ulud, Ilud, Asuas.
Refregon.	Bungsol.
Refrenar. V. Detener.	Tan, cauat.
Refrescarse.	Angin, dimla.
Refriega.	Pamoc, lamas.
Refrigerio.	Asngao.
Refugiarse.	Danum, canlong.
Refunfunar.	Bulung, bungut.
Refutar.	Tacsil, labag.
Regazo, y poner.	Puso.
Regazar &c.	Salucbit, burat, lislis.
Regalar.	Palayao, saua, tamasa.
Regalo, o avio.	Bacal.
Regalo de vuelta.	Lamac.
Regalo al principal.	Bagat.
Regalo enamorado.	Pamaugui.
Regalo que se lleva &c.	Talubitbit, lipat.
Regalo, y regalon.	Tamasa, saua.
Reganar.	Asbo, angil.
Reganar ut gato &c.	Ngisi.
Reganon.	Masing, muasing, inguit.
Regar.	Tugtug, sabi, bobo.
Regar.	Danum.
Regatear.	Tauad.
Regaton de lanza &c.	Alutactac.
Region.	Labuad.
Regir.	Bala, Singquil.
Registrar.	Silao, pindao.
Regia.	Sipat, abpang.
Regladura y regal.	Tuclip, tuntun.
Regocijo.	Aglas, mapa.
Regodearse.	Ligaya.
Regoldar.	Tigab.
Rehecho V. Rechoncho.	Lipongdong.
Rehenes.	Sanla.
Rehuir V. Huir.	Balingit, balinggui.
Rehuir.	Inlag, ilag.
Reintegrar.	Ganap.
Reiterar.	Uman, pasibayo.
Rejada.	Tactac.
Relamerse.	Sipsip, dila.
Relampaguear.	Quildap.
Relatar.	Tunggai, sabi.
Relatar pleito.	Tutul.
Relajar.	Upaya.
Relevar.	Timaua.
Relinchar.	Gaga.

P antes de R

Relucir.	Quinang, tindag.
Relucir.	Quilim, quitab.
Relucir.	Culipatpat.
Relumbrar V. Brillar.	Ningning, quilap.
Relleno.	Mangutatan.
Remachar.	Salsal, tilmid.
Remangar V. Regazar.	Lisliis, sapula.
Remar, y remo.	Gaud, bagsai.
Rematar pleitos.	Lutas.
Rematar en punta.	Ticmus.
Remate V. Estremo.	Tuntung, talungtung.
Remate, ut de popa &c.	Tungatung.
Remate, ribete.	Tutup.
Remedar.	Tulad, siuala.
Remediar.	Sungal, olo, angpad.
Remediar, mediator.	Sali, salampad.
Remedio.	Olo, dalan.
Remendar.	Tagpi, sinup, ulip.
Remendar redes.	Ayuma.
Reminiscencia.	Ganaca.
Remirar.	Salamin.
Remision.	Tauad.
Remitir.	Dala, patad.
Remojar.	Palam, babad, yayam.
Remojar algodon.	Tubal.
Remilino de viento.	Alisus.
Remolino del agua.	Alauli.
Remolino de la cabeza.	Pulupulu, alimpuyat.
Rmontarse, y remoto.	Pilao.
Remordimiento.	Lingao, anglap.
Rempujar, y en concurso.	Ambul, singquil.
Rempujar.	Tulac.
Remudar.	Canlas, alili.
Remudar.	Quimbus, ablus, liuas.
Remunerar.	Tumbalas, baslan.
Renacuajo.	Tugac.
Renacer.	Talubu.
Rencor, o rancor.	Tanim, tanam, sama.
Rencilla.	Gaga.
Rendir arbol.	Buticas.
Rendirse.	Sut, sucu.
Rendido V. Fatigado.	Pacang.
Renegar.	Gulut.
Renglon.	Talatag, tuntun.
Renobar.	Bayo, Uman.
Renobar la herida.	Siguing.
Renombre.	Bansag.
Renta.	Buis.
Renuevos de plantanos.	Suppling.
Renuevos de gandus.	Buti, pulpul.
Renuevo de arbol.	Talubu, lanubu.
Renunciar.	Sacquil.
Renir de lengua.	Gaga.
Renir V. Gritar.	Galiguit, bulyao.
Renir los amigos.	Siual, singga, balucuc.
Renir ut perro.	Bangai, Ising.
Renir.	Patiga, dalag.
Renir pelear.	Bangga, lamas.
Reo.	Utang.

P antes de U

Repantigado.	Salicadcad.
Reparar.	Atu.
Reparar V. Observar.	Malasmas, mata, atu.
Reparar golpe.	Sangga, sagca.
Reparo, tener.	Tus.
Repartir.	Dacai, tungcul, ambag.
Repasar los huesos.	Pangnit.
Repasar.	Sulit, talingting.
Repecho V. Antepecho.	Labnut.
Repelar.	Sabunut.
Repelar.	Sacquil.
Repentina cosa.	Bungsol, bigla.
Repeticion.	Dalas.
Repetir.	Ouat, ulit, Sulit.
Repetir lo echo.	Uman, pasibayo.
Repetir, ut achaque.	Siguing, benat, albat.
Repetir.	Lunto, dalas.
Repicar con los dedos.	Culatictic.
Repilar.	Liglig, dasdas.
Repleto.	Mangutatan, butactac.
Replicar.	Ulit.
Reportarse.	Anat, tan, palad.
Reposado.	Taltal, banayad.
Reprehender.	Iuad, gaga, sauai.
Reprehender.	Yoyao, cauat.
Representar.	Aling.
Represado.	Sucul, tabon.
Reprobar.	Tacsil, pintas, iuguing.
Reproducir.	Ouat.
Republica.	Alda.
Repudiar.	Cauala.
Repudiar algo.	Pangunac.
Repugnar.	Laban, salangasang.
Repulgo.	Lilip, balulang, ayubu.
Reputacion.	Puri.
Reputar.	Mina.
Requebrar.	Taguri.
Resabio.	Culi, puli.
Resaca.	Sapuc.
Resbalar.	Talisud, alput.
Resbalar.	Dulas, taluras.
Resbalar.	Dasungli, dasung.
Resbalar.	Lapsu, iappios.
Resbaloso.	Lasut, talunasan.
Rescatar.	Atbus.
Rescatarse.	Cacus, cabbius.
Reservar.	Laun.
Refriarse.	Dimla.
Resguardar.	Canlung.
Resguardarse.	Sanga.
Residencies.	Isip.
Residir.	Saut.
Residuos.	Paludpud, pupud.
Resignarse.	Pabusta, usig.
Resina.	Lunay.
Resistir.	Sanggalang laban.
Resistir V. Oponerse.	Pagcal.
Resollar sasegado.	Isnaua, alitut.
Resolverse.	Danum.
Resolucion.	Atul, yari, butas.

Q antes de U

Resonar V. Retumbar.	Talutau, acdal.
Respaldar.	Sandal.
Respetar V. Acatar.	Lingas, aniani.
Respeto.	Tarus, Galang.
Respecto de &c.	Ingguil.
Respiracion.	Isnaua.
Respiracion trabajos.	Lungay.
Respiradero.	Isnaua.
Respirar por las narizes.	Singasing, ngutngut.
Resplandor V. Relucir.	Silang.
Responder.	Maquibat.
Responder al tiento.	Lambang.
Respuesta.	Abblas.
Restablecer.	Bangon, tali.
Restante.	Dalan, tuqui.
Restanar.	Ampat.
Restar.	Tagan.
Restituir.	Subli.
Resto, y restar.	Unus.
Resucitar.	Subli, biyai.
Resucitar &c.	Siguing.
Resuelto ut pecar &c.	Culasa.
Resuello fuerte.	Abbiung.
Resurtir.	Subli.
Retazon.	Talab, tabas.
Retardar.	Liban, catay.
Retejar.	Ulip.
Retentive.	Tanda.
Retirado.	Silid.
Retiro.	Urung.
Retocar.	Pasibayo, bayo.
Retonar.	Ouad, pulpul.
Retorcer con los dedos.	Tili.
Retorico.	Sita.
Retorno.	Tumbalas.
Retortero.	Baticala, Salilican.
Retortijon.	Lapisir.
Retozar.	Galao, along.
Retratar.	Larauan, Sisi.
Retractarse.	Urung, baui.
Retractarse.	Uling, sisi, samo.
Retrete.	Pitac, lublub, silid.
Retribuir.	Abblas, baslan, patas.
Retroceder.	Urung, manda.
Retruccano.	Taluguigui, batas.
Retumbar V. Eco.	Alibungbung.
Retumbar, ut espada.	Calingquing.
Retumbar.	Talotao.
Revalidar.	Uman.
Rebalsar.	Sapao.
Revejecido.	Palucpuc.
Revelar.	Bait, pasyag, sigao.
Revenirse.	Cayungcung, laui.
Revenque.	Batbat.
Reventarse V. Reventar.	Uasag, atdas.
Reverencia V. Respetar.	Alangalang, galang.
Reverberar.	Laib.
Reverdecer.	Aya.
Reverendo.	Galang.
Revestirse.	Imala.

Q antes de U

Revivir.	Biai, masmas.
Revozarse.	Landa.
Reusar.	Tanggui.
Revocar.	Labag.
Rey, reinar.	Ari.
Reir.	Ayli, guiguit, catiqui.
Reirse V. Carcajadas.	Galacgac, salacsac.
Rezar, y rezo.	Pangadyi.
Rezar, entre dientes.	Quimit.
Reselo.	Supan, salupsup, anglap.

R antes de I

Ribera.	Lelay.
Ribete.	Tutup.
Rico.	Appia, atin, upaya.
Rico.	Bandi, tugtug.
Ridiculo.	Nauang.
Riesgo.	Nganib, tibi.
Rigor.	Sangil, bagsic.
Rimero, V. Monton.	Tumpuc.
Rincon.	Salingit, suluc.
Ringlera.	Taludtud, talatag.
Rina V. Renir.	Singga.
Rinon.	Bato.
Rio.	Ilug.
Risa falsa.	Ngisi.
Rizo.	Culut.

R antes de O

Robar, V. Rapina.	Tacao.
Robar, ut muger.	Tacas.
Robusted.	Lacas, Sican, bayang.
Roca.	Bato.
Rozar. V. Desmontar.	Agtas.
Rozar V. Ludir.	Sangguiad, sabilay.
Rozar asi, V. Tocar.	Sampiad, cascasc.
Rociar con la boca.	Mulmul.
Rociar.	Uiguig, uisic, sabi.
Rocio.	Ambon.
Rodar.	Catang, dulang.
Rodar la fortuna.	Mulatmuti.
Rodar cuesta.	Dalusdus.
Rodear.	Liput, Libot, Limbon.
Rodear V. Cercar.	Cubcub, liplip.
Rodela.	Calasag.
Rodeos andar por &c.	Balebay.
Rodete de bejuco.	Lambat.
Rodilla trapo.	Basan.
Rodillas.	Tud.
Rodillo.	Lacal.
Roer gueso.	Pangnit, quinis.
Roer el raton.	Ngatngat, ngitngit.
Roido de cucaracha.	Ipas.

R antes de O

Rogar, pidiendo.	Daing, panalangin.
Rogar V. Pedir.	Dalita.
Rojo.	Sulbang, tungao, luto.
Rollizo frescote.	Limoc.

R antes de U

Romandico.	Sipon paius.
Romana V. Peso.	Sinantán.
Romo de punta.	Padpad, pudpud, palpad.
Romo.	Pilpil.
Romper V. Rasgar.	Galut, ualac.
Romper Pasar.	Lambac, talas.
Romper el alba.	Sala.
Roncar, ut agonizante.	Manghihingalo.
Roncar el que duerme.	Alacac, calagcag.
Ronco estar.	Payus, talas.
Ronco de voz sonido.	Salagsay.
Roncear dilatando.	Lindo.
Roncero con pereza.	Limayon, Tilili.
Roncero.	Taman.
Ronchas.	Tagubay.
Rondar.	Bengi, Lolao.
Ronquera.	Patipit.
Ronquido V. Roncar.	Alabab.
Ropa.	Imalan, Saplut.
Ropa trabajada.	Aran, Labuyan.
Ropa desechada &c.	Levan, Basan.
Ropa gruesa.	Binayug.
Rosa.	Can antigui, Gumamila.
Rosca de pan.	Lacal.
Rostri tuerto V. Hocico.	Masing, Sibangut.
Rostro, o cara.	Lupa.
Roto medio roto.	Nasnas, Batus, Gatus.
Roto y podrido.	Guitlay, Gabac.
Rotulo.	Sulat.
Rotura de red.	Gutus.
Rotura ventana.	Lauas.

R antes de U

Rubicundo.	Sulbang.
Rubio.	Buling.
Rudo.	Massias á buntuc.
Rueda de carro.	Dulang.
Ruedo rivete.	Tutup.
Ruego V. Rogar.	Panigapo, saua.
Rufo.	Culut.
Ruga de afforo.	Culumbung.
Ruga V. Rugar.	Culuran.
Rugir las tripas &c.	Aclug, Culug.
Rugir asi.	Caalugcug, laguac.
Rugir seda.	Culus.
Ruido cuando frien.	Salitsit.
Ruido de gorgoritos.	Bulucbuc.
Ruido de voces.	Ingay.
Ruido de mucha gente.	Angao.
Ruido hacerlo.	Calubat.
Ruido dearb cuandocac &.	Lagusgus.
Ruido del que masca duro.	Lagas, Langas.
Ruido asi.	Langus, Lungut.
Ruido de golpe.	Lagpac.
Ruido, ut de camara.	Lapitpit.
Ruido arrastrando.	Lagadgad..
Ruido morisqueta.	Culug.
Ruido de lo que lude.	Calascas.
Ruido de agua derramada.	Sabalbal.

S antes de A

Ruido V. Estrepito.	Alingongao.
Ruido. V. Sonido.	Acbung, Cabag, Cabug.
Ruido de la boca.	Liba.
Ruido asi.	Lungab, Langus.
Ruido de gran fuego.	Laguntac.
Ruido de las frutas que se caen.	Acbag.
Ruido entre los dientes.	Langusngus.
Ruido de muchos pies.	Lapac.
Ruido ut de papel.	Langitngit.
Ruido dedinero V. Sonido.	Cusing.
Ruido de arrancar algo.	Altuc.
Ruido que hace el ave.	Lipacpac.
Ruido o sonido grande.	Corug.
Ruido del que masca.	Sipa.
Ruido que hace la rama.	Laguitic.
Ruido de pluma.	Salitsit.
Ruido de cayman.	Lagusao.
Ruido asi.	Alabab.
Ruido con ademanos.	Alimbubu.
Ruido de agua que corre.	Dabilbil galsal.
Ruido de gota &c.	Latac.
Ruido ut de platos.	Calansing.
Ruido de olas.	Ouang.
Ruido de espadas &c.	Latac.
Ruido ut de platos.	Calansing.
Ruido del que roc.	Lungut, ngasngas.
Rumbo.	Taluntun, patong, tuntun.
Rumiar.	Sipa, tacam.

S antes de A

Sabalo pescado.	Bangus.
Sabana.	Ulas.
Saber sabiduria.	Balo, biasa.
Saber llevar el humor.	Sunud.
Saber los secretos.	Pasyag.
Sabio en todas cosas.	Melababalo.
Sabio en todas maneras.	Sari, sadsad.
Saborearse.	Linamnam lasa.
Sabor en cosas de comer.	Yaman, sarap.
Sabor de asturado.	Langnis.
Sabor de humado.	Lasoc.
Sabor aspero.	Salpac.
Sabor sin sabor.	Tabang.
Saborearse.	Lasa, Linamnam.
Sabrosidad del tuba.	Tiguis.
Sabroso al paladar.	Ligatgat.
Sacar a fuera.	Lual, lagui.
Sacar de cesto &c.	Ango.
Sacar agua.	Saclo.
Sacar agua.	Tabo, Liuat.
Sacarla &c. V. Beber.	Sacquiud, Sacquiab.
Sacar. V. punta.	Tilus, Layi.
Sacar la espada.	Bagut acmus.
Sacar fuego.	Pnating, Asus.
Sacar dlos dientes.	Bugtu, Abut.
Sacar el anillo.	Agmus.
Sacar tierra.	Aun.
Sacar la morisqueta.	Sandoc.

S antes de A

Sacar la comida.	Apag.
Sacar la lengua.	Dilat.
Sacar &c.	Buticas.
Sacar la espina.	Asuit.
Sacar por alquitara.	Alac.
Sacar con el dedo.	Calbit.
Sacar con cuchara.	Saluc.
Sacar la gallina &c.	Apsa.
Sacar piedra.	Bato.
Sacar la torcida.	Tubao.
Sacar en limpios.	Bitug, Tustus.
Sacar a colacion.	Tali.
Sacar a publico.	Lolao.
Sacar el filo.	Datang.
Saco en guerra.	Dangin.
Saco.	Susut.
Sacrificio.	Daun.
Sacudir algo.	Uaguag, Pagpag, Pacpac.
Sacudir el ave.	Agpag.
Sacudir ut pabellon.	Uasuas.
Sacudir ut alfombra.	Salibbuag, balacsai.
Sacudir meneando.	Ugun, apiap, yuyu.
Sacudir lo pegado.	Pilig, pisig.
Sacudir la presa.	Pilig.
Sacudirse el animal.	Pilig.
Sacerdote.	Alili.
Sazonarse.	Lumon.
Saeta.	Uyung.
Sagaz.	Alit.
Sal, y salar, salado.	Asin, alat, assiad.
Sal hacer.	Manasin.
Salario.	Upa.
Salcochar.	Bali.
Salida, ut perra.	Tacal.
Salir fuera.	Lual.
Salir de un lugar.	Lacao, tulac, gulut.
Salir a recibir.	Salubung, sagana.
Salir laLuna, Sol &c.	Alabab, silang, aslag.
Salir las estrellas.	Batuin.
Salir de casa.	Tipa.
Salir el escondido.	Sibut, bait, aquit.
Salir de valde.	Tali.
Salir a bailar.	Talac.
Salir a la defensa.	Lualo, mingua.
Salir al camino.	Salacbay.
Salir al velo &c.	Salang.
Salir de ahogo.	Tacmus, cabbius.
Salir delante &c.	Lagay.
Salir de esclabonia.	Timaua.
Salir lo que se sembro.	Tubo.
Salir al encuentro.	Salunsun.
Salir al rostro.	Alcas.
Salir la cana.	Bias.
Salir por estrecho.	Alsut, Tubao, asut.
Salir dos frutas.	Salay.
Salir el cogollo.	Lago, tibul.
Salirse. V. Rezumarse.	Attia, abbua.
Salirse del camino.	Slangi.
Saliva.	Uaua, lura.
Salvia.	Sambon.

S antes de A

Salmuera.	Baguc.
Salobre.	Alat, tabsing.
Salpicar con las remos.	Sapuc, sabi.
Salpicar.	Sapic.
Salpicar.	Talamsic, sapic.
Salpicar.	Pisic.
Salpicar, saltar.	Paltac, sabi.
Salpresar.	Buro, taguilao.
Salsa y salserilla.	Tiltit, suic.
Salsa con miel.	Barali.
Saltar.	Lucso, lucbut, cundo.
Saltar, ut cuete.	Talacbong.
Saltar hirviendo.	Sulac.
Saltar la loca.	Alsic.
Saltar la sangre.	Sapic.
Saltar la langosta.	Lucbut.
Saltar.	Bilac.
Saltarse algo.	Talandang lisic.
Salteador de caminos.	Samsam.
Saltear.	Balangcad, lactao.
Salto del corazon.	Acdug.
Salud corporal &c.	Paldan nonao.
Saludar.	Salamat ingat.
Salvador.	Cabus, atbus.
Salvado o polvo.	Gaboc, darac, lubolubo.
Salvia.	Sambong.
Sanar.	Baggua, masmas, asngao.
Sandia.	Pacuan.
Sangley.	Insic, daldal.
Sangraza.	Sayo.
Sangrar.	Daya.
Sangrar a alguno.	Caldit, tabad.
Sangre real.	Dayi, ari.
Sangre de narizes.	Balangingi.
Saguijuela.	Linta limatac.
Santo, Santidad.	Banal.
Sanidad.	Paldan, nonao.
Sano.	Ayap.
Sana, y gran enojo.	Buangis, sangil.
Sapillos.	Balaga, Tugac.
Saquear.	Tigotao samsam.
Sarampion.	Ticdas.
Sardina.	Tamban, alugasin.
Sarna, y sarnoso.	Gutli, burug.
Saran en la cabeza.	Dicdic.
Saran en las piernas.	Lipunga.
Sarnillas.	Dusdus.
Sarpullido.	Bungan aldao.
Sarta y ensartar.	Tungi, caruru.
Sarten.	Cuali.
Sastre.	Tayi.
Satisfacer.	Bayad.
Satisfecho.	Absi.
Sajar.	Tabad.
Saya, y media.	Tapis, tapitapi.
Sazonado.	Lumun.

S anted de E

Sea asi.

Yanasa.

R antes de U

Sebo. V. Gordura.	Taba, lagat.
Secar el sol.	Bilad, silip.
Secar al fuego.	Nangnang tustus.
Secar a la llama.	Salab.
Secar al humo.	Asuc.
Secarse.	Lauí, langi, tigang.
Secarse.	Tigang.
Secas glandulas.	Pasa, culunyan.
Seco quedarse.	Cating.
Secreta.	Diquing.
Secreto, y decir.	Lihim, anlit, alimit.
Secundina.	Calung.
Secuta.	Lutung, mala.
Sed.	Auo.
Seda floja, y cruda.	Sutla, Usi.
Segar el palay.	Palut, palagpag, lauit.
Seguido uno a otro.	Dalus, dalan.
Seguit su gusto &c.	Usig.
Seguir el hilo.	Talu utun.
Seguir la regal.	Tuntun.
Seguir a otro.	Sungdo, Usi, tuqui.
Seguir. V. Imitar.	Apus, ouad.
Seguit ut perro al amo.	Tuati.
Seguirse pesares &c.	Darac, sasa.
Seguirse asi.	Sapa, susun, sapin.
Seguir la corriente.	Usig.
Segun eso.	Eyata.
Seguro.	Bitasa, tiuasay.
Seis.	Anam.
Sello.	Tala.
Semblante.	Lupa, anyo.
Semblante airado.	Dalangat.
Sembrar cana dulce.	Sacul.
Sembrar pepitas.	Sasa.
Sembrar palay.	Salbag, asic, tanam.
Sembrar el sinabud.	Salin dangdang.
Sembraar de temporal.	Asic, carayom.
Semejanza. V. Asemejarse.	Abas, auig.
Semen.	Banis.
Sementera.	Dayat, gaua.
Sementera valdia.	Laun, danac.
Semilla comestible.	Batag, Daua.
Semilla in genere &c.	Bini, punla.
Senda. V. Caminillo.	Dalan.
Sensual en comer.	Linamnam.
Sentarse.	Locloc.
Sentar junto a otro.	Lugpoc.
Sentarse el ave &c.	Abpa.
Sentarse igual a otro.	Limpi.
Sentarse. V. Acurrucarsee.	Tinyacad.
Sentarse como muger &c.	Timpo, sila.
Sentencia.	Atul.
Sentido y sentir.	Malat, malay, damdam.
Sentimiento.	Sumbacal, sinta.
Sentir dolor.	Saquit, damdam.
Sentir tiernamente.	Salbat, simi.
Sentir afrenta.	Cayucut, cayungcung.
Sentir asi.	Lingapngap.
Senal, y senalar.	Tanda, aluc.
Senal, o cicatriz.	Bioc, gunting.

S antes de O

Senal asi.	Tangtang, cuti.
Senalar día.	Alal, buco, butngul.
Senalar, V. destinar.	Tuldo, pug, alal.
Senalar rayando.	Gulis.
Senalar el madero.	Tangtang, cuti, lauis.
Senas hacer.	Calbit, sigma, quindat.
Senor, o amo.	Guino, Apo, Po.
Senorearse.	Lumemay, mal.
Separa. V. Apartar.	Utas, capin.
Septentrional.	Pangolo.
Sepultura.	Cutcut, Aun.
Sequedad de boca.	Langi.
Ser del hombre &c.	Tauo, baua.
Ser para muchos.	Laganap, lagap.
Ser solo.	Cating.
Serenidad de tiempo.	Linao, sala.
Sereno de interior.	Banayad.
Sermon.	Aral.
Servicio.	Taccla.
Servicios, y servir.	Suio.
Servicios personales.	Pulung.
Servir por desquitar.	Saut, Usi.
Servir a jornal.	Upa.
Servir la comida.	Dulut.
Sesgo al traves.	Uquil.
Sesos, y sesudo.	Utac, tunud.
Severidad.	Bangis.
Sevo. V. Gordura.	Lagat.
Sesto.	Anam.
Si, condicional.	Non.
Si etieam domine.	Oua.
Si, con la cabeza.	Tango.
Si acaso.	Uari.
Sibucao.	Sapang.
Seines.	Malingmingan.
Sierpecilla.	Galacgac.
Sierra de aserrar.	Lagari.
Sieso.	Tumbung.
Sisar.	Galamit, Bauas.
Sitial.	Duruc.
Siete en numero.	Pitu.
Sigue para alisar.	Bucsi, capagui.
Significacion.	Baldug, nano.
Silencio de la noche.	Nigla, limputan.
Silvestre.	Layas, liap.
Silvo, y silvar.	Pasuyt.
Silvo de sabandija.	Assiao, siac Gaga.
Simil.	Alimbaua.
Simple.	Mulala, butang.
Sin cesar.	Camasa, cauasa, lacao.
Singularmente.	Bucud, sarili.
Siniestra cosa.	Sauil, ingsil.
Sin pensar.	Bulad, balo.
Sisga.	Ouat.
Sisar.	Galamit, bauas.
Sitial.	Duruc.

S antes de O

Sobaco.	Quiliquili.
Sobar.	Ilut, apius.

S antes de A

Sobar pegar soba.	Subsub.
Sobervio.	Atas, lalo, dagul.
Sobonar.	Usup.
Sobra del peso.	Dagdag.
Sobra, o esceso.	Iguít, lalo.
Sobra así.	Labi, lauit.
Sobrado.	Gabai.
Sobras de comida &c.	Simi, gugul, tagan.
Sobre.	Babao.
Sobre aguararse.	Altao.
Sobre cama.	Ulas.
Sobre carta.	Susi.
Sobre haz'.	Salimpapao.
Sobreponer.	Tumpac.
Sobremojar.	Casili.
Sobrenombre.	Bansag, Binyag.
Sobrepujar.	Liclic, ingit.
Sobrepujar saltando.	Langpao.
Sobresalir.	Cumbu, assiad.
Sobresalto V. Asustarse.	Supan, acdug.
Sobrestante o beedor.	Dungut.
Sobre venir.	Sumpung.
Sobrino.	Nucan.
Socolor.	Sangcan.
Socorrer. V. Ayudar.	Agguiat.
Sodomita.	Buldit.
Sofocar.	Bicti, sacal, puput.
Soga.	Lubid.
Sol, o día.	Aldao.
Solamente adv.	Mo, Na.
Soldado.	Upa.
Soldar.	Inang.
Soledad.	Sarili, ulila.
Solemne.	Susi.
Soleras.	Balagag.
Solfear.	Galai.
Solicitar á pecar.	Gasi, gasu.
Solicitar a mal.	Landi, Cundirit.
Solicito.	Aligapgap, Usisa.
Solicitud.	Balisa, Balasusan.
Solicitario.	Ulila, sarili.
Soliviar.	Salungquit.
Solo solitario.	Sarili.
Soltar.	Tabugnus, Tabili.
Soltar el gallo.	Ando, Bugnus.
Soltar de la carcel.	Bulus.
Soltar lo tirante.	Tabilo, Tabili.
Soltar el cabello.	Lugay.
Soltera.	Dalaga.
Soltero.	Baintauo.
Soltura suma.	Layas.
Sollastre.	Ngeti.
Sollozar. V. Llorar.	Siguc.
Sombra, y ponerse.	Aninao, lilung Salilong.
Sombrero, usar.	Copia, Turung.
Sombrio.	Lilung.
Somero, o bajo.	Babao.
Someterse.	Lumac, Sut.
Sonar rugir el remo.	Alpuc, Laguac.
Sonar los mocos.	Singut, pusit.

S antes de U

Sonar los fuelles.	Altic.
Sonar, ut.	Calung.
Sonar mal.	Salagsai.
Sonar el dinero.	Culing, Casing.
Sonar o sombrar.	Dildil.
Sonar, ut agua.	Latac, alpuc.
Sonar, ut espada.	Taligtig.
Sonar.	Bulad.
Sonar qualquiera cosa.	Calansing.
Sonar, ut dedo. V. Ruido.	Altuc.
Sonoro.	Atni.
Sondear el agua, o talento.	Tarul, Taruc.
Sonido, ut de papel.	Langitngit.
Sonido. V. Sonar.	Siuala, Atni, Imic.
Sonido aldabado &c.	Alpit.
Sonido de la boca.	Amsic.
Sonido de campana.	Alibungbung, Actung.
Sonido de alcabuz.	Atni.
Sonido, ut de bofetón.	Alpit.
Sonido de lo que estalla.	Alpoc.
Sonido no de solido.	Calit, altic.
Sonido, ut de grano &c.	Litic, Latac.
Sonido de agua.	Cabug.
Sonido, ut de cascabel.	Calung, Calug.
Sonido de golpe.	Lagpac.
Sonreirse.	Timan.
Sonrojarse.	Larai, Talang.
Sonar.	Timpan.
Sonar durmiendo.	Arap.
Sopas.	Ambula.
Soplar, y soplador.	Tiyop.
Soplar el viento manso.	Panay.
Soplon.	panalon, Tapat.
Soplilotear.	Supil, Lupig.
Soportar.	Bata, Sucmaman.
Sordo, y sordera.	Atlac, Tubad.
Sortear.	Abnus, Agmus.
Sortija anillo.	Singsing, Capuput.
Sortija de bejuco.	Balicascas.
Sortija de la nabaja.	Garul.
Sover y sorbo.	Alduc, Anglup.
Soverse los mocos.	Singot, Ngotngot, Lagoc.
Sosegado.	Tibubus, Banatad.
Sosegarse.	Applac, Datun.
Sospecha, imaginando.	Guram, Lublub, Supan.
Sospechar.	Tiuan, Salupsup, Anid.
Sostener.	Sapnu.
Soterrar.	Cutcut.

S antes de U

Suabe al tacto.	Lambut, lamlam.
Suabe. V. afable.	Amo.
Subdito.	Pungapung, Busabus.
Subdito. V. Basallo.	Campung.
Subir.	Panic, Tas.
Subir los pezes.	Sapa.
Subir el Sol &c.	Salingasang, salacay.
Subir el precio.	Tas, Mal, Alaga.
Subir de punto.	Lusung.

S antes de U

Subir la llama.	Calabacab, Dalacdac.
Subir de mauli.	Sun.
Subir a la casa.	Panic.
Subir, ut bino.	Sangsang.
Subir, ut arena.	Calicabuc, Labuc.
Subir cuesta arriba.	Sara, Salacay.
Subirse el corazon.	Caro.
Subir a caballo.	Sacay.
Subir trepando.	Uquiat.
Subir, y bajar.	Attuas; Lumbas.
Subir, ut banca.	Becut.
Subir grados, rio &c.	Suba.
Subirse de pies.	Tocclo.
Suceder. V. Acaecer.	Datang.
Suceder entrando.	Canlas, Dumalasan.
Suciedad.	Sapat, Palid, Cupal.
Suciedad material &c.	Dinat, Samac, Cural.
Suciedad de la cara.	Dungis, musing, latim.
Sucio, ut lienzo.	Latim.
Sucio muger.	Sapat.
Sudadero.	Sapin.
Sudor del cuerpo.	Pauas.
Suegro, o suegra.	Catuyangan.
Suelo de casa.	Landay.
Suelto.	Casa.
Sueno. V. Sonar.	Tongdo.
Suficiente. V. Bastar.	Agguio, Alag.
Suficiente en todo.	Lagap, Pantas.
Suficar. V. Sofocar.	Pugung, Puput.
Sufrir calando.	Pangmal.
Sufrir. V. Padecer.	Bata, Dalita.
Sujetar por los cabellos.	Docmo.
Sujetarse al dominio.	Sacup, Lipul.
Sujetarse.	Sut, suco.
Sulco.	Sapuli.
Suma, y sumar.	Sibug.
Sumerjir.	Albug.
Sumirse. V. Atollarse.	Laput.
Sumirse en el agua.	Sipsip.
Supeditar.	Lipul.
Superficial.	Salimpapao.
Superficie de algo.	Babao, Lapao.
Superintendencia.	Siasat, Dungut.
Surgidero.	Lutang.
Superlativo.	Bina.
Superior.	Pun, Bala.
Supersticion.	Pamallyan.
Supersticion.	Mantala.
Suplicar.	Panigapo, Dalampo.
Suplicar.	Saua, Dalita.
Suplir.	Upaya, Agguio, Ucul.
Suspender la obra.	Tan, Tucnang.
Suspender algo. V. Colgar.	Buat.
Suspenso.	Gunam.
Suspirar.	Isnaua, Saldac.
Sustener.	Lali.
Sustentar.	Can, Ipus.
Sustentar.	Saclolo.
Sustituir por otro.	Alili.
Susto. V. asustarse.	Alimbuyo.

T antes de A

Tabano mosca.	Tabo.
Tabique pared.	Dingding.
Tabla.	Dalig.
Tacha, o falta.	Pangonac, Pamaguil.
Tachar.	Sala, Pintac, sauil.
Tactos.	Capcap Along.
Toca pequena.	Suic.
Toca en que beben vino.	Tagay.
Tajar pluma.	Icmos, Ticmos.
Tajon.	Tangnan.
Taladrar.	Balibul.
Talamo.	Tudtud, Demon.
Talar los campos.	Sira, Saria.
Talega costal.	Susut, Suput.
Talon del pie.	Sacung.
Talle de la persona.	Ticdi, Ticas.
Talle de persona.	Ano, ascay.
Talle de arbol.	Usubug.
Tamales de arroz.	Suman.
Tamarindo.	Sampaloc.
Tambien.	Mua, Pati.
Tamboril de la tierra.	Canlang, Patong.
Tamboril.	Calatong.
Tamboril de cana.	Patung.
Tancal.	Banlat Balangcat.
Tanda por su turno.	Tuclo.
Tantear.	Timtim, Lanla, Durul.
Tanto jornal.	Unus.
Taner generalmente.	Tigtig.
Tapadera, y combrea.	Tacap, Suclub.
Tapadera.	Salucab, Talucap.
Tapar con ojos.	Tutub.
Tapar olla.	Suclub.
Tapar algo.	Salupil.
Tapar los agujeros.	Sumpal, Salucsuc.
Tapar clagateando.	Salicsic.
Tapar, ut la boca.	Tucup.
Tapar. V. Cubrir.	Tacub, Tutub.
Tapar el hoyo.	Tambon.
Tapar la cabeza.	Culubug.
Tapete algombra.	Asad.
Tapis usado.	Usi.
Tarabilla.	Caling.
Tardanza de tiempo.	Lambat, Aba, Balam.
Tardar en hacer.	Liug, Panaon.
Tarde.	Gatpanapon.
Tarea.	Tutuc.
Tartamudo.	Utal.
Tarugullo.	Tasuc, Sumpal.
Taruggo de puerta.	Tasuc, Baluat.
Tasar. V. Apreciar.	Alaga.
Tasar la comida.	Patas.
Tasajo.	Balul, Pindang.
Tatarabuelo.	Dapo, Nono.
Tataranieto.	Apo.
Taberna.	Quala.
Taza. V. Escudilla.	Mangcoc.

T antes de E

T antes de E

Techar la casa.	Atap.
Tedio, o fastidio.	Asnoc, Angsul, Saua.
Tejado.	Cubung.
Tejer.	Abal.
Tejido de ojas.	Campil.
Tejido de oro.	Balangamas.
Tejer petates.	Lala.
Tejido de ropa.	Sinaguitlong.
Tejer trenza.	Icat.
Tejer nipa.	Paud.
Tejer canas.	Sasag, sauali.
Tejido malo.	Dalangdalang.
Tejido de palma.	Campil, Patupat.
Tejido par poner &c.	Sala.
Tejo de oro.	Peac.
Tela acabada.	Cabulos.
Tela de las canas.	Ubac, Pulac, Lulon.
Tela de la leche &c.	Popao, Litab.
Tela del coco.	Punut.
Telarana.	Batanglaua, Bagua.
Telar.	Tandayan.
Telilla de bajo.	Amad, Lamad.
Telilla, ut de huebo.	Baloc.
Tema. V. Thema.	Ngali.
Temblarde manjar blanco.	Quinong.
Temblar de temor.	Ablad Galgal, Galimguim.
Temblar de frio.	Quingquing, galunggung.
Temblar de frio.	Guicguic, galucguc.
Temblar de frio.	Catug, Caingquing.
Temblar el suelo.	Catag.
Temblar la tierra.	Ayon.
Temblar al gordura.	Tabig, tabil.
Temor.	Gulat, tacut, galimguim.
Temerario.	Palamara, bulasuc.
Thema.	Taya, Ngali.
Temor, o recelo.	Supan, Anglap.
Temor, o verguenza.	Dinay.
Temor reverencial.	Alangalang.
Templarse al fiebre.	Apsao.
Templarse abstenerse.	Paniti, palan.
Templar la herramienta.	Asbo.
Tamplar, ut vino.	Banto.
Templo.	Samba.
Ten por bien.	Dalita.
Temprano.	Danun.
Tenazas, y asir.	Sipit, Angcop.
Tenazas de platero.	Bigting, Gupit.
Tenacidad.	Tipid, Tungdon.
Tendero.	Banyaga, Calacal.
Tender al ayre.	Bitag.
Tender, ut lino.	Lusai, Asai.
Tender asi.	Lutang, Quilib.
Tender petate.	Lantang.
Tender la red.	Catcat.
Tenderse boca arriba.	Bulagta, casay.
Tenebroso.	Dalumdum, pisac.
Tener memoria.	Tanda.
Tener cualquiera cosa.	Atin.

T antes de E

Tener en poco.	Mistula.
Tener honra.	Talan, Simpan.
Tenerlas tiesas.	Pacna.
Tener tieso.	Talan.
Tener cuenta.	Ingat.
Tener calentura.	Lagnat, alibub.
Tener algo &c.	Talan, bintal.
Tener, o asir.	Dapat, talan.
Tener en el regazo.	Sapupu.
Tener confianza.	Tiuala.
Tener espera.	Tus, tarus, pinto.
Tener entrada.	Panayon.
Tener pena.	Malun.
Tenerse tieso.	Talan.
Tener celos.	Lalo.
Tener satisfacion.	Tangas.
Tentacion, y tentar.	Tucso, subuc.
Tentar a oscuras.	Capa, capa.
Tentar el agua.	Silil.
Tenir.	Tayom.
Tenir poner muy Negro.	Pantis.
Tenir de Colorado fino.	Laca.
Terco.	Tiguit, tungdon.
Tercera parte.	Atlo.
Tercero en orden.	Atlo.
Terciar, ut capa.	Balabal.
Termino. V. Fin.	Angga.
Termino de pueblos.	Dulun.
Ternilla de la oreja.	Balicat.
Ternura.	Lago, Mura.
Ternura delicadez.	Ouican.
Terraplenar algo.	Tambun.
Terron de tierra.	Bual.
Tersitud, lisura.	Linatnat.
Teson en lo que hace.	Sulung, batac, toto.
Tesoro.	Dulang.
Testiculos, y coger.	Bayag.
Testigo.	Sacsi.
Testimonio falso.	Bintang.
Teta.	Susu.
Tetuda.	Lapay.
Tez de rostro.	Linang, lago.

T antes de I

Tia.	Dara.
Tibio de agua.	Ligamgam.
Tibor.	Tuupac, guguling, gusi.
Tibor de barro.	Guguling, Tutul.
Tiboron.	Pating, limpasut.
Tiempo y lugar.	Sucu, Tua, panson.
Tiempo de sembrar &c.	Massa.
Tiempo de la mocedad.	Bayang.
Tiempo de agua.	Uran.
Tiempo de secas.	Aldao.
Tiento en obrar.	'Lumay lalay.
Tierno.	Saua, Mura, Lago.
Tierno de corazon.	Lambut.
Tierra del arado.	Buliga.
Tierra baja &c.	Taldaua.

T antes de O

Tierra y alta.	Labuad, Gabon.
Tierra donde cojen cangrejos.	Lamon.
Tierra que no se anega.	Bondoc.
Tierra alta.	Baculod.
Tierra fertile.	Yari.
Tierra blanda.	Gambul.
Tierra alta.	Baculud.
Tierra pantanosa.	Bana, albang.
Tieso.	Ileno, Tamayoc.
Tieso como difunto.	Assias, ascad.
Tigeras.	Gunting.
Tigeras de cortar metal.	Sipit, taram.
Tigeras del tejado.	Quilo.
Tigeras de despabilar.	Tingting.
Timon.	Uguít, molin.
Tinaja.	Tapayan.
Tinte de rojo.	Talab.
Tinte prieto.	Tina.
Tintorero de Negro.	Tuling.
Tina.	Dicdic.
Tio.	Bapa.
Tiquin.	Atcan.
Tiranía cruel.	Lupig, Danga.
Tiranizar.	Saquim, Quini.
Tirante.	Igut.
Tirar con piedra.	Basibas.
Tirar. V. Arrojar.	Ugsai.
Tirar con lanza.	buntal, tandus.
Tirar hacia arriba ut banca.	Becut.
Tirar hilo &c.	Batac.
Tirar la cuerda.	Binit.
Tirar estendiendo.	Labnut, Auiit.
Tirar el pescado.	Sacdo, balicuas.
Tirar con Honda.	Dugatug.
Tirar fuertemente.	Sabunmut, Sapinlit.
Tirar de golpe.	Sacdo, baticcuas.
Tirar asi.	Baliccuas.
Tirar arrojando.	Langpas.
Tirar oro, plata.	Batac.
Tirar V. Blanco.	Tud.
Tirar coces.	Tmban.
Tiritar.	Catag.
Titubear. V. Dudar.	Luáli.
Tiznar.	Uling, buling.
Tizne en el rostro.	Dungis, musing, dusing.
Tizne.	Uling, musing.
Tizon.	Tangpus.

T antes de O .

Tocayo.	Lagguio.
Tocamientos.	Capcap, Along.
Tocar.	Tigtig.
Tocar al pasar.	Sampiad, Saguilay.
Tocar.	Capcap, Sagquil.
Tocar blandamente.	Dantic, tiltit.
Tocar manoseando.	Butiltit, butingting.
Tocar arriba.	Sucdul.
Tocar bremente.	Sagquil, tangquil.
Tocar con la mano.	Dantic.

T antes de O

Tocar, rozar.	Sagad.
Tocar acercandose.	Saguil.
Tocar en suerte.	Diquil.
Tocar el oro.	Uri.
Tocar á tambor.	Tigtig.
Tocar la campanilla.	Bacting.
Tocar, ut hábito.	Labis.
Tocar la proa.	Daung.
Tocar pertenecer.	Tutuc, tungul, tungcul.
Tocino gordo.	Babi, taba.
Toda la noche.	Bucas.
Todas las veces.	Dat, datmulad.
Todo poderoso.	Upaya.
Todo lo que se contiene.	Suclub.
Todos.	Dacal, queganagcana.
Todos.	Sabla, Alda, Lat.
Toldo de navio.	Carang.
Tolerancia.	Bata, Dalita.
Tolondron.	Ducul, bucul, gutul.
Tollo pescado.	Pating.
Tomar hechar mano.	Sagmit, dapat.
Tomar a su cargo.	Alal, Aco, bala.
Tomar asi.	Luálu, mingua.
Tomar sobre si.	Sacclong.
Tomar cualquiera.	Acua.
Tomar comida a puñados.	Samul.
Tomar Puerto.	Sadsad.
Tomar prestado.	Utang, Dan.
Tomar prenda.	Ilit.
Tomar o sacar a punados.	Curu, damput.
Tomar asi.	Dacclut.
Tomar amistad.	Casi.
Tomar mercaderia.	Angcat.
Tomar camino V. Torcer.	Salangat, Salindo.
Tomar con la mano.	Damal.
Tomar poco á poco.	Guitus, guitil.
Tomar por suegro.	Catuyangan.
Tomar. V. Asir.	Gamal.
Tomar sobre, gustar.	Lasa.
Tomar sodor.	Sub.
Tomar a fuerza.	Sican, Talan.
Tomar el humo.	Sangab.
Tomar poquito.	Putal, cundit.
Tomar para si.	Aco.
Tomar. V. Escojer.	Damput.
Tomar los modales.	Ascay.
Tomar major &c.	Masmas.
Tomar declaracion.	Usta, Tutul.
Tonina.	Limpasut.
Tonto. V. Atontado.	Tutam, surac.
Tonto. V. Abobado.	Timang, tuad.
Tonto atontado.	Mangmang.
Topar, v. Encontron.	Pungcol, sagquil.
Topar la cabeza.	Sucdul.
Topar el navio.	Sumpung.
Toque del oro.	Uri.
Tocer la cabeza.	Piling, lapiring.
Tocer la boca.	Iri, Piling.
Tocerse el cordel.	Malutac, balucay.
Torcer con los dedos.	Tili, pildis, pili.

T antes de R

Torcer a mal.	Ingguil.
Torcer la ropa, manos.	Palipit.
Torcer, ut alambre.	Balicungcung.
Torcer la justicia.	Quiling Cabid.
Torcer el camino.	Pacli, balangi.
Torcer asi. V. Doblar.	Lungquit, salingco.
Torcer engarabando.	Aluc.
Torcerse el pie.	Paltio, balittio.
Torcerse revenirse.	Salicungcung cauingcung.
Torcerse.	Ascad, Licad.
Tocer, ut espada &c.	Yutuc.
Torcido, y poner.	Quibit, bucut, bingcona.
Torcido ladeado.	Quiling.
Torcido hombre.	Balicuit.
Torcido circulariter.	Durut, dirit.
Torcimiento.	Balingling.
Tordo.	Culacling.
Tormenta.	Sigua, bagguio.
Tormenta.	Lasa, alipit.
Tornar.	Subbli.
Tornear.	Lalic.
Torpe, é inhabil.	Pintas.
Torpe asqueroso.	Samac.
Torrija. V. Revanada.	Alipis.
Tortillas de pan.	Baruya, pais.
Tortola ave.	Lugmun.
Tortor.	Banting.
Tortuga grande.	Pauo, Antipa.
Torvellino.	Alimpuyut.
Tosco, y sin alino.	Baul.
Toser, y tos.	Sigasig, sigma, Cucu.
Tosigo.	Lason.
Tostar, ut cacao &c.	Sanglay, yanga, angli.
Tostar. V. Asar.	Nangnag, busa.
Toston.	Salaping, metong.
Totalmente.	Pupus, napnap.
Tova de los dientes.	Laguit, ypan.
Tovillo del pie.	Bulacus.

T andes de R

Trabajar a alguno.	Bagac, liglig, pagal.
Trabajar.	Galao, dapat.
Trabajar con teson.	Puluc, patuc, pilit.
Trabajos.	Saquit, lasa.
Trabar amistad.	Calilip, casi.
Trabar eslabones.	Cauit, cauing.
Trabarse la lengua.	sumpal, sacbit.
Trabucar.	Sabngcay, alucay.
Trabucar.	Bucalcal.
Traza, ó modo.	Anñyo, lupa, anas.
Traza en qualquiera cosa.	Pacday, lupa.
Traza, o ardid.	Alit, lalang.
Trazas de pobe.	Alipsusu.
Trascender. V. Exalar.	Salingalugal.
Traer.	Acua, cay, dala.
Traer, V. Acoger.	Auit.
Traer joyas.	Iyias, quinto.
Traer al retortero.	Lungquit, lingcud.
Traer hacia algo.	Gunlut.

T antes de R

Traer en brazos.	Gamgam, candung.
Traer a la memoria V.	Ganaca, ouat.
Acordar.	Cupa.
Traer entre manos.	Almun.
Tragadero.	Lablab, batal.
Tragador. V. Comedor.	Liba.
Tragar aceleradamente.	Tacam.
Tragar la injuria.	Almon.
Tragar la tierra.	Alduc.
Trago, o sorvo.	Busung, Can.
Tragon.	Lingo, Lilo.
Traicion.	Suquib, gulut.
Traidor.	Ugali.
Trage que uno usa.	Can.
Trama de la tela.	Salipit bitag.
Trampa para pajaros.	Abang, Bangcat.
Trampa para peces.	Balayis.
Trampa para puercos.	Panglub.
Trampa para ratones.	Casing, Baluat.
Tranca aldabilla.	Lacdung.
Tranco. V. Atrancar.	Lipat, liban.
Tranferir algo.	Balitcayo.
Trasfigurarse.	Umang.
Tranquilla trampa.	Aninag.
Trasparente.	Lapac.
Trapala.	Cabbyao.
Trapiche.	Basan.
Trapo.	Paltoc.
Traquear. V. Sonar.	Gulut.
Tras de.	Licas.
Trasegar vino &c.	Buldit.
Trasero.	Taul.
Trasero de todos.	Licas, liban.
Trasladar, y trasferir.	Aninag linao.
Traslucirse.	Puyat.
Trasnochar.	Ulinguid.
Trasoir paracerse.	Balaus, taus, lagpus.
Traspasar.	Tagpus, laus.
Traspasar, ut bala.	Lapas, gamit.
Trasparar el precepto &c.	Tingga.
Traspasado de frio.	Balaquid.
Traspie luchando.	Sunday, suray.
Traspied de borraco.	Sungasung.
Traspies. V. Dar.	Tanam, Dangdang.
Trasplantar.	Bungcalo, Oror.
Trasquilado.	Labac, gapas.
Trasquilado.	Sangcap, salbabala.
Trastes.	Licad.
Trastornado.	Sacub, balintuad.
Trastomar palo.	Bubu, tong.
Trastornar.	Tumbalic, lingal.
Trastornar.	Alis, alili, subli.
Trastrocar.	Calacal.
Tratante.	Yngat, lugud anat.
Tartar bien.	Bangis.
Tartar mal.	Bagui, basa.
Tartar con desahogo.	Saua, Palayao.
Tartar con regalo &c.	Pulung.
Tartar negocio.	Tapa, samac.
Trato de compania.	

T antes de U

Travar amistad.	Casi.
Traverse la perra.	Tonglo.
Traverse los pies.	Balaquid, taquid.
Travesanos de dindin.	Balabat.
Travesanos.	Sangcal, salunquit.
Travesanos del quilo.	Balungquit.
Travesano.	Sicang.
Travesear.	Galao.
Travieso.	Talibsuc, pelangga.
Traza de &c.	alug, pucquian.
Treguas.	Tauad.
Trenza, y de ramales.	Talo, icat.
Trepar, ut calabaza &c.	Culatay, gapang.
Trepar.	Ucquiaat, lungsad.
Trepar con manos.	Cunlabay, cunlauit.
Tres.	Atlo.
Tres por dos.	Talindua.
Trevedes, y poner.	Tungco, assiang.
Trevejos.	Sangcap, pacay.
Triangulo.	Tungco.
Tributante, y tributo.	Buis, bubung.
Trigueno.	Cayumangui.
Trillar.	Dara.
Trinidad.	Atlo.
Tripa.	Labut, pait.
Tripas.	bituca, isao, laman.
Tripallas.	Inulunan.
Triste, y afligido.	Bitquil, salbat.
Triste, y melancolico.	lungcut, lugma.
Triste.	Sindac, gula.
Triste como la noche.	Limputan.
Trobar.	Dulubasa.
Trocado.	Balic, alis.
Trocar, y oro.	Libay.
Trocar moneda.	Lamuc, sueli.
Trompa de paris.	Culaing.
Trompa.	Pasi.
Trompeta, y tocarla.	Pacacac.
Trompo.	Bontoquin.
Tronar.	Duldul.
Tronchado. V. Quebrado.	Bunglo.
Tronco.	Atang, pon.
Tronco de plantano.	Tiban.
Tropa.	Cumpul, panauan, lumbo.
Tropezar.	Sumpung, Tangcul.
Tropezar.	Tagcul, sagcul.
Tropezar.	Sagguil, taquid.
Tropezon en camino.	Burul, pasung, ducul.
Torpiezo en el rio.	Tuad.
Trotar el caballo.	Pasalsal.
Trotar.	Daicdic.
Trox.	Lunglung.
Trozo.	Guili.
Trueno V. Sonido.	Ac bong.

T amdes de U

Tuba del buri.
Tudilib.
Tuerto como tabla.

Liab.
Bucungbucung.
Quibit, Bucut.

V antes de A

Tuerto clavo.	Baluctut.
Tuerto de un ojo.	Bulag.
Tuerto que mira.	Quilit, duling.
Tuetanos.	Utac.
Tufo.	Bauo, gangao, sangsang.
Tullido. V. Manco.	Pingcao.
Tumulto. V. Motin.	Sagosao.
Tupir.	Asac, lanit.
Tupir.	Limit, sinsin.
Turbado.	Mangamanga.
Turbaado.	Umun putput.
Turbado. V. Admirado.	Mulingmuling.
Turbante.	Tubatub.
Turbarse de verguenza.	Dinai.
Turbio.	Labug.
Turbio de ojos.	Tulao.
Turmas.	Bayag.
Turno o tanda.	Tucclo.
Tugurio V. Choza.	Dangpa.
Tustus &c.	Bangi.

V antes de A

Vacaciones.	Tucnang.
Vacia.	Panastan, Vias.
Vaciar. V. Verter.	Bating, bubo.
Vaciar en vasija.	Liut, licas.
Vacilar.	Uaga, Gunam.
Vacio V. Grano.	Libag.
Vacio de tripas.	Lulupit.
Vacio, vacuo.	Alan, laman.
Vacio hijar.	Lulupit.
Vadear.	Alug.
Vadil.	Atbac.
Vaga cosa nueva.	Bayo.
Vagamundear.	Tulus, lipas.
Vagamundo.	lipao, Layas, anton.
Vagamundo. V. Ocioso.	Tulus dalan, Luyon.
Vagar.	Cauang, Catut.
Vagage.	Pacay.
Vaho V. Exalar.	Singao, sub.
Valadi.	Balic.
Valar.	Gacgac, gaga.
Valde cubo.	Tucung.
Valde de valde.	Lugud, alam.
Valdio. V. Ocioso.	Tungango.
Valdio.	Lugpuc, cañian.
Valer.	Alaga.
Valeroso.	Magcas, binti.
Valerse &c.	Taletay.
Valerse.	Onay.
Valido de cabra &c.	Gacgac.
Valiente.	Bayani, tapang.
Valuacion.	Alaga.
Vana cosa.	Mistula.
Vanagloriarse.	Lalo, aya, dangal.
Vana observancia.	Pamallyan, mantala.
Vanco. V. Banco.	Lucluc, papag.
Vanda.	Sumangid.
Vanda.	Lipat, Ngatba.

V antes de E

Vanda, y traerla.	Sacbali.
Vando.	Campi, campong.
Vandolero.	Samsam.
Vandujo.	Bitoca.
Vanidad.	Dangal, lalo.
Vano. V. Grano.	Sepo, pipi.
Vanado en sangre.	Pipi, pilit.
Vañado.	Tacla.
Vanarse.	Dilo, dali.
Vanquero.	Bagsai.
Vanquetear.	Tamasa.
Vapor de agua.	Alibub, singao, sub.
Vapor del cuerpo.	Alipup, busuc.
Vaqueta.	Sacsac, suldung.
Vara de flechar.	Dita.
Vara en quadro.	Sigsig.
Varar.	Sayad.
Varas del dingdin.	Dalarac.
Varatejas.	Salauag.
Varco.	Sacaian.
Vardasca.	Paspas, cumpas.
Variable.	Yaul, pilis.
Variedad de comida.	Alayan.
Varilla para caballo.	Cumpas.
Varniz. V. Barniz.	Pupul, capul.
Varon, y varonil.	Lalaqui.
Vascas, V. Arcadas.	Talibatab.
Vasija de tabla.	Tucung.
Vasija.	Capsa.
Vasija grande.	Lambangan.
Vasallo.	Sacup, lipul.
Vaso antiguo.	Siolan.
Vaso, y antiguo.	Bubug, siolan.
Vasos de muger.	Puqui, antac, tuca.
Vaso.	Inum, lampacan.
Vasura.	Layac, Gupgup.
Vaso dilatado.	Liualas.
Vaticana.	Lungcut.
Vaticinio.	Ola.
Vajio.	Attiab.
Vaya darla.	Baddia, biro.
Vascuarse. V. Ba.	Lipsong.
Vazo, e inchado.	Cundilat, yacyac.
Vbre.	Pucclo.

V antes de E

Veatico.	Bacal.
Vecinos.	Datig, Danai, Lssicup.
Vedar V. Prohibir.	Baua.
Veedor.	Dungut.
Vega.	Gutad, Patag.
Veger.	Tua.
Vehementes.	Baling, Lunga, Sulung.
Vejiga.	Pantog.
Vela de Navio.	Layag.
Velaciones, y velar.	Culubung.
Velar de noche.	Lamay, Puyat.
Velar de noche, y dormir.	Bacao.

V antes de E

Velar.	Mata.
Vellacon.	Mulang, Pusung.
Vello, y velludo.	Bulbul.
Velo estar el velo.	Dalapdap.
Veloz.	Salusu, Tilao.
Vena, e incharse.	Uyat.
Vena de agua.	Sibul.
Venada hembra.	Maibi.
Venado.	Usa, Maquiua.
Venadillo.	Quilao, Bayat.
Vencer avansallando.	Lipul.
Vencer.	Saul.
Vencido, y vencer.	Saul, Lumac.
Vencido gaallo &c.	Bulbul, Sambut.
Venda.	Aptas.
Vendar los ojos.	Tacap.
Vendabal.	Timug, Abagat.
Vender por arroz.	Palay.
Vender, y comprar.	Sali.
Vender á menos precio.	Tauí.
Vender esclavos.	Bayad.
Vender al precio que otro.	Alaga.
Vender y comprar otro.	Libay.
Vender o comprar porjunto.	Pinlac, Tautai.
Vender por plata.	Pilac.
Vender favores.	Bañyaga.
Vendimiar.	Ouuad, Tigotao
Veneno.	Lasun, Gayuma.
Venerar.	Galang, Samba.
Vengarse.	Mali bunto.
Venial.	Lati.
Venir de golpe.	Sapa, Bunsá.
Venir así.	Lagpac, Sugasug, Capa.
Venir.	Datang.
Venir a la memoria.	Sumpung.
Venir bien.	Tampa, Tud, Tuntun.
Venta.	Bandala.
Ventaja en lucha.	Suqui.
Ventaja. V. Aventajar.	Lalo, Iguit.
Ventana, V. Claro.	Auang.
Ventana de las narizes.	Dungao.
Ventosa.	Tanduc, Bacam.
Ventosidad.	Angin, Atut.
Ventregada.	Indo.
Ventura.	Palad, Nio, Calma.
Ver. V. Mirar.	Aquit, Timanman.
Ver las estrellas.	Lipatpat.
Verse a penas.	Cuyap.
Verano.	Calaldao.
Versa de versa.	Macayaliuang biro.
Verben.	Alimbaua.
Verdad, y salir.	Tutu, Tuntun.
Verdaderamente.	Toto, Tantu.
Verde color.	Aluntian.
Verde no maduro.	Culda, Lago, Bubut.
Verdolagas.	Saitsaitan.
Vergante velitre.	Ngeti.
Vergonzante.	Salanta.
Verguenza.	Dinay.

V antes de I

Verguenzas.	Lalaqui, Babay.
Verificarse.	Tutu, Tuntun.
Vermejo.	Bulangao, Bulao.
Verraco.	Bulungan.
Verruga. V. B.	Galugu.
Versado.	Subuc.
Verso.	Dalit, Tula.
Versos hacer.	Cudta.
Verter.	Sabing, Bating.
Vestido entero.	Sulud.
Vestido vestir.	Imala.
Vestido, vestirse de Viejo	Basan.
Vestir joyas.	Iyas, Guinto.
Vestigio.	Bacas.
Veterano.	Lamao.
Vejacion.	Anyaya, Saria.
Vejiga.	Pantong.
Vejiga ampolla.	Lintus.
Vez, de vino.	Tagay.
Vez tanda.	Tocclo.
Vezerro.	Ebon.

V andes de I

Viage.	Ayan.
Vianda.	Ulam, Quisa.
Viandante.	Lacad.
Vicario.	Alili.
Vicio.	Asal, Sala.
Vicioso provocador.	Casso.
Vicioso.	Mulang.
Victima.	Daun.
Victoria V. Victoria.	Uagui, Saul.
Vida, y dar.	Biyai.
Vida arrastrada.	Saguyud.
Vidrio.	Bubug.
Vidrioso delicado.	Sungguut.
Viejo, y vieja.	Tua.
Viejo podrido.	Actong.
Viento.	Angin.
Viento remolino.	Alisus.
Viento fuerte.	Bagguio, Labul.
Viento fijo.	Sigguia, Tulug.
Viento asi .	Banayad, Bilis.
Vigilancia.	Ingat.
Vigilante .	Guising.
Vigornia.	Palian.
Vigor.	Siri, Tapang.
Vigote.	Gumi.
Vil.	Mura, Baba.
Villano.	Timaua, Saman.
Villete.	Sulat.
Vinagre.	Aslam.
Vinculo.	Capon.
Vinculo atadura.	Tali.
Vino, y de coco.	Alac sasa.
Vino de rana.	Quilang.
Vino aquilato.	Dalisay.
Violable.	
Violar leyes.	Lapas, Lambac.
Violar mugeres.	Dampul, Suyi.

U antes de N

Violencia.	Pilit, Suyi.
Violentarse.	Pilit, Suyi.
Violentarse.	Bulasuc, Bugausc.
Violento.	Biling, Baling.
Virar.	Biling, Saling.
Virginidad.	Biling, dalaga.
Virote.	Suldung.
Virtud, y virtuoso.	Banal.
Virtud eficacia.	Sori upaya.
Viruelas, y salir.	Balutung, Lagpac.
Visages de moribundo.	Quisig.
Visagra.	Camang.
Visaguelo &c.	Nono.
Visitar.	Dalao, Aquit.
Visitar por parto.	Albai, Apa.
Visitar.	Bengi, Lolao.
Viznieto.	Apo.
Visojo.	Quilit.
Visono.	Bayo, Aral.
Vitoria cantar.	Uagui, Bullao.
Vitualla.	Bacal.
Vituperar.	Libac, Mura.
Vituperar.	Peecca, Tay.
Vivar de peces.	Angao.
Viudo, viuda.	Balo.
Vividor.	Panayon, Sunud.
Vivienda.	Saut.
Vivir vivo.	Biyai.
Vivir en casa agena.	Sulut, Ilas.
Vivir habitar.	Saut.
Vivir con su muger.	Sesai, Balai.
Vivo agudo.	Talustus.
Vizco. Y atravesada.	Duling, Guilit.

V antes de L

Vltimo, y por utimlo.	Tauli, Vacas.
Vltrajar.	Mura.
Vnbraculo.	Dalungdung, Darag.

V antes de N

Vn.	Metung, Isa.
Vn hombre.	Catauo.
Vna vez.	Misan.
Vnas vezes &c.	Nga.
Vnanimidad.	Metung, Subuc.
Vnanimis.	Sungdo, Tuntun.

U antes de N

Ungir.	Pulis.
Ungir.	Laña.
Unguento.	Ting gallon.
Unico.	Bugtung.
Unidad.	Metong.
Unido pegado.	Taip.
Uniforme.	Buri, Metong.
Unigenito.	Bugtung.
Union.	Pilingatan.
Unir.	Sauaua.

U antes de S

Unir. V. Juntar.	Dampal.
Universal.	Sauaua.
Universo.	Sala, Yatu.
Uno, a uno.	Tunggal, Isa.
Untar.	Pulis, Untay, Lanya.
Untar.	Ampulas, Lamus.
Unto. V. Grosura.	Lagat.
Untura de parteras.	Susub.
Unzir.	Angbai.

U antes de Ñ

Uña.	Cucu, Cucul.
Uñas arriva.	Galmang.

V antes de O

Vocablo.	Amano.
Vogadores, vogar.	Bagsay, Gaud.
Volado.	Ambi.
Volar.	Sulagpao.
Volar.	Sulapao, Lipao.
Volar veloz &c.	Lattiat, Limpad.
Volatil.	Ayop.
Volcan.	Sibul.
Volo corvo.	Bancud.
Voltear. V. Bolver.	Tumbalic.
Voluble.	Baling, Palis.
Volver loco.	Sulat, Aling.
Volverse por donde vino.	Pulas.
Voluntad.	Lub.
Voluntario.	Timaua.
Vomitir, y lo que sabe.	Suca.
Voraz.	Batal.
Voraz fuego.	Manasan.
Votar. V. Arrojar.	Ugsai, Tapos.
Votar, hacer voto.	Aco tanto.
Votar ut maderas.	Bulic, Pulid, Puli.
Votar, hechar votos.	Sumpa, Sacsi.
Voz.	Siuala.
Voz de tiple.	Tarling.
Voz clara.	Talao, Talay.
Voces que corren l.	Bantung.
Vocear. V. Gritar.	Acclis, Yaul ballao.
Vocinglera.	Cullao.

U antes de R

Uracan.	Bagguilo, Siggua.
Urbanidad.	Tus, Alala.
Urdir.	Danao.
Urdir maldad &c.	Umang, Lilo.
Urgente.	Sipit, Pilit.
Urna.	Caban.

U antes de S

Usado manoseado.	Dampul.
Usado vestido.	Aran, Labsan.
Usar mal, abusar.	Onai, Sangcap.
Usar de lo ag eno contra.	Unai.
Usmar. V. Oler.	Angut, Baut.
Uso. V. Costumbre.	Ugali, Abpang.

Y antes de E

Uso de razon.	Tabu, Isip.
Uso de hilar.	Sulad.
Uso moda.	Ugali.
Uso fruto.	Bunga.
Usura.	Tabu.
Usurpar.	Quini, Saquim.
Util.	Ibat, Asugao, Nabang.
Utilizar.	Quepepacanan.
Vulgar.	Bantug.

X antes de A. V. J. G.

Xabon, y unpan.	Papa, Gogo.
Xaque de aqui.	Ngatana.
Xaqueca'.	Bulan.
Xara.	Sumpit.
Xugo.	Sabao.

Y antes de A

Ya.	Na.
Ya que.	Ampat.
Ydas, y venidas.	Subli subli.
Ydea.	Ucul.
Ydioma.	Amano.
Ydiota.	Alanbalo.
Ydolatrar.	Diuta.
Ydropico.	Busung.

Y antes de E

Yelmo.	Copian bacal.
Yema de huevo.	Mala.
Yermo.	Ilang.
Yerno.	Manuiang.
Yerro de pluma.	Balatong.
Yerro.	Asias, Attias, Angcad.
Yerva olorosa.	Cabling.
Yerva para fregar.	Alasas.
Yerva comestible.	Aya.
Yerva para el bonoan.	Guiliman.
Yerva antes que qulapo.	Inalai.
Yerva medicinal.	Bacong, Suma.
Yerva venenosa.	Gaiuma.
Yerva comestible.	Apulid, Libato.
Yerva en el rio.	Cancung.
Yerva para el pocho.	Salampunai.
Yerva para tenir.	Camantulas.
Yerva. V. El Bocabulario.	Dicut.
Yglesia.	Samba.
Yguana.	Banyas.
Ygual.	Alas, Para.
Ygual.	Pantay, Alas.
Ygualar.	Patpat, Sandirit.
Yjada.	Lulupit.
Yman piedra.	Batubalani.
Yugada.	Balita.
Yugo.	Paud.
Yunque.	Palian.
Yzquierda.	Caili.
Yzquierdo.	Quinaili.

Z antes de E

Z antes de A

Zambullir.	Sangab.
Zacato in genere.	Dicut.
Zacate.	Talaib, Barit.
Zafar.	Ampil.
Zafarse.	Cabus, Cabbius.
Zaherir.	Paguilat, Belan, Damali.
Zahumar.	Labon, Asap.
Zahumerio.	Daig, Benat.
Zahurda de puercos.	Banlat.
Zalamero.	Larot, lantong.
Zamarrear.	Uaguag, Uasiuas.
Zamarrear.	Yungdo, Yugyug, Pisig.
Zamarrilla.	Samil, Tacucu.
Zampona.	Basli.
Zancas largas.	Aba.
Zoadilla echar.	Sambulauit.
Zancajo.	Sacung.
Zancos andar.	Saupang.
Zangano.	Busung, Can.
Zanja.	Danum, Paligui.
Zaparrastroso.	Sabil.
Zaparron de agua.	Laguntac.
Zape.	Sica.
Zaque.	Butactac.
Zarco.	Bulao mata.
Zarza.	Sapinit.
Zarzillos.	Ting-ga, Suang.
Zarpada.	Galmang.
Zarpazo.	Subsub, Sacab.

Z antes de E

Zebra el fuego.	Tangab.
Zebra ut puercos.	Basig, Taba.
Zebra las aves.	Subo, Can.
Zebo.	Pamati, Apan.
Zebolla.	Lasuna.
Zebon.	Basig.
Zecina.	Pindang.
Zedazo.	Agagan, Bitsai.
Zeder.	Tugut.
Zedro.	Calantas.
Zegar, y el rio.	Tambun, Bulag.
Zeguera.	Bulag a ysip.
Zejar.	Urung.
Zejas.	Quilay.
Zejudo.	Maquilay.
Zelada.	Lamid, Bacay.
Zelda.	Silid.
Zelegar la Victoria.	Tagumpay, Uagui.
Zelegar.	Susi, Abala, Bunyi.
Zelegro.	Tungdon.
Zeleridad.	Talustus, Pangas.
Zelo, y zelar.	Lualo.
Zelos tener.	Lalo.
Zelosa, banca.	Cuibang, Bulay.
Zena, y zenar.	Apun.
Zenagal.	Laput.
Zenceño.	Tinauac.

Z antes de E

Zenefa.	Pasubli.
Zenith.	Tulid.
Zeniza.	Abo, Pupuc.
Zensurar.	Libac, Mura.
Zentro.	Busal, laman.
Zentro.	Libutad, Dulung.
Zentella.	Lipato.
Zentellar.	Lablab á mata.
Zentinela.	Bantay.
Zañir.	Babat, Untun.
Zañirse en el gasto.	Culang, Bauas.
Zañirse ut armas.	Tacas.
Zaño.	Mulasing, Sibangut.
Zañudo.	Mulingas.
Zepillo.	Catam.
Zepo, y poner.	Pangao.
Zera.	Talo, Pagquit.
Zera del oido.	Luga.
Zerbatana.	Sumpit.
Zerbatillo.	Quilao.
Zerca.	Lapit, Siping.
Zerca.	Bacud.
Zerca falsa.	Batabat, Alalay.
Zercado de ramas.	Libut, Bacud.
Zerca.	Balangbang.
Zerca de quebrarse.	Batus.
Zercania, y poner.	Tutuc.
Zercania. V. Pertenencia.	Tungul.
Zercania al parto.	Aldao.
Zercar.	Lublub, Libut.
Zercar.	Cubcub, Liplip.
Zercar. V. Rodear.	Lumlum.
Zercenar.	Putput, Palas.
Zerdas.	Buac, Bulbul.
Zerdo. V. Puerco.	Babi.
Zeremonia.	Taluguigui.
Zernada. V. Zeniza.	Abo.
Zernidor, y zernerir.	Bitsai, Agag.
Zerquillo.	Paririt.
Zerrado de mollera.	Tignit, Tungdon.
Zerrado camino.	Balatay, Sucal.
Zerrar ut el puno.	Icum Gamgam.
Zerrar, y zerradura.	Susi, Cabat.
Zerrar, ut capis o bocca.	Sima.
Zerrar la presa.	Saplad, Puput.
Zerrar amarrando.	Calut.
Zerrar, ut Tijeras.	Umang.
Zerrar los ojos.	Appiac.
Zerrar costal.	Pugung.
Zerril.	Liap.
Zertificar.	Tutu.
Zertigarse.	Tucal, Talingting.
Zerviguillo cerviz.	Tungdon.
Zesped.	Bual.
Zesar.	Tucnang, Tan.
Zesar el viento &c.	Applac.
Zesta.	Bulu, Bacay.
Zestilla.	Salicap, Pangna.
Zesto grande.	Pidpid, Bali.
Zesto.	Tasican, Tug.

Z antes de I

Zesto para pescado.	Buslu, Bubu.
Zesto para sahumar.	Lalabonan.
Zejar.	Urung.

Z antes de I

Zicatriz V. Senal.	Bioc, Bugus.
Ziego, y zegar.	Bulag.
Zielo.	Banua.
Zieno.	Burac, Lusac.
Ziencia.	Biasa.
Ziento.	Dinalan.
Ziempies.	Laipan.
Zierzo.	Amian.
Ziertamente.	Tantu, Tutu.
Ziervo.	Usa.
Ziguena.	Baticcuasan, Tagac.
Zima.	Taluctuc.
Zimarron.	Layas, liap.
Zimbrar.	Taguin.
Zinco.	Lima.
Zinco veces.	Mecalilima.
Zinqueta.	Limangpulo
Zinta estar &c.	buctut.
Zintarazoz.	Palapad.
Zinturra.	Auac.
Zircular.	Bilug.
Zinculo.	Durut, Bilug.
Zircuncidar suyo &c.	Tuli, sandirit, patpat.
Zircunvecino.	Licup, calicupan.
Ziscarse.	Atot.
Zisco.	Uling.
Zisma, y meter.	Cascas, cadcad.
Zisterna.	Talaga.
Zitar.	Pulung.
Zitar.	Babala.
Zitar.	Dambong, Sungco.
Zizana, y arrancar.	Data.
Zizana meter.	Cascas, sabungi.
Zizana.	Cadcad, tungdon.

Z antes de O

Zozobra.	Tagco, saquit.
Zazobra navegando.	Attiab.
Zoqueta.	Matlac a buntuc.
Zorreria, treat.	Alit.

Z antes de U

Zuecos, y andar.	Paltucus.
Zumba chasco.	Along, biro.
Zumbar ut ave.	Dildil, libasbas.
Zumbar el viento.	Dabubul, dagulgul.
Zumbar los mosquitos.	Cungcung.
Zumbido de campana.	Uuang.
Zumo y echar.	Sabao, Sali.
Zurda, y zurdo.	Caili, quinaili.

Z antes de U**Z antes de U**

Zurrarse.	Tilis.
Zurrapas. V. Heces.	Palac.
Zurriagazo.	Sioc.
Zurriago.	Paspas.
Zurroncillo.	Susut.
Zurcir.	Balibad, batibat.
Zutano.	Cayi.

Z antes de I

Zesto para pescado.	Buslu, Bubu.
Zesto para sahumar.	Lalabonan.
Zejar.	Urung.

Z antes de I

Zicatriz V. Senal.	Bioc, Bugus.
Ziego, y zegar.	Bulag.
Zielo.	Banua.
Zieno.	Burac, Lusac.
Ziencia.	Biasa.
Ziento.	Dinalan.
Ziempies.	Laipan.
Zierzo.	Amian.
Ziertamente.	Tantu, Tutu.
Ziervo.	Usa.
Ziguena.	Baticcuasan, Tagac.
Zima.	Taluctuc.
Zimarron.	Layas, liap.
Zimbrar.	Taguin.
Zinco.	Lima.
Zinco veces.	Mecalilima.
Zinqueta.	Limangpulo
Zinta estar &c.	buctut.
Zintarazoz.	Palapad.
Zinturra.	Auac.
Zircular.	Bilug.
Zinculo.	Durut, Bilug.
Zircuncidar suyo &c.	Tuli, sandirit, patpat.
Zircunvecino.	Licup, calicupan.
Ziscarse.	Atot.
Zisco.	Uling.
Zisma, y meter.	Cascas, cadcad.
Zisterna.	Talaga.
Zitar.	Pulung.
Zitar.	Babala.
Zitar.	Dambong, Sungco.
Zizana, y arrancar.	Data.
Zizana meter.	Cascas, sabungi.
Zizana.	Cadcad, tungdon.

Z antes de O

Zozobra.	Tagco, saquit.
Zazobra navegando.	Attiab.
Zoqueta.	Matlac a buntuc.
Zorreria, treat.	Alit.

Z antes de U

Zuecos, y andar.	Paltucus.
Zumba chasco.	Along, biro.
Zumbar ut ave.	Dildil, libasbas.
Zumbar el viento.	Dabubul, dagulgul.
Zumbar los mosquitos.	Cungcung.
Zumbido de campana.	Uuang.
Zumo y echar.	Sabao, Sali.
Zurda, y zurdo.	Caili, quinaili.

Z antes de U

Z antes de U

Zurrarse.	Tilis.
Zurrapas. V. Heces.	Palac.
Zurriagazo.	Sioc.
Zurriago.	Paspas.
Zurroncillo.	Susut.
Zurcir.	Balibad, batibat.
Zutano.	Cayi.